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THOMAS VAUGHAN, OF HERGEST, ESQ., AND ELLEN GETHEN, HIS WIFE.

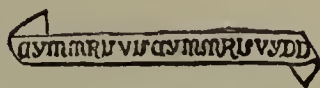
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PREFACE TO VOL. II.

FOURTH SERIES.

IN presenting the second volume of the Fourth Series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, the temporary Editor gladly avails himself of the opportunity of acknowledging the valuable assistance he has received from members, and especially from Sir Gardner Wilkinson, Professor Westwood, Mr. Albert Way, Mr. Clark, and Mr. R. W. Banks. Another, and one of the most active members of the Association, Mr. R. R. Brash, has again directed the attention of Welsh archæologists to the question of how many of the inscribed stones in the Principality, especially those marked with Ogham characters, are the memorials of Irish or of Welsh worthies. Further additions to Welsh inscribed stones, by Sir Gardner Wilkinson and Professor Westwood, also will be found in the present volume; while important additions to our present knowledge of the antiquities of Anglesey have been contributed by Mr. Hugh Prichard and Mr. W. Wynn Williams.

Until arrangements could be made to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Longueville Jones, the temporary duty of Editor fell upon one of the General Secretaries. Arrangements have been now made which will afford much gratification to the members, when they are informed that the Rev. D. Silvan Evans has kindly consented to take that duty on himself. All communications therefore, for the future, must be made direct to him at Llanymawddy, Dinas Mawddy; and not, as up to this time, through Mr. Richards.

Archæologia Cambrensis,

FOURTH SERIES.—No. V.

JANUARY, 1871.

CELTIC SPOONS.

(Reprinted, by permission, from the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*.)

WHILST excavations, lately made in Rome and its neighbourhood, have brought to light spoons that have been lying buried, perhaps a thousand years, every now and then, very recently, odd chances have been finding for us in these islands other spoons of an older age, and fashioned after quite another form. In the recent number of the *Bullettino di Archeologia Cristiana* for November and December, A.D. 1868, its far-famed editor (an honorary member of our Institute) has sent forth, drawn up in his accustomed lucid and learned manner, an article entitled “Cucchiari d'argento adorni di simboli e nomi Cristiani”; and along with it a plate on which are shown, figured in beautiful metalised colouring, several of them. In this paper the Cav. Giovanni de Rossi tells us that, besides other silver spoons which have been found at Porto (on the banks of the Tiber, near Ostia), nine others of the same metal have come to light during the last year (1868) in places about Rome. These he deems to be of the fifth century. The bowls are narrow, and drop about a quarter of an inch below the handle, which is long, and tapers to almost a point: in fact, excepting the midriff in the bowls, they are quite like our precious coronation-spoon spoken of at the end of this memoir.

One of our Vice-Presidents, Mr. Albert Way, whom

we all so highly esteem, and to whose untiring zeal the cause of British archæology is so much beholden, has, with his usual judicious industry, brought together, figured and illustrated in the present volume of our Journal, not a few like appliances, though made after a type altogether different from the old Roman fashion.

Those wide but shallow Late Celtic spoons of bronze, with handles of the very shortest kind, and in shape quite like those horn-scoops now used for household purposes, must have for us a deep historic value, thinking, as we do, that they speak of two curious facts among the manners of the Celtic tribes who once lived in these islands. From the first of these two facts we learn the sort of food which was so common among them, as to be deemed by continental strangers to form the national dish of the Britons, the Scotch, and Irish Celts.

A strong proof of this may be obtained where we least of all might have thought to look for it. That learned father of the Latin part of the Church, St. Jerom, was sometimes wont to let off a spurt of wit at his literary antagonist.

During the early years of the fifth century, among the followers of our British philosopher, Morgan, who changed his Celtic name into its Greek equivalent, Pelagius, there was a certain Celestius, by birth an Irishman,—one of a hot and hasty temper. Perhaps it may be needful here to say that of old, “Scotus” and “Scotia” were the then respective appellations for Irishmen and Ireland. While roaming over Christendom this noisy Celt busied himself in spreading the heretical opinions of his more wary teacher, Pelagius; in upholding which he ran foul against St. Jerom, whose strong and unanswerable arguments against Pelagianism he seemed not to understand. To account for this dunder-headedness shown by Celestius in this controversy, the learned Doctor of the Church tells him that he crams himself overmuch with Irish porridge,—“Nec intelligit (Celestius) Scotorum pultibus prægravatus” (S. Hiero-

nimus in Prophetam Hieremiam). Now, reader, just shadow forth to yourself this same Celestius and some friends seated at some meal, with, in their midst, an earthenware pot having four handles, so that it could be easily drawn to his own side by any individual guest, (a pot, in fact, like the one found on Portland Isle, and lately figured in this Journal, vol. xxv, p. 50 *ante*), and you will see at once that while these spoons, by their shallow wideness, answered their every meal's purpose of cooling, at the will of him who had to sip from out of it, the portion he had ladled for himself from the seething mass, they at the same moment show us a passage of the every-day life of the Celts, whether living here in Ireland or on the western shores of Gaul.

Now for the second, and, as I look upon it, far more curious and important fact shown by these old spoons. They almost always occur in pairs, and are occasionally found at springs of water or by some streamlet. Besides this circumstance, one, and only one, of the two spoons has bored through it a hole invariably in the same spot, just below the lip, and about midway on its left hand side; or, if I may be allowed to say so, presuming the holder of this spoon to stand looking to the north, this hole is found at its south quarter.

That such spoons could never have served, either in the Latin or any of the oriental liturgies, for the distribution to the laity of the Holy Eucharist, is to my mind quite certain. All over the Church, up to about the tenth century, the people drank out of one of these so-called ministerial two-handled chalices (a glorious one of which, beautifully enamelled, has just been found in Ireland), as may be seen well shown upon that fine Greek embroidery upon the imperial dalmatic sent to the Roman Pontiff from Constantinople, and now kept in St. Peter's at the Vatican. About the tenth century it would seem that the use of the long-handled spoon or *labida* was introduced among the Greeks; but in these western parts, for partaking of the chalice, were used gold, silver, or ivory reeds, about which I have

spoken in the *Church of our Fathers* (t. i, pp. 161, etc.). For Eucharistic purposes, never at any time, in the Liturgy of this country, was employed any spoon but a very small one with a deep bowl, just like our present salt-spoons, for spilling two or three drops of water, before consecration, into the chalice,—a ritual practice yet followed by some among us in this country. The *labida* of the Greek liturgy is long in its handle as well as narrow in its bowl, so that it and its contents can be taken into the mouth with the utmost ease. The Celtic spoons are much too broad for the purpose. In no part of the Church would an appliance have been allowed in the service of distributing the Holy Eucharist, through which, as through that hole in one of the spoons, the merest atom of the sacred species might by any possibility have fallen on the ground. That same opening, moreover, instead of a help, would have become a hindrance to the ready drainage of the spoon before putting it by after service.

That these specimens of Celtic handicraft were, at one period or another, set aside by some of that people for the especial service of the Christian Church in some of her rites, seems beyond a doubt, from finding upon them, after they had been cast, certain emblems of Christianity scratched roughly. In the bowl of one we see the sign of the cross; upon the handle of another three circles, the symbol of three distinct persons in the one same Godhead.

What was, then, the use meant for them? Was it liturgical? If so, to what rite were they appropriated? I answer, for giving the sacrament of baptism. One for holding the oil of the catechumens; the second, the one with the hole for pouring out the oil of chrism, or, as we used to call it, “cream.” In support of this opinion I wish to lay a heavy stress upon some facts belonging to these spoons. They are sometimes found close by some running water, or at a well, in couples, and with a hole pierced at a particular place in one, and only one, of the pair.

Even to this day the rites for baptism have much of symbolism: in the first ages of the Church they had much more about them. But first of all I must bring to the reader's mind a few passages in Holy Writ. While on their road from Egypt to the Land of Promise, the Israelites wandered forty years through the wilderness, which fact they were afterwards told to keep in remembrance by yearly holding the Feast of Tabernacles. In the new Law our Lord was baptised by John in Jordan's waters running through a desert. At the beginning of Christianity the Church never gave baptism to anybody, except in danger of death, but at the end of the Lenten forty days' fast, during which the catechumens had undergone instruction,—on Easter morning at day-dawn, and at Witsuntide.¹ Now see how the living waters, flowing through the wilderness of fields and tabernacles in deserts were shown forth by the ceremonials followed among the Celts at the Easter-tide baptism. By our own Beda, who copies the whole passage from an older writer, Constantius, in his Life of St. Germanus, whom the Celts called Garmon, we are told, while reciting what preceded the celebrated Alleluiatic victory won by the Celts, probably at Mold in Flintshire, led on by this same Gaulish bishop against the invading Saxons and Picts,—“Aderant etiam Quadragesimæ venerabiles dies, quos religiosiores reddebat præsentia sacerdotum, in tantum, ut quotidianis prædicationibus instituti certatim populi ad gratiam baptismatis convolarent; nam maxima exercitus multitudo undam lavacri salutaris expetiit, et ecclesia ad diem resurrectionis Dominicæ frondibus contexta componitur atque in expeditione campestri instar civitatis aptatur.”²

This preference among the Celts for “living water” in

¹ “Whitsunday” is a most erroneous way of spelling. The reason given, that on Pentecost the Church's colour is white, is perfectly wrong. It is red or fire-colour, not white. The root of the word is *wit*, or understanding. In the *Promptorium Parrulorum* it is written “Whysson-tyde.”

² *Hist. Ecc.*, lib. i, c. xx, ed. Stevenson, p. 44.

the administration of baptism is further shown in a passage from the *Life of St. Columba*, written by the Irish Adamnan: "Cum Sanctus in sua conversaretur peregrinatione, infans ei per parentes ad baptizandum offertur iter agenti; et quia in vicinis aqua non inveniebatur locis, Sanctus, ad proximam declinans rupem, flexis genibus paulisper oravit, et post orationem surgens, ejusdem rupis frontem benedixit, de qua consequenter aqua abundanter ebulliens fluxit; in qua continuo infantem baptizavit."¹ Such passages show us that whenever they could, the Celts in these islands used, instead of the still, or, so to say, dead water kept about the house for ordinary purposes, the living waters of a stream or a spring for baptism. Hence these baptismal spoons are sometimes found in rivers or at springs, or by the side of some well-spring, where they had been dropped and lost, perhaps even left on purpose, under the guardianship of religion.

As now, so then, two distinct anointings, each with a particular oil, took place at baptism: the first with olive oil, on the breast and between the shoulders, in the form of a cross; rubbed there by the right hand thumb that had been dipped in the consecrated oil held in that spoon without a hole, while yet standing in the water under which the catechumen had been three times plunged. The second and principal anointing was given to this neophyte within the tabernacle, woven for the ceremony, of fresh and budding boughs. The oil here used was olive, but plentifully mingled with the costly and sweet-smelling balsam or balm of Gilead. Among the Celtic people this second oil was not, like the first, merely rubbed as now, but actually poured out upon the crown of the head, where it was made to trickle in the shape of a cross. To do this well and accurately, so as not to spill it where it ought not to fall, the second or pierced spoon was employed. Holding this in his right hand, the celebrant let flow slowly through the small hole little drops of the chrism, so

¹ *Vita S. Columbæ*, ed. W. Reeves, p. 118.

that it might take the shape of a cross upon the neophyte's head; and while this anointing was meant to set forth the teaching of St. John (I Epist. c. ii, v. 20), it took for itself the word *χρῖσμα*, used by the apostle. The very earliest hitherto known forms for baptism are those that were used in Gaul, to whose people our Celts were alike in their heathen as well as afterwards their Christian belief and ceremonial. Now in those "Ordines," as they were called, the rubric directs this chrism to be poured out precisely after the same way in which the same chrism is directed by a rubric in the sacramentary of St. Gregory the Great, to be poured out upon the water in the font, as it is hallowed for baptism, on Holy Saturday: "Inde accipiens vas aureum cum chrismate, fundit chrisma in fonte."¹ And in our own Anglo-Saxon service for the coronation of a king, at which the bishop poured out from a horn the oil upon the prince's head: "Hic verget oleum cum cornu super capud ipsius";² and not to be, as at present, rubbed, but poured out upon the head, as we see from the words "infusio" in the old Gallican form given in the codex edited by Mabillon (*Liturgia Gallicana*, p. 364); and "suffundis" in a codex published by the same great Benedictine monk (p. 325, *Museum Italicum*, t. i). Though upheld by no internal authority, but following an idea of his own, Mabillon chose to call this missal the "Sacramentarium Gallicanum," I think I could show, were this the place, that the venerable codex found at Bobbio, in the ancient Lombardy, is one of the very missals brought with him by the Irish Columbanus from Ireland itself to Bobbio, which monastery that great saint founded; or at least is the copy of such a liturgical codex, and therefore ought to be designated, not "Sacramentarium Gallicanum," but "Hibernicanum." At all events this "infusion" or "suffusion" of the chrism, which was performed with the perforated spoon, is remarkably

¹ *Sancti Gregorii Liber Sacramentorum*, ed. Menardo, p. 75. Paris, A.D. 1642.

² Egbert's *Pontifical*, p. 101.

illustrated by a passage in the Life of the far-famed St. Brigid of Kildare, in which her biographer (very likely St. Ultan, A.D. 656) tells us : “ Magus dormiens vidit duos clericos vestibibus albis indutos effundere oleum super caput puellæ, ordinem baptismi complentes consueti more. Unus autem ex illis dixit : Hanc virginem vocate Brigidam.”¹ The importance given among Celts to this unction, whether at baptism or confirmation, may be furthermore seen in the words of St. Patrick in his letter to the British prince, Coroticus, to whom that apostle of the Irish says, while upbraiding his cruelty, “ Postera die qua chrismati neophyti in veste candida,” etc.²

From whatever side, whether domestic or ritual, we look at them, these spoons are highly curious and valuable. Whatever be the real age of the objects before us,—they may be very old, and in after Christian days set apart for holy use, and therefore marked with the sign of the cross,—no doubt in them we behold the shape after which the oldest Celts fashioned this article of household furniture, and in Christian times for ritual requirements. The cross on them would take them back to the end of the third or beginning of the fourth century; but from the three little circles within a larger circle occurring on the handle in one of them, we may safely lean to the opinion that they may be of the end of the fifth century, when Pelagianism had been condemned by the Church throughout Christendom, and put to flight in these islands by the two visits here of St. Germanus. The great atonement for original sin, and all other sin, made by our Lord at Calvary is set forth by the figure of the cross; the necessity of baptism for new-born infants and all others, is symbolised by those three circles all within a larger one, as the form of that sacrament then was as it now is,—“ In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy

¹ *Vita S. Brigidæ*, apud *Acta SS.*, ed. Bolland., Februarii, t. i, p. 119.

² *S. Patricii Epist. ad Coroticum*, *Acta SS.*, ed. Bolland., t. ii, Martii, p. 538.

Ghost,"—doctrines which were, by implication, denied by the heresy of Pelagius.

Here starts up before us a very curious, and, to all here in England, important question, which now asks, as it has been asking for itself an answer these thousand years and more, What was the mode of administering baptism among the Britons?

At the celebrated meeting between St. Austin, the first archbishop of Canterbury, and the seven bishops and several monks from Bangor, with Dinorth at their head, whose supposititious speech (a glaring forgery, coined not more than three centuries ago) may be seen in the Cottonian MS., Claudius, A, viii, p. 76, and is published by Spelman and by Wilkins, that apostle of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers thus addressed the British clergy: "Quia in multis quidem nostræ consuetudini, imo universalis ecclesiæ, contraria geritis; et tamen si in tribus his mihi obtemperare vultis, ut pascha suo tempore celebretis; ut ministerium baptizandi, quo Deo renascimur, juxta morem sanctæ Romanæ et apostolicæ ecclesiæ compleatis; ut genti Anglorum una nobiscum verbum Domini prædicetis; cetera quæ agitis, quamvis moribus nostris contraria, æquanimiter cuncta tolerabimus." "For as much as in many things you act against our custom, nay, against the custom of the universal Church, yet this notwithstanding, if you will yield to me on these three points,—to keep Easter Day at the proper time; to follow the rite of baptism, through which we are all re-born in God, according to the manner of the Roman and apostolic Church; and to preach, along with us, God's word to the Anglo-Saxons, we will quietly bear with everything else, however contrary to our manners." (Beda, *Hist. Eccles.*, l. ii, c. ii.) This divergency among these Celts, in the administration of baptism from the Roman form, must have been marked. What was it? Immediately after baptism, and as an ending to that rite, the feet of the neophyte were washed by the Celtic celebrant while he said a certain form of prayer. At Milan, in the days of St. Ambrose,

in some parts of Spain and of Gaul, as also among the Celtic Christians, everywhere this ceremony of washing the feet of the recently baptized was followed. The Council of Elvira (Illiberis), A.D. 301, in its forty-eighth canon, enacted that the feet of the recently baptized should not be washed by the bishop, but by some cleric, "Placuit...neque pedes eorum (qui baptizantur) lavandi sunt a sacerdotibus, sed clericis." In his work, *De Mysteriis*, c. 6, St. Ambrose expressly tells us that at Milan this washing of feet at the end of baptism was observed; and in another book, which, if not from the pen of that illustrious saint, is from that of a writer of his time, and who describes the use of the Church at Milan, it is thus spoken of: "Ascendisti de fonte; quid secutum est? Audisti lectionem: succinctus est summus sacerdos: pedes tibi lavit."¹ As applicable to our present inquiry, there is an important observation by the same writer, given in the words following: "Non ignoramus quod ecclesia Romana hanc consuetudinem non habeat, cujus typum in omnibus sequimur et formam. Hanc tamen consuetudinem non habet ut lavit. Vide ergo ne forte propter multitudinem declinarit. Sunt tamen qui dicant et excusare conentur, quia hoc non in mysterio faciendum est non in baptismo, non in regeneratione, sed quasi hospiti pedes lavandi sunt." By the form in use among the old Gauls we find that the feet of the newly baptized were washed, as may be seen in the two missals edited by Mabillon in his *Liturgica Gallicana*, where, at p. 249, we find this rubric and prayer, "*Dum pedes ejus lavas, dicis, Ego tibi lavo pedes. Sicut Dominus noster Jesu Christus fecit discipulis suis, tu facias hospitibus et peregrinis, ut habeas vitam æternam.*" And again, at p. 364, "*ad pedes lavandos,*" after baptism, a prayer in almost the self-same words is given to be said. Stronger still, for my opinion, is the testimony of that remarkable missal, which, if not the original, is an early copy of an Irish missal used by St. Columbanus and his Irish monks while in Burgundy, and carried thence

¹ *Ambrosius de Sacramentis*, l. iii, c. i.

along with them to Bobbio. In this liturgical codex, after the suffusion of the chrism on the newly baptized individual, and clothing him in the white garment, we have this rubric, "Collectio ad pedes lavandos," followed by this prayer: "Ego tibi lavo pedes, sicut Dominus noster Jesus Christus fecit discipulis suis, ita tu facias hospitibus et peregrinis. Dominus noster Jesus Christus de linteo quo erat præcintus, tersit pedes discipulorum suorum; et (quod ?) ego facio tibi, tu facies peregrinis, hospitibus, et pauperibus."¹

By these liturgical authorities it is shown that in all those countries where any of the Celtic people ever held a sway, this ceremony of feet washing at baptism, when they became Christians, always took place, up to a late period, whether in Celtiberia or Northern Spain, at Milan, or through Lombardy (for at one time the river Rubicon was the boundary between Gaul and Italy), over the whole of Gaul, in England and Ireland. The words of a North Italian writer, which we have just now given, tell clearly that in the fourth century the Roman Church did not use the rite, at baptism, of washing feet; while in Celtiberia itself an early Council had, as was just now shown, forbidden it to be done by bishops, then the ordinary administrators of this sacrament, but by some cleric.

Let us now look homeward, and try to find out what the Christian Celts (the Scoti, or Irish, and the Britons) have left to tell how they, in their day, did in this matter. An ancient writer, likely at the end of the seventh century, drew up a catalogue, first printed by Ussher,² of Irish saints, whom that old Celt distributes into three classes, the first of which begins with St. Patrick, and ends with the reign of a King Tuathal, about A.D. 542. Of this class, we are told, all were bishops; and some were Romans, some Franks, some Britons, some Irish; and they had one mass, one celebration,—“unam missam, unam celebrationem”; or, as

¹ Ed. Mabillon, apud *Museum Italicum*, t. i, p. 325.

² *Britt. Ecc. Antiquitates*, p. 473. Londini, 1687.

we should now say, one Use. The second class comprehends those three hundred worthies who lived in Ireland between A.D. 542 and 598; and of them it is recorded that they celebrated divers masses or uses; that from David, the bishop, and from Gildas and Docus, the Britons, they received a mass or use, “*diversas missas celebrabant...a Davide episcopo et Gilla et Doco Britonibus, Missam acceperunt.*”¹ Further on Ussher himself says: “*Secundi ordinis Sancti ritum celebrandi missam a sanctis viris de Britannia, sc. a sancto David et a sancto Gilda et sancto Doco, in catalogo nostro legimus.*”²

In this catalogue, and next to his dear friend Columba, we find Caineceus, or St. Kenny, placed. In the life of this saint given to the world A.D. 1853, by the late Marquis of Ormonde, we read:—“*Cum Sanctus Kannechus crevisset et perfectus esset sensibus voluit sapientiam legere et religionem discere. Perrexit trans mare in Britanniam ad virum sapientem et religiosissimum Doc legitque apud illum sedule et mores bonos didiscit. . . . Quadam autem die cum Sanctus Kannechus sedens scriberet, audivit sonum tintinnabuli,*” etc., cap. iv, p. 2. Another little incident in this saint’s life tells how, in after years, his journeys hither were very frequent. His friend, St. Brandan, for the purpose of making for the altar a chalice, had brought together some artificers; but, before their work was quite done, they found they had not gold enough; knowing, however, that St. Kenny used to go often to Britain, St. Brandan went and called upon him to borrow more:—“*Sanctus Brandanus habens secum artifices facientes calicem altaris, aurum sufficientem non habuit ad illam fabricam. Tunc ministri dixerunt ei vade ad Kannechum forsitan aurum cum eo invenies quia frequenter in Britanniam vadit,*” *ib.*, cap. xlix, p. 30. Such evidences afforded, not by British, but by Irish witnesses, of the good neighbourhood, the kindly fellowship, the warm and frequent intercommunion kept up between the Churchmen in both the islands all through the

¹ *Britt. Ecc. Antiq.*, p. 474.

² *Ibid.*, p. 493.

sixth century and later, would lead us to think, had we not been positively told, that the Church in Ireland made its liturgy, its Use, in fact, to be the same in belief and ritual with that followed in this our island; if, then, we can only find out what was the form of baptism among the Irish in the sixth century, we may rest assured that in such a ritual we behold the practice of the British Church, too, at such a period.

Just as these pages were being drawn up for the press, I was favoured by the Earl of Ashburnham with a sight of his very precious, nay, unique, Irish Sacramentarium,—a missal, and an order of baptism,—once in the library at Stowe, and which his lordship courteously brought up to London on purpose for my inspection. Any one fond of archæology, and in a more especial manner of liturgical studies, will at once understand what must have been my feelings the while I handled and pored over so venerable a book of Christian Celtic rites, the vellum leaves of which were almost black in places, from having beheld about thirteen ages roll over them; as this Codex had been, to my thinking, written out at the end of the sixth or the beginning of the seventh century. The shape of the letters, the whole manner of writing throughout this *Ordo Baptismi* seem to be of the period above given; spaces are all along left open for rubrics, but they are not everywhere put in; and when they do come, are not in red but black ink, and are written smaller than the text, which, like those rubrics themselves, is always in Latin. A dwarf quarto in size, its vellum leaves are of a strong but not thickest kind.

This Order of Baptism begins with the prayer following:—*Domine Pater omnipotens aeterne Deus, expelle diabolum...ab homine isto de capite, de cappellis, de cervice, de cerebro, de fronte, de oculis, de auribus, de naribus,*" etc. Then comes the exorcism of the salt:—*Creatura Salis...in nomine Trinitatis,*" etc.; after applying which the priest asks:—*Abrenuncias Satanae?"* and immediately follows the ceremonial opening of the

ears, or as it is written here:—"Efeta, quod + (est) aphertio, in nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus sancti;" and from this passage in the prayer, "quem liberasti de errore gentilium," it would seem that, at the period when this Order of Baptism was in use, many of the Irish people were still heathens and unbelievers. Following after this, we have the first more solemn anointing, which, not as now, was then, at least among the Irish and Britons, given with the two separate oils—chrism being one—as the rubric says thus: "Hūc usque catachominus inceptit oleari oleo de crismate in pectus et inter scabulas (scapulas) antequam baptizaretur: deinde letania circa fontem canitur; deinde benedictio fontis; deinde ii, Salmi, Sitivit anima mea, etc. Deinde benedictio completa mittit sacerdos cresmaria in modum crucis in fontem et quique voluerit in...vasculum aqua benedictionis ad domus consecrandus et populus aspergitur aqua benedicta." This blessing of the font is worded very much after the manner laid down by the Latin Church: "Exorciso te creatura aquæ," etc., as may be seen in the old Salisbury Manual, as well as in the Ordo Ministrandi Sacramenta in actual use.

Just before the baptism itself, the Catechism, or questions asked upon articles of faith, is set forth; and from the rubric here we find that the celebrant went down into the font along with the person or persons about to be baptized,—"*discendit in fontem.*"

This being done, and baptism given, the rubric says: "*Oleatur cresmate in cerebrum in fronte, et dat vestem candidum diaconus super capite et fronte et dicitur presbitero, Domine Sancte Omnipotens, Domine noster Jesu Xpe qui te regeneravit ex aqua et Spiritu Sancto. Quique tibi dedit remissionem omnium peccatorum, Ipse te lineat crismate salutis. Ungo te de oleo de crismate salutis, &c., et dat vestem candidam diaconus super caput in frontem et vestitur manto candido, tegitur presbitero. Tunc lavit pedes accepto linteo. Dominus et Salvator noster Jesus Xps pridie quam pateretur accepto linteo splendido et sancto et immaculato*

precinctis lumbis suis fit (infundere ?) aquam in pelvem, lavit pedes discipulorum suorum," etc.

Whenever an old Irish codex of Holy Writ, or on the Liturgy, had been written out by, or had ever belonged to, any of the saints in that land, it came, as years rolled on, to be looked upon with religious veneration, and deemed a holy relic. As such it was enshrined in a costly covering made of silver, and garnished with precious stones. The *Liber Sacramentorum*, out of which is given the above order of baptism, came in time to be so esteemed; and its old and well wrought shrine is still in existence in the rich library of Ashburnham Place. It is a stout oaken box overlaid everywhere with silver plates curiously wrought, garnished with niello ornamentation, and inscribed with several names telling of the royal personages who by their munificence contributed to its adornment, or of those who lent their individual handicraft for that purpose. This curious box has been figured by the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, and a glance at his engravings will show that the older side differs from the other both in the scription, the shape of the letters, as well as in the style of its art, as widely as a gap of three centuries can mark the difference. On the older of the two sides are inscribed the names of two reputed kings of Munster, of whom one, Donnchadhu, was the son of Brian Boroinbe. On the later side we read of one Gillaruadan O'Macan, the "com-harb," that is abbot, for whom a prayer is asked because he covered this wooden box.

As we were told just now, St. Kannec, Canice, or Kenny, as he is severally called, was very fond, while here in England with St. Docus, of writing out books; and as the Irish were then in the habit of borrowing their ritual from the Britons, no doubt liturgical codices would have been the works this saint most of all transcribed, to carry home with him to Ireland; and going back thither, at last he settled down in Munster, and built a monastery at Aghaboe.¹ This saint's contempo-

¹ Ware, ed. Harris, p. 20.

rary, and living not far off, at Lorrha, as its abbot, was St. Ruadan, whose name occurs upon this silver case. May not, then, this *Ordo Baptismi* be written out by the very hand of St. Kenny himself while under Doc, and among the Britons, and have been given to his neighbour, St. Ruadan? Or may it not be a copy written out by that abbot of Lorrha from a copy lent him from Aghaboe? Be this as it may, the form of baptism just set forth comes from a codex written out while St. Gregory the Great, who died A.D. 604, was Pope, and St. Austin, the first Archbishop of Canterbury, was striving to bring the Anglo-Saxons to a belief in Christianity.

Now let us lay side by side the two forms for this sacrament,—the one in use among all the Christian Celts; the other, which we see in the *Gregorii Papæ Liber Sacramentorum*, p. 71, edited by Menard, and in use, not only at Rome, but throughout the remainder of Christendom. While, then, reading these two rituals, we shall behold that the only differences between both are, first, a slight variation in one ceremony,—the pouring out, instead of rubbing on the head, the oil of chrism, and letting it flow down on the forehead; the second, another superadded rite, the ceremonious washing of the neophyte's feet at the end of baptism. Agreeing, then, in every particular besides, these could have been the only two things objected to by St. Austin while he beseeched the British bishops and clergy to do away with the difference between his and their mode in the administration of baptism. That St. Austin was quite warranted in making such a request to the Britons, is clear on several accounts.

To the eyes of not a few it might have easily looked as if this feet-washing had been meant by the Church to teach the faithful to believe that such a remarkable ceremony was an integral and so essential an element in the outward sign, that without it the inward grace, the cleansing of the soul from all sin, was not efficaciously wrought by baptism. To try and get this

stumbling-block to true belief out of the way, was only the bounden duty of any bishop; and so clear was such an obligation, that not long after, the Celtic nations everywhere let this ceremony at the end of baptism drop quite out of their several rituals.

For a like cause, the pouring out through that small hole in one of the spoons of the chrism, on the head, must, it is likely, have been given up, especially since in the Irish *Ordo Baptismi*, belonging to the Earl of Ashburnham, as well as in the *Sacramentarium* which, as we said just now, we take to be a copy of the old Irish Missal, the rubric says, "*Suffundis chrisma in fronte ejus*," etc.,¹ and thus not unlikely to mislead some people into the idea that it might include the administration of quite another sacrament—that of Confirmation—at which the bishop makes, and with the same oil of chrism, upon the forehead of the individual confirmed, a sign of the cross.

What, then, was the difference in the administration of baptism, between the old Britons and the Roman missionaries? Like other Celtic tribes, the Britons always washed the feet of the newly baptised, making that ceremony a part of that sacrament of regeneration; and, secondly, poured out the chrism upon the forehead, as well as the head, instead of touching with it the head only of the neophyte: the Romans never washed the feet, nor poured out the chrism, but merely rubbed with it, under the sign of the cross, the head.

The washing of feet, yet kept up as one among the ceremonies peculiar to Holy Week, and in many lands done to the poor, no less by kings and queens and the nobility than by all ranks of the ecclesiastics, had, from what we read (John xiii), been taught as a token of brotherly love and lowliness to his disciples for them to do, by our Lord himself, who, however, did not link such an observance, even in the very remotest degree, with the administration of baptism.

¹ Ed. Mabillon, *Museum Italicum*, t. i, p. 325.

That celebrated Gaulish prelate, St. Cæsarius, archbishop of Arles, who died A.D. 542, is the last who speaks of this feet-washing as a baptismal rite, in his sermon thus :—“ Hoc itaque admones, Fratres dilectissimi, ut quotiens Paschalis sollemnitatis venit quicumque viri, quæcumque mulieres de sacro fonte filios spiritaliter exceperunt, cognoscant se pro ipsis fidejussores apud Deum extitisse, et ideo semper illis sollicitudinem veræ caritatis impendant. Admoneant ut auguria non observent, phylacteria vel characteres diabolicos nec sibi nec suis aliquando suspendant, præcantatores vel ministros diaboli fugiant, fidem catholicam teneant, ad ecclesiam frequentius currant...peregrinos excipiant et, secundum quod ipsis in baptismo dictum est, hospitem pedes lavant,” etc.¹

This ancient baptismal ceremony in use among the olden Christian Celts would seem to have left a deep impression upon the Celtic mind long after that part of the rite had been abrogated. Of this fact we have a highly curious illustration in the life of our countryman, St. Cuthberht, when but a young monk he had been appointed in his monastery to the office of receiving guests. In that capacity, while one morning affording the hospitality of the house to a wayfarer, this saint not only washed the young man's feet, but, to warm them, with his hands put them in his bosom, in true Celtic manner, like some foot-holder to a Cambrian king who always kept at court such an official (*Welsh Laws*, t. i, pp. 63, 351) :—“ Exiens enim primo mane...ad hospitem cellulam invenit inibi quendam sedentem juvenem quem solito mox humanitatis more suscepit. Nam lavandis manibus aquam dedit, pedes ipse abluit, linteo extersit, fovendos humiliter manibus suo in sinu composuit,” etc.² An earlier example still is furnished by the Irish St. Columba, of whom Adam-

¹ Appendicis Sermo clxviii, opp. S. Augustini opera et studio Monach. O. S. B., S. Mauri, Parisiis, 1683, t. v, p. 293, n. 3. See also Sermo cclvii, p. 421, n. 2, ib.

² Vita auctore Ven. Bedæ, op. Hist., t. ii, p. 62, ed. Stevenson.

nan, in his life of that abbot, tells us:—"Sedens in domo sanctus et fratribus præcipiens dixit, præparate ocius hospitium aquamque ad lavandos hospitum pedes exhaurite."¹

Before ending such a subject as the present, we must not forget to tell the reader that still to be found among our English regalia is a splendid coronation spoon. This ritual appliance is not only one of the oldest pieces of plate known to be now in being anywhere, and wrought in the twelfth century by English hands too, but as beautiful and symbolic as craftsmanship could make it. Its rather narrow bowl is, by a ridge running all along the middle, divided into two channels, as if fashioned on purpose to hold two distinct liquids or oils quite apart. Over this inside portion of the bowl are gracefully trailed leaf-bearing boughs of trees, done by a graving tool. Its long and tapering handle is most artistically wrought and full of symbolism. Four small pearls stud it where it springs from the bowl, telling of the man in the Gospel who, when he had found one pearl of great price, went his way and sold all that he had and bought it. Above and below is a small patch of green enamel—Hope's colour of regenerated man—speaking of his longings for Heaven, which is put before our eyes by that long streak of celestial blue enamel, reaching the jewel at the upper end. This highly curious spoon is well figured by Shaw in his *Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages*. Franchi, of Clerkenwell, has cleverly electrotyped it.

By the Roman Pontifical only one oil, the Oleum Catechumenorum, is directed to be used in the coronation service: according to the old English ritual, two oils, the Oleum Catechumenorum and the Chrisma are required, as we find in the *Exeter Pontifical*, p. 143, ed. Barnes; and more at length in the *Device for the Coronation of King Henry VII.*, among the Rutland Papers, edited by Jerden for the Camden Society, pp. 16, 17.

¹ Vita S. Columbæ auct. Adamnano, ed. Reeves, c. iv, p. 27.

To our thinking this same spoon in olden times, and while the ancient use of Salisbury was followed, was employed at royal baptisms, as well as at the coronations of our kings and queens.

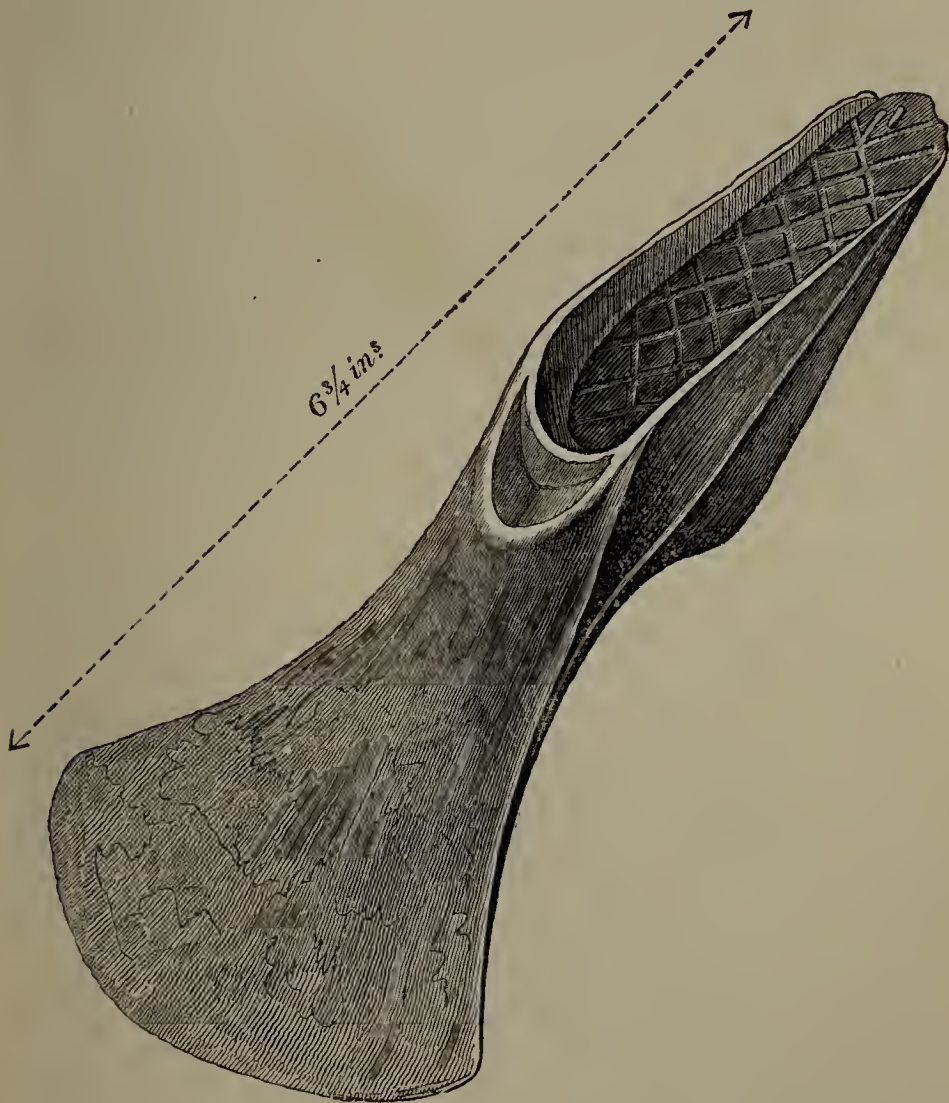
It is, then, a matter of no small interest to find that a liturgical appliance in the shape of a spoon should be now, as it was so many ages gone by, employed in this land for holding the oils blessed then, as now, after a solemn manner by the Church for her various and sacred administrations. More interesting still is it to find that from a few seemingly worthless old Celtic spoons may be drawn a ray of light to shine upon a hitherto dark spot in our national annals, the elucidation of which is and ever must be one of the purposes of our Institute. Archæology and history are twin sisters, and they cannot live nor thrive apart from one another.

D. Rock.

ORNAMENTED CELT.

THE accompanying engraving is from a drawing of Mr. J. T. Blight, F.S.A., taken during the Meeting at Machynleth, from this singular celt, which was exhibited with another, not ornamented, and of no particular interest, by J. Pughe, Esq., of Aberdovey. It was found, about twenty years ago, in cutting turf at Monach-ty-gwyn, and fortunately presented by the finder to the late Dr. R. Pughe of Aberdovey, the father of the present owner of it. It is in an unusually perfect condition,—a circumstance which may be accounted for by its being buried in the turbary whence it was extracted. The character of the implement is that of an ordinary paalstab, a variety of celt considered to be somewhat earlier than those called socketed, and in which the wooden handle was inserted; while in the paalstab the reverse was the case, the tang or end of it being enclosed in the wooden handle. Hence the singularity of finding an ornamental pattern on the part so

enclosed, as it was thus effectually concealed from sight; for that it was intended to give a more secure hold to the wooden encasing does not seem probable for two reasons, first, that this object could have been effected much better by a more simple arrangement; and



secondly, both sides would have been similarly treated, whereas the ornament occurs only on one side. A satisfactory explanation, therefore, of this exceptional case still remains a *desiderandum*. Ornamented celts are by no means uncommon, in the case of the later and socketed celts; but ornamented paalstabs are rare,

except perhaps in Ireland. But then such ornamentation is of a very different character, and differently executed; for the figures, consisting generally of combinations of zigzag and chevron, have been worked after the casting by punches or graving or other tools; whereas in the socketed celts the ornaments are cast, and are of a distinct character, mostly consisting of parallel ribs which are sometimes surmounted by little round objects or knobs, or such knobs in rows without any appendage, or sometimes a slight projecting thread running round the faces of the weapon; the neck also of such celts has frequently a moulding of the common rope-pattern, or parallel lines, imitating, as it were, the sinews or thongs which had been originally used in securing the implement more firmly to the shaft. Nothing, in fact, can be more distinct than the cast ornaments of the later, and the punched or graven ones of the earlier kinds of celt.

The ornament, however, now before us is unlike any found on either class of celt,—at least as far as has come under our observation. It, however, occurs frequently on ancient pottery, British and Gaulish; and is exactly similar to that of a fragment from Castel Coz in Brittany, and which is figured in the last number of the *Journal*. We have, indeed, on certain gold personal ornaments found in Ireland and elsewhere, an elongated lozenge pattern not unlike that which occurs also on the stone hammer found near Corwen, and now in the Edinburgh Museum, and which has been described and figured in the third series of this *Journal* and elsewhere; but there is still a marked difference between such and this pattern of the Clynnog celt. At any rate it will be generally allowed to be originally a Celtic ornamental decoration which from its simplicity might have been common to other races, and continued in fashion until late time, and if so, it may assist in showing that such implements were of Celtic, not Roman origin and manufacture, as some authorities of the present day have suggested. The length of this curious specimen is nearly seven inches,

wanting only a quarter of one, and appears to be the ordinary length of paalstabs. The hollow above the stop-ridge is to be noticed as not common, as well as the fact that the side-loops are wanting, which would show that this addition to the celt had not yet been developed. The narrow, projecting line caused by the escape of the metal in the casting, and which is removed by filing or other means in the complete weapon, has been left in this case. It is, however, so free from the ordinary rough state in which these implements came from the mould, that it may have, after a little rubbing down, been left, perhaps as a kind of finish.

If a national museum of Welsh antiquities should ever be established in the Principality, it is to be hoped that this singular specimen from Carnarvonshire may find its way thither.

E. L. BARNWELL.

ON THE FAMILY OF VAUGHAN OF HERGEST.

ALTHOUGH an account of this branch of the Vaughan family is given in Parry's *History of Kington*, and a description of the tomb erected in memory of Thomas Vaughan of Hergest, and his wife, appeared in an early number of the *Arch. Camb.* (vol. iii, p. 61, First Series), there still appears to be room for a more accurate account of the family, and of the remains of their ancient residence, with the aid of illustrations.

Sir Roger Vaughan of Bredwardine, whose numerous descendants are recorded in Jones' *History of Brecknockshire*, married Gladws, daughter of Sir David Gam, who formed one of the retinue of King Henry V in his expedition to France, and was killed at the battle of Agincourt. There appears to be some ground for the tradition that Sir Roger was also present at the battle, and that he and his father-in-law were knighted, when they were dying, by the king. Sir Roger's name does

not occur on the roll; but Sir Harris Nicolas remarks that the names of many, who are known from other sources to have been present, are not recorded on the roll, part only of which is supposed to exist.

Sir Roger had by Gladws, Walter, his eldest son, who is mentioned among the gentry of Herefordshire in the return of the commissioners, 12 Henry VI;¹ 2, Thomas, generally styled Thomas ap Rosser Vychan, or "Vigh-ham," as the clerk of court wrote the addition in the rolls of the manor; 3, Sir Roger Vaughan of Tretower, Knight.

On the death of her husband, Gladws married Sir William ap Thomas, and by him became the mother of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.

Thomas, the second son of Sir Roger, settled at Hergest Court, in the manor of Huntington, and was probably owner of the adjoining farms of Bredward, Chickward, and Tuthill, with the mill and meadows by the side of Arrow, extending from Hergest Mill to Kington, which now form the Hergest estate. There is no record in the rolls of the manor (*temp.* Edward III, Henry IV, and Henry V) who was the previous possessor, or how the Vaughans acquired this property. He was Constable of the Castle of Huntington, and a tenant of the manor, of which Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, then was lord. His feudal ties and near relationship to the Earl of Pembroke naturally inclined him, in the struggle between the rival houses, to the house of York. Thus it was that he and his brother, Sir Roger, joined the army of ten thousand Welshmen under the command of the Earl of Pembroke, and met their death in the battle, so fatal to the Welsh, of Danesmore, near Banbury, on the 26th of July, 1469. Fortunately Ellen Gethen, his widow, of whose ferocity a terrible story is told by Williams in his *History of Radnorshire*, and repeated by Parry on the authority of "a MS. in the possession of a gentleman at Swansea

¹ Fuller's *Worthies*, Herefordshire.

some years ago," in her trouble invited Lewis Glyn Cothi to visit Hergest, and there record her husband's prowess in an elegy, which was followed by more pieces from his pen in honour of the family, afterwards copied into the *Red Book of Hergest*. Thus, making allowance for poetic licence, we arrive at a more authentic account of the family and their residence.

"His mournful lady brought him, on a Sunday, to his glazed houses," which are previously described as "timber banded houses in stone towers." Ellen Gethen soon followed her husband to the grave. A chapel was built on the south side of the fine Early English chancel of Kington Church, just at the time when the Decorated style was passing into the Perpendicular; and in it was erected an altar-tomb of alabaster which, the poet says,¹ "cost as much as a distant conquest." "There is an inscription above the head of the tomb. The two names are placed together: the name of liberal Thomas; and, without separation, the name of Ellen is there likewise. On every part are pillars of white alabaster fixed to the wall, and thereon is a man with a golden head, and a beautiful woman under a golden hillock: angels are there likewise, and one of them without an emblazoned shield...a stone altar like the full moon...a representation of a choir closing on the earl's brother." An inscription, with the arms of each member of the family in succession, painted on the wall, with the date 1745, remained, although somewhat dim and defaced, until 1842, when it was replaced by a stone slab, on which the old inscription and arms, with some addition, were cut. The inscription commences,—“This tomb was erected to the memory of Thomas Vaughan of Hergest, Esq., and Elena Gethen, his wife. He was son of Sir Roger Vaughan of Bredwardine, Knt., and died in the year 1469, aged 69 years. The said Sir Roger Vaughan married Gladus, daughter of Sir David Gam, who was

¹ The quotations are from a translation in Parry's *History of Kington*, probably contributed by Sir S. Rush Meyrick.

knighted by Henry V in Agincourt field in 1415." This was probably the inscription to which Lewis Glyn Cothi refers. Members of the family from time to time renewed and added to the descent and arms of the family, thus preserving from oblivion the names and arms of the successive owners of the estate.

Guillim¹ gives a woodcut of the arms, and says: "He beareth, *sable*, a chevron between three children couped at the shoulders *argent*, their perruques *or*, enwrapped about the necks with as many snakes proper, by the name of *Vaughan*. It hath beene reported (how truly I cannot say) that some one of the ancestors of this family was borne with a snake about his necke: a matter not impossible, but very unprobable; ideo quære."

The reader is referred to the drawing of the effigies which accompanies the present paper. Sir S. Rush Meyrick, in a paragraph contributed to Parry's *History of Kington*, thus describes their condition before the figures were carefully restored by Mr. Jennings of Hereford: "The male figure wears the elegant and splendid armour so prevalent in the reign of Richard III. The coudes, or elbow-pieces, are magnificent; and the breast-plate is so divided as to show a demiplacate with a pretty scalloped edge on the waist. Four lances buckled together at the hip, cover the abdomen, and to the lowest are attached four beautiful twilles; and although the sword and the legs have been broken off, a rich transverse sword-belt and spur-leathers attest that close attention to the detail which renders these effigies so interesting. The tournament-helmet, surmounted by the crest, is underneath his head, and on his hands the tasteful gauntlets of the times. The female appears in a long robe girded round the middle, and in folds below, with a splendid headdress and necklace. Both her arms have been broken off at the elbows; but we can still behold the visage of the high and haughty lady intended to be represented." And again, in a note to Lewis Dwnn's *Heraldic Visitation*,² "He is in armour,

¹ *Display of Heraldry*, ed. 1660, p. 247.

² Vol. i, p. 134, n. 7.

without any covering on his head, which reclines on the tournament-helmet with his crest, apparently a cumbent bird, upon it. His legs have been broken off below the knees, and his sword knocked away. The style of his armour greatly resembles that of Lord Hungerford at Salisbury. His lady's arms have been destroyed from below the elbows; a lion couchant regardant is at her feet." He is represented as wearing a collar of roses, to which is attached, at the end of an elegant trefoil-pendant, a plain Latin cross. The barbarous fashion of cutting names had sadly marred the appearance of the male figure; and for this reason, probably, Mr. Jennings transposed the figures, and brought the lady forward, leaving the remains of the lion's tail where it originally was, next the wall. The restoration of the figures was confined to the insertion of new faces in both figures, the addition of a sword, the renewal of the legs of the male from the knee downwards, for which the remnant of one of the broken legs served as an authority; and the renewal of the lady's arms. In canopied, decorated recesses on the sides of the tomb are angels bearing shields once emblazoned with the arms of Vaughan, but now blank,—eight on the north side, and four at the west end.

The residence stands on elevated ground in the valley of the Arrow, and is so placed as to command an extensive view, and guard against a sudden surprise. The ground falls very abruptly from it on all sides except the west, which was probably protected by a strong wall. On the east are the remains of a dry moat, and on the north is a large pool of water which seems to have been within the line of fortification.

Alterations and removals of the buildings, from time to time, render it out of the question to arrive at any notion of the house of Thomas ap Rosser Vychan, further than that the building represented in the drawing formed part of it. The members of the Cambrian Archæological Association, who visited the spot at the King-ton Meeting in 1863, were of opinion that the upper

portion of this building was the residence of the inmates, and that the ground-floor was probably used as offices and stables. The Report of this Meeting states, "a connecting wall, now removed, ran below it (northward), forming the main outer defence; the scanty remains of which consist of a low curtain-wall with a circular bastion at each end," apparently of the same date as the building. The foundations of this wall have since been entirely removed. The building is the more deserving of notice as it is probably one of the earliest specimens of domestic architecture in the Marches of Herefordshire. In its general style the exterior presents some resemblance to Pentre Evan in Pembrokeshire.¹ The broken wall represented in the drawing connected it with a timber-framed building on the south of the court-yard, which, from the appearance of its stone chimney, appears to have been of the same date as the principal building after described; although it may have been one of the timber-banded buildings to which the poet refers, modernised in some of its details. The connecting wall, with an arched doorway in it, has been removed within the recollection of the present tenant.

The exterior of the old building is 54 feet in length by 24 ft. in breadth. The walls are of rubble stonework, 3 ft. 6 ins. thick. The conversion of the interior into cart-horse stables with a hay-loft above, and the removal and lowering of the roof, make it a difficult matter to arrive at a correct notion of the use to which this building was applied, or the apartments which it contained. The mangers and cratches on the north wall conceal much which would throw a light on the details. The arched doorway on the ground-floor is $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. It was secured by a strong bolt, probably of wood, which ran back into a long groove in the wall. The same contrivance is still used as a fastening for it. The height of the apartment, from the ground to the floor above, is 8 ft. 9 ins. The floor-joists generally are of plainly squared oak; but three of them, near the eastern end,

¹ See vol. xiii, *Arch. Camb*, 3rd Series, p. 374.

are handsomely moulded, and thus appear to negative the notion that this was the stable of the mansion. In the north-east corner is a low, arched doorway, now hidden by boards, which communicated with another apartment, now removed; and near to it a narrow loop-hole, with splays, in what was an adjoining apartment. In the north wall are two narrow loop-holes, splayed inwards, on either side of a large chimney, and a small square opening which may have served for a crossbowman's post. The loop-holes on the south side (shown in the drawing) are wider, and have traces of an iron bar and stanchion. The object of the small opening near the western end is not very clear. The square doorway is modern. The absence of a flue in the upper floor leads to the conclusion that there was no fireplace on the ground-floor, which must have been very imperfectly lighted even when the door was open.

The conversion of the building for farm purposes (perhaps decay) led to such a remodeling of the roof as to destroy all trace of its construction, lower its walls, and remove the upper part of the windows and arched doorway. Except the great fireplace, but little remains of the interior of the upper floor, or solar. It was probably approached from the outside by a flight of wooden steps through the doorway at the eastern end, as there is no trace in the wall of any other access. An oak doorway studded with iron (a renewal, probably, of its more ancient predecessor) filled the opening a few years ago. By its side is a window 14 ins. wide, with a pointed head. This room was lighted by two windows on the south and two on the north front, each being divided by a stone mullion and transom, the windows on the north being placed on either side of the large fireplace. On each side of the large window on the south side is a stone seat, and there are holes in the window-jambs for bars and stanchions. As the upper floor is almost always filled with hay, a careful examination of it cannot well be made. The fireplace represented in the drawing is remarkable alike for its size

and rude simplicity. The opening is 6 ft. 6 ins. wide by 3 ft. 9 ins. high. One stone, slightly tooled and chamfered, 10 ft. by 2 ft. 9 ins., extends from jamb to jamb, and supports the shelf, which is formed of several pieces. Transoms and window-jambs form, in many places, the coping of the farmyard-wall; and a well moulded corbel lies in the yard, remains of the older edifice.

When houses of defence were no longer required, the greater part of the old residence was removed, and a capacious but ill constructed timber-framed building was erected to the east. It also has undergone very great alterations and demolition. The floor-joists are of massive oak, often with insufficient bearings, and rudely squared, with an occasional chamfer. In one room, now used as a back-kitchen, is a plain Tudor arch over the fireplace, with the figure of an angel, with wings partially expanded, in the centre. Otherwise there is nothing remarkable in the remains of the building, which served as the residence of the family until the early part of the last century. Comparing it with the designs of John Abel of Sarnesfield, the Herefordshire architect of the seventeenth century, it is safer to infer that it was erected in the reign of Elizabeth rather than at a later period.

It remains to give some account of Thomas Vaughan's descendants. As often happens in cases of pedigree, some confusion and obscurity here arise. Where difficulties occur, it seems to be the better course to follow Cooke's *Visitation of Herefordshire in 1569*,¹ rather than Jones or Parry, or the manuscript pedigree compiled by the late Mr. Mynors of Evancoed. Cooke's *Visitation* ends with the eldest son of Charles Vaughan's second marriage. Thereafter the inscription in Kington Church, and Jones' and Parry's histories are the only guides.

Thomas Vaughan, by Ellen Gethen, his wife, daughter of David ap Cadwallader ap Philip Dorddu,² of Llyn-

¹ Harl. MS. 1545, folio 82 et seq.

² Lewys Dwnn, *Her. Vis.*, Radnorshire pedigrees.

went, in the parish of Llanbister, Radnorshire, had issue:—

1. Walter, or Watkin, Vaughan of Hergest, Esq.
2. Richard, lord of Bleddvach, who is not mentioned in the pedigrees.¹ It appears by an elegy which Lewis Glyn Cothi wrote in memory of him, that he was buried in Kington Church, and that “his golden locks were there concealed from view by a monument of white marble,” of which all trace is now gone.
3. Alice, who married Sir Robert Whitney, and left issue a son, Robert.
4. Roger of Clyro, whose descendants are recorded among Lewys Dwnn’s Radnorshire pedigrees.

Walter Vaughan, the eldest son, was appointed Constable,² for his life, of the Castle of Huntington, by letters patent (15 Feby., 11th Edward IV), of Henry Duke of Buckingham. The Duke’s attainder probably terminated his office, for his appointment was renewed during the minority of Edward Duke of Buckingham by the King’s letters patent of 30 November, 1st Henry VII. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Baskerville, Knt., and by her had :

1. James Vaughan of Hergest, who was sheriff for Radnorshire in 1545, gentleman usher (“*generosus hospitiarum*”) to Henry VIII,³ receiver of the rents and profits of the forfeited lands in Herefordshire and Breconshire, of Edward last Duke of Buckingham, and with his brother, Roger,⁴ Constable of Huntington Castle. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Croft, knt.
2. Catherine, wife of Richard Minors of Treago, Herefordshire.
3. Sibill, wife of John Scudamore of Holm Lacy.
4. Oliver.
5. Roger, who married Elinor, daughter of Sir Thomas

¹ Lewys Dwnn, *Her. Vis.*, vol. i, p. 134, n. 7.

² Ministers’ Account, 9 and 10 Henry VII, *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Series, vol. i, p. 11.

³ Ministers’ Account, Huntington, 20 and 21 Henry VIII.

⁴ Survey of the Duke’s lands, 13 Henry VIII.

Cornewall, and by her had a daughter, Sibil, who was the second wife of Hugh Lewis, Esq., of Harpton.

6. Walter.

7. Anna, who was wife of John Abrahall of Hereford.

8. wife of John Lewis of Powis.

James Vaughan, by his wife, Elizabeth, had issue, *Charles Vaughan*, his eldest son, who represented the county of Radnor in the Parliaments, 7th Edward VI, 1st Mary, and 1st and 2nd Philip and Mary. By his first wife, Eliza, daughter of Sir James Baskerville, he had :

1. Walter, of whom hereafter.

2. Alexander.

3. Elizabeth, wife of John Price of Kinnerton.

4. Margaret, wife of Sir John Hawkins, knt., treasurer of the navy to Queen Elizabeth. He died 11 November, 1595. His widow erected a monument,¹ with a long inscription on it, to his memory, in the church of St. Dunstan's in the East. She was bedchamber-woman to the Queen, and was the founder of the Grammar School at Kington. By her will (23 April, 1619) she directed that she might be buried in the middle chancel of St. Dunstan's, near her husband's monument.

5. Henry, slain in Flanders.

6. William, slain at Porto Rico.

By his second marriage, with Margaret, widow of Roger Vaughan of Clyro, and daughter of Sir William Vaughan of Talgarth, knt., Charles Vaughan had :

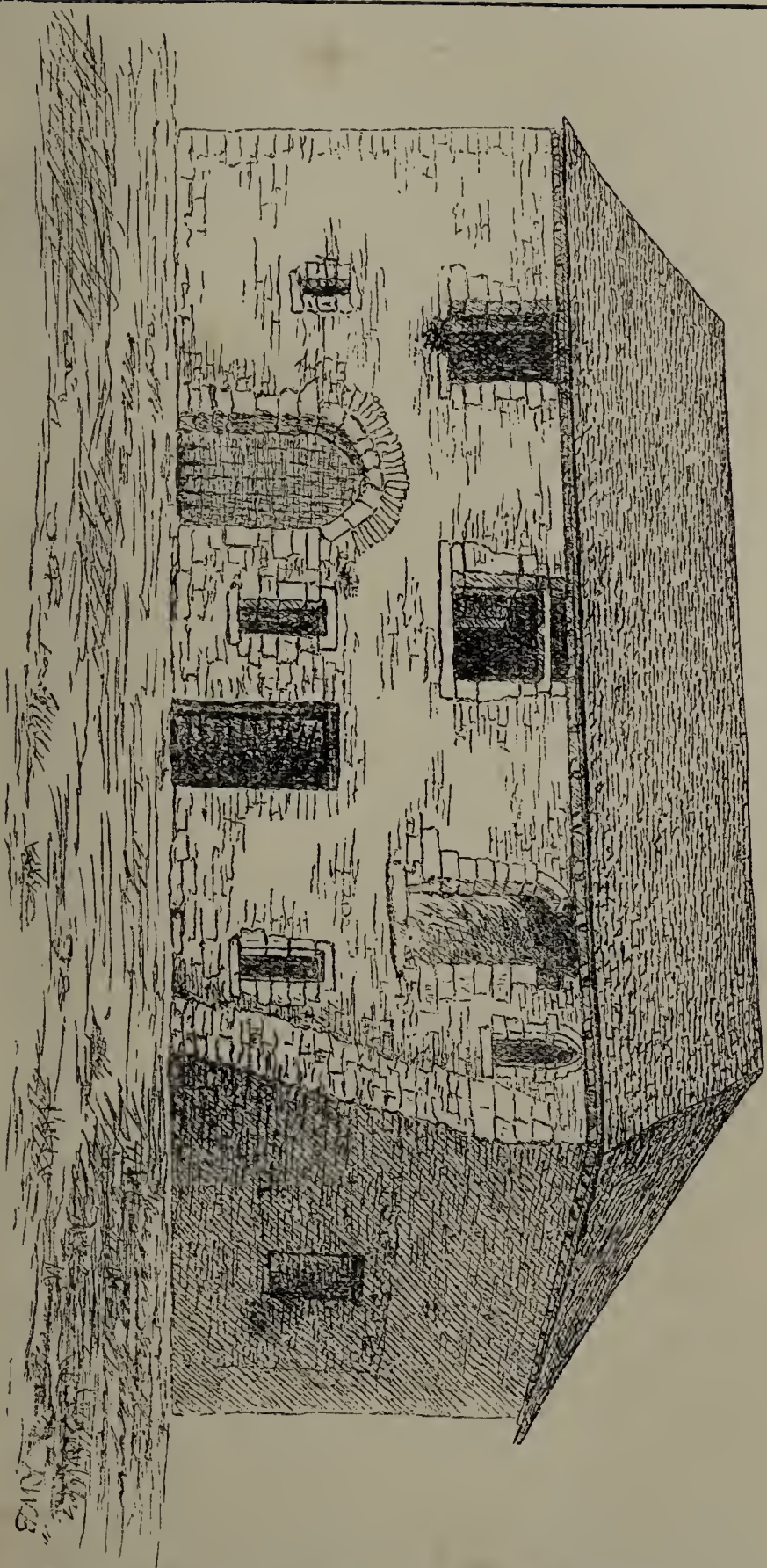
1. Charles of Dunfield, Herefordshire, who married a daughter of John Lingen, and by her had two daughters, Margaret, wife of Roderick Gwyn² of Llanelwedd, Radnorshire; and Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Pember of Elsdon, Herefordshire.

2. Robert, who is supposed to be the same person as Robert Vaughan who represented the town of Radnor in the Parliaments, 1st Mary and 1st Elizabeth.

3. Sybill, wife of Richard Llewellyn of Barton, Herefordshire.

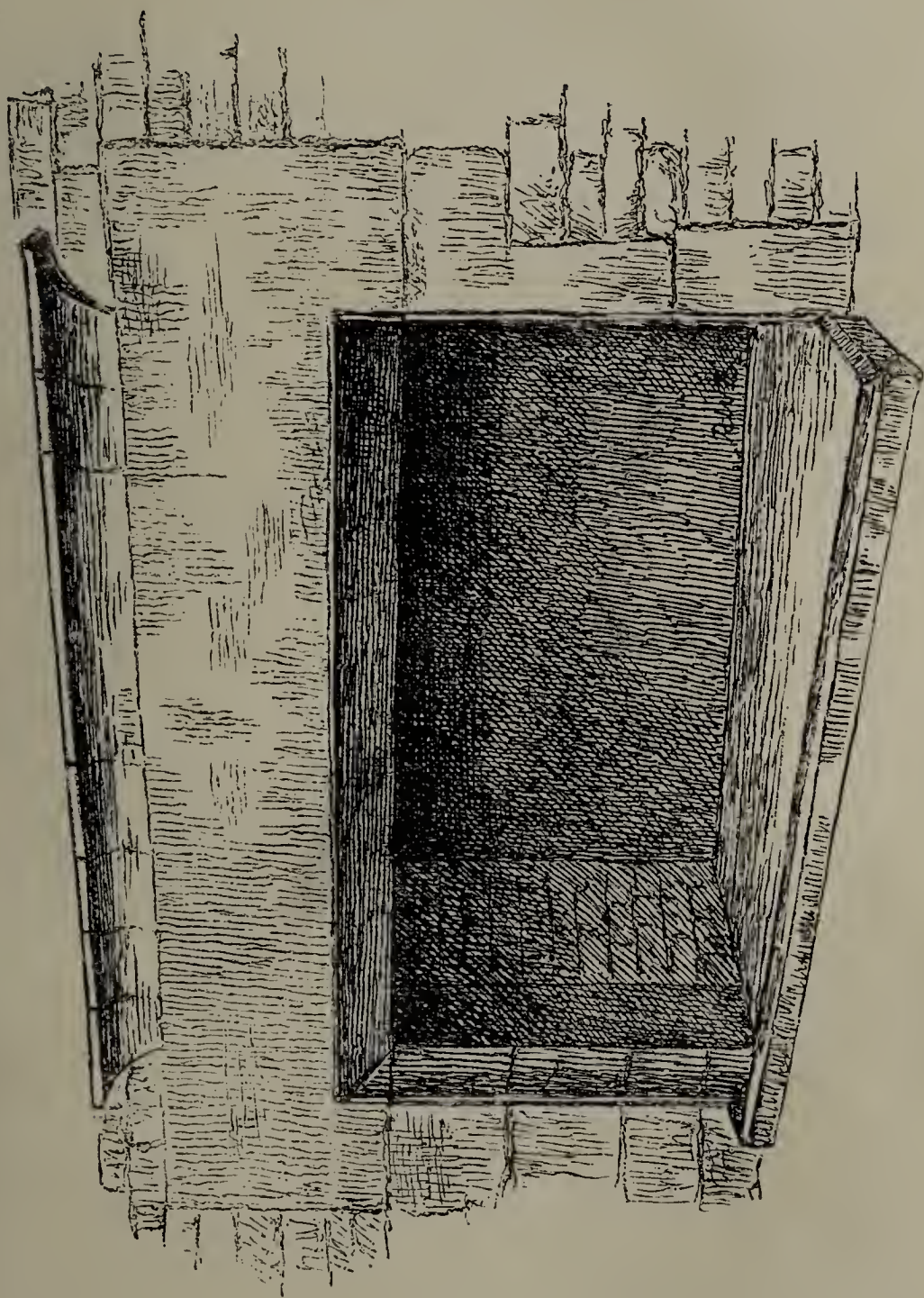
¹ Stow's *Survey of London*, book ii, p. 45.

² *Golden Grove Book*, Gwyn pedigree.



OLD BUILDING AT HERGEST COURT.

Engraved by Dallosype.



E PLACE AT HERGEST COURT

ENGRAVED BY DALLASTYPE

4. Elizabeth, wife of Foux of Gloucester.

Walter Vaughan of Hergest, the eldest son by the first marriage, married Maude, daughter of William Nanfan of Morton Bruges, Worcestershire, a descendant of Sir Richard Nanfan of the Privy Council of Henry VII, and treasurer of Calais. *Walter Vaughan* was probably member for the town of Radnor in the Parliament, 14th Elizabeth; but his identity with *Watkin Vaughan*, the member, has not been made out. He left a son, *John Vaughan* of Hergest, who married Anne and by her had a son, *James Vaughan*, who married Joan, daughter of Henry Suter. Their eldest son, *John Vaughan*, married a daughter of John Davies, *alias* Aubrey, of Cwmtoyddwr, Radnorshire, by whom he had

1. *John Vaughan* of Hergest, who married Frances, daughter of Philip Turner of the city of Lincoln, Esq. He died in 1687.

2. *Silvanus*, died 1706, *s. p.*

3. *Henry Vaughan*, who died in 1720, leaving an only daughter, Frances, who married *Herbert Jeffreys*¹ of old Kington.

The last named *John Vaughan* left issue by Frances, his wife :

1. *John*, who died in October 1689.

2. *Frances*, who became sole heiress of the Hergest Court property, and married *William Gwyn Vaughan* of Trebarried, Breconshire, a descendant of the Tretower branch of the *Vaughan* family. By this marriage the family acquired a considerable accession of property. *Mr. W. Gwyn Vaughan*² was owner of lands in Kington and Brilley, Herefordshire, and of the manors of English Hay, Trebois, *alias* Trebarried, Trephilip, Lenotte, Llandeuaelog, Tregraig, Aberdyhonw, and Cwrtlacha, and of farms and lands in the parishes of Llandevalley, Llanvillo, Llandeuaelog, Tregraig, Bronllys, Llanddew yr cwm, Llanfair yn Builth, Llanfechan, and Maesmynis, in Breconshire.

¹ Will, 22 May, 1736; proved 25 June, 1747.

² Will, 25 Jan. 1753.

The eldest son of this marriage was *Gwyn Vaughan*, who married Martha, daughter of William Roach, Esq., of Shirehampton, Gloucestershire, and died, leaving a daughter, *Roach Vaughan*, sole heiress. She married the Hon. and Rev. John Harley, Bishop of Hereford, father of Edward, fifth Earl of Oxford, and grandfather of Lady Langdale, the present owner of the Hergest Court estate.¹

R. W. B.

MONA ANTIQUA.

So many remains of archæological interest in the island of Anglesey have been destroyed of late years, that it is desirable, as far as possible, to record the present condition of those still in existence, for we cannot say how soon they also may be swept away. I have, therefore, undertaken to note down a few particulars concerning what Rowlands calls "*The Cirque or Theatre*," and "*the ring or coronet of stone pillars*," situated in the parish of Llanidan; and also "*the Oval at Tre'r Dryw bâch*," in the same parish, passed over by him in silence. After speaking of Caerlêb, he next describes the "large cirque or theatre" (*Mona Antiq.*, p. 89), and then says, "directly west of this round bank there appear the remains of a ring or coronet of very large, erected columns or stone pillars" (*ib.*) It will thus be seen that he makes no mention of the Oval at Tre'r Dryw bâch, which lies *between* Caerleb and "the Cirque or Theatre" at Castell.

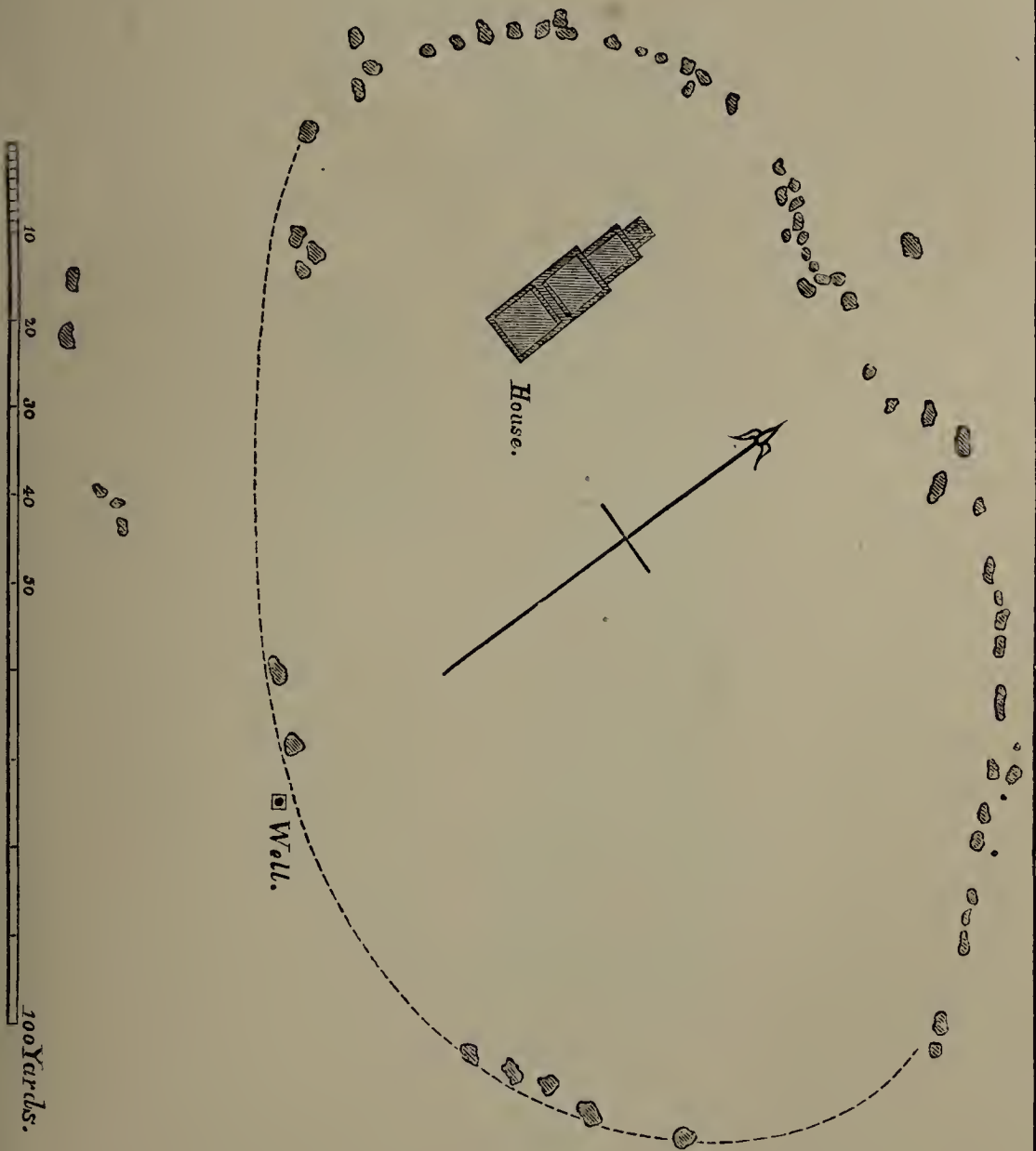
Tre'r Dryw bâch is distant about two furlongs from Caerlêb. A road leads up to the east end of the Oval; and in this road, which here widens considerably, it is most perfect, consisting of numerous stones, some still upright, others overthrown, some closely adjoining each other, whilst others are separated by an interval of 8 or

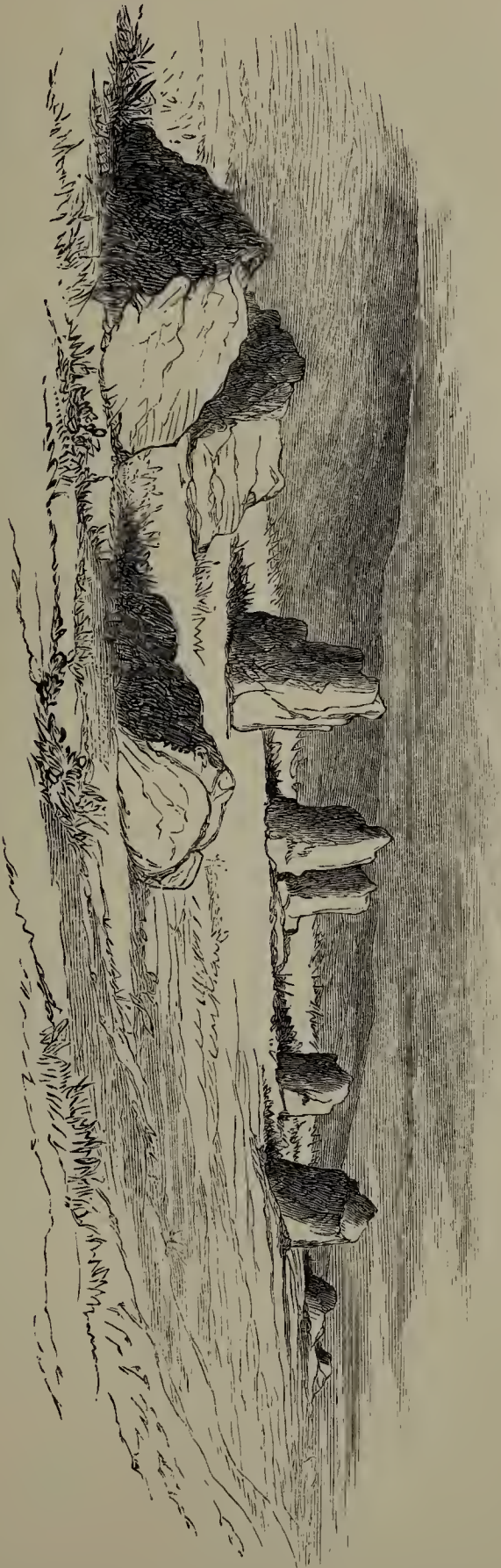
¹ The drawings which accompany this paper are reproduced by the Dallas-type process of Mr. Dallas, 41, Russell-street, Covent Garden.



W. W. W. del.

AMPHITHEATRE, CASTELL.





W. W. W. del.

TRE' R DRYW-BACH.



W. W. W. del

MEINI-HIRION, BRYNGWYN.

10 feet. These stones vary in height from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft.; but many are sunk in the earth, this being more especially the case in the field on the south-east side, which has long been under cultivation. On the west side, beyond what may be considered the limit of the Oval proper, are many outlying stones, and several of large size are built into a hedge here. These may have been moved to their present position at the period when the hedge was originally formed; this supposition being rendered probable from there being now no standing pillars between the stone close to the well, and the three stones near the hedge that runs at the back of Tre'r Dryw bâch House. The Oval measures 130 yards by 70. The accompanying plan shows the number and arrangement of the stones; and the sketch, a portion of the east side where most perfect. With regard to the object for which this Oval was erected, I am sometimes disposed to think that it may have marked out the boundary of a kind of *stadium*, or, at all events, ground set apart for games of some kind. Thus we have at the back of Penmaen Mawr "a great rude stone standing upright, called "Maen y Campiau" (or stone of games); and adjoining it a circle of stones which Pennant considers to have been "the British circus for the exhibition of ancient games." (Pennant, *Tour in Wales*, iii, pp. 119-20.) It appears to me not unlikely that the Romanised Britons would retain the exercise of their *campiau*, more especially as some of them so nearly resembled those in use among their conquerors,—to wit, running and wrestling. The Roman soldiery would, doubtless, introduce those more sanguinary shows, for the exhibition of which provision appears to have been made in the neighbouring "*Cirque or Theatre at Castell*," which I shall now proceed to describe.

This is situated about a furlong to the west of Tre'r Dryw bâch, and the farmhouse of Castell with some of its outbuildings stand partly within it and partly on the surrounding mound. The name (Castell) shows that popular tradition assigns a defensive character to the

work; but I believe Rowlands to be nearer the mark when he calls it "Cirque or Theatre." The Hon. W. O. Stanley, who once visited the spot with me, immediately pronounced it to be a theatre. A road approaches from the south, and passes along the top of the mound, continuing its course in front of the house, and so through the farmyard down towards the river Braint. The internal diameter is 165 ft. The thickness of the encircling mound varies, but averages about 30 ft. The greatest height, inside, is 12 ft. The entrance, 15 ft. wide, faces the west, as given correctly by Rowlands. An idea of its external appearance may be gathered from the accompanying sketch. Of works bearing a resemblance to this amphitheatre there is in Caernarvonshire an oval enclosure, on the farm of Crûg, that was evidently connected with the camp or *caer* there, which has given name to the small church below, Llanfair Is-gaer. The name it goes by is curious, "Gerlanddibont" (bridgeless retreat). The internal measurement is 190 ft. by 150. Thickness of mound, 20 ft. Height of mound, where most perfect, 9 ft.

In Merionethshire we have a similar work at Tomeny-mûr. Internal diameter, 81 ft.; thickness of mound, 21 ft.; height, 10 to 12 ft. Of English examples, the amphitheatre at Richborough is nearly of the same size as that at Castell. Mr. Roach Smith (*Antiq. of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne*, p. 52) gives its diameter, from summit to summit of the surrounding mound, as 70 yards by 68; and greatest depth, inside, 11 ft. 6 ins. The internal diameter at Castell (165 ft.) is 55 yards; but the surrounding mound being 30 ft. thick, if we measure from summit to summit of the mound, we shall have 65 yards, very little short of the amphitheatre at Richborough. Taking into account the situation of Castell, we may fairly conjecture (granting it to have been really a castrensian amphitheatre), that it might have been the point of meeting for the Roman detachments stationed at Rhyddgaer, Caerlêb, Caer Idris, and probably Gaerwen (if, as may be inferred from the name,

there was a station there). Paved roads from Rhyddgaer and Caer Idris converge on Rhosfawr, falling into the main line that comes up from Barras, and runs on, by Caerlêb, into the interior of the island. The Roman soldiers would scarcely, even in this remote corner, give up their games; and when we reflect that, besides the abovenamed Roman posts, there were, within a radius of three miles or so, numerous large villages which, from the remains discovered in them, were evidently at one time inhabited by a population so far civilised as to make use of Samian and other choice wares, we may easily imagine that there would be no lack of spectators. I am aware that the learned author of *Mona Antiqua* assigns to *all* these remains a Druidical origin. Caerlêb he makes the seat of the chief Druid; but by recent investigation it has been proved to have been a Roman station. He calls the amphitheatre "Bryngwyn," and derives the name from "Brein-gwyn," "supreme or royal tribunal, the consistory court of the Druids." But I have always heard the name of Bryngwyn applied to a bank situated about half a mile to the west of the amphitheatre, and on one side of which is the farmhouse of Bryngwyn. This name (Bryn-gwyn), notwithstanding what Rowlands says to the contrary (*Mon. Antiq.*, p. 90, line 8), describes the place very accurately. It is a *white* or *fair* bank, and any unprejudiced person viewing the spot would have no doubt but that the name referred to it. As far as I have been able to make out, from old rent-rolls and other sources, the farm of Castell was so called long before *Mona Antiqua* was written.

With regard to the "*ring or coronet of very large, erected columns or stone pillars, three whereof*," Rowlands says (*Mon. Antiq.*, p. 89) were "yet standing" in his time, "together with the stump of a fourth broken a little below the middle," there are now but two remaining. He calculates their number to have been originally eight or nine, "pitched in a circle about an included area of about twelve or fourteen yards in dia-

meter." They are situated one on each side of a gate in a fence on the farm of Bryngwyn, a furlong due west from the amphitheatre at Castell. The highest is a thin slab of the common schistose rock of the country, though it is difficult to imagine whence so large a fragment could have been quarried. It is 13 ft. in height above the surface of the ground, 10 ft. wide at the bottom, and tapers almost to a point at the top. The thickness is about 1 ft. The other stone is a massive, angular piece of the same kind of rock; harp-shaped as viewed from one side, being broader at the top than at the bottom. Greatest height, 10 ft.; breadth at top, 9 ft.; breadth at bottom, 7 ft.; thickness, 4 ft. 6 ins. There are some fragments lying in an adjoining ditch, which *may* be portions of the "third and stump of the fourth" mentioned by Rowlands. The taller of the two once formed part of the gable of a cottage; and three semicircular excavations are to be seen near the top, made to receive the ends of the beams supporting the roof. "The collateral pillars," four of which were standing in Rowlands' time, have long since disappeared; and of the *carnedd*, vestiges of which are placed by him half way between the Bryngwyn stones and the amphitheatre (*Mon. Antiq.*, Plate IV, fig. 1), there is now not a trace to be found.

In view of the whole question I cannot but think that we have here a mixture of British and Roman remains; and I am disposed to consider Tref Dryw bâch and the *meini-hirion* at Bryngwyn as being the work of the former, and the amphitheatre at Castell that of the latter people.

There were many detached stones to the westward of Bryngwyn, especially towards the lower end of the large field there; and near the hedge at the bottom of that field there was a circular platform raised 2 ft. above the level of the surrounding boggy soil, edged round with loose masonry, and having a diameter of 18 ft. On the ground being turned up, wood, ashes, and stones, subjected to heat, were discovered. In the adjoining

field to the south-west, on the farm of Glâs-ynys, there were three stones set on end, equidistant from each other, and three others lay close together in one corner of the same field. At Maenhir, on the opposite bank, there was a fine, erect stone which gave the name to the farm. The late Mr. Wynne Jones of Tre-Iorwerth told me that it was standing near the house when he lodged there, as curate of Llangeinwen, about seventy years ago. It was subsequently blasted, and worked up into the masonry of a new farmhouse. On the side of the road leading down from towards Maenhir to the shore near the present landing-place of the ferry-steamer (Lôn Caerau mawr), an old sarn, there were several upright stones, not of large size. Many of these are still visible, being built up into a new wall at the side of the road. One of them, set endwise, and still *in situ*, appears to have formed a side-supporter to the covering of a small cromlech or cistfaen.

There is reason to think that Anglesey, after its final conquest by the Romans, enjoyed for many years a state of profound repose. It was evidently at that time thickly populated, especially in those parts lying near or on the banks of the Menai Strait. The following may be enumerated among the sites of extensive villages: 1, on Menaifron land and part of the adjoining farm of Gelliniog-gôch (destroyed); 2, in the rough ground to the west of Rhyddgaer House (destroyed); 3, the entire bank from the village of Dwyrân, by Tre-ana, to beyond Maenhir,—all brought into cultivation, but foundations of cyttiau are still traceable in parts; 4, on the farm of Gaerwen in Llanfair y Cwmmwd (destroyed); 5, at Tanben y cevn (see *Arch. Camb.*, iii, new series, p. 209); 6, at Trefwy, near Caerlêb (destroyed); and 7, in an adjoining field on the farm of Tre-ifan,—in this last, which probably is but a remnant of the large Trefwry town, the foundations of the cyttiau are still untouched; at Porthamel (see *Arch. Camb.*, xiii, Third Series, p. 281); 9, the Trefarthen field, next to Barras, where coins and pottery have been found;

and doubtless there were many other villages which have been entirely demolished, and of which nothing is now known.

W. WYNN WILLIAMS.

Menaifron, April, 1870.

THE ANCIENT FOREST OF DEERFOLD.

(Continued from vol. i, p. 285.)

THE following curious contemporary notice of Walter Brut occurs in the *Vision of Piers Ploughman*, p. 489,

“Behold upon Walter Brut
Whom bisiliche thei persueden
For he said hem the sothe.”

Two very singular anonymous letters appear also in the Episcopal Register of our cathedral; and that they should have been allowed to do so, certainly says much for the candour of the notary. The first is entitled “A Copy of a Letter sent to Master Nicholas Hereford, by a Lollard,” and is very severe upon that learned divine for deserting the ranks of the Wycliffites; the other is a letter written in the name of “Lucifer, Prince of Darkness, to the persecuting Prelates of the Popish Clergy.” This is a highly satirical attack on the Pope and the Romish Church. An earlier copy is to be found at Paris, of the date of 1385, six years before the examination of Walter Brut. They are noticed here because, although the real authors are unknown, amongst others they have been attributed to Swynderby and Brut.

The Bishop of Hereford, though he condemned and excommunicated the Lollards in Deerfold, felt himself powerless against them. They set at naught his ordinances, and continued to teach and to preach with impunity. He next appealed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the King, and to the Pope himself. The King forthwith issued a commission against the Lollards in general, and in particular against “a certain fellow

named William Swynderby, pretending himself to be a chaplain, and one Stephen Bell, a learned man, who, though condemned and excommunicated by the Bishop of Hereford, had conveyed themselves by and by unto the borders of Wales, with such as were their factors and accomplices, keeping themselves close." The commission authorises the Bishop and his ministers, the sheriffs, bailiffs, and other officers, etc., to arrest the aforesaid William and Stephen, and to commit them "either to our prison, or else to the prison of the same Bishop," and there to keep them safe, etc. The commission was dated from Westminster, March 9th, 1392, and signed "Farrington." (*Reg. Trefnant*, transl.)

The following year the King sends another letter, dated Sept. 22nd, 1393, against Walter Brut and others, which is more interesting for its more special address, which is as follows :

"Richard, by the grace of God, King of England and of France, and Lord of Ireland, to his beloved and faithful John Chaundos, knight; John Eynford, knight; Renold de la Bere, knight; Walter Deveros, knight; Thomas de la Bare, knight; William Lucy, knight; Leonard Haklut, knight; and to the Mayor of the city of Hereford; to Thomas Oldecastell, Richard Nassh, Roger Wyggemore, Thomas Wallewayn, John Skydemore, John Up-Harry, Henry Morton, and the Sheriff of Hereford, sendeth salutations :

"Forasmuch as it is advertised us that one Walter Brut and other such children of iniquity have damnably holden, affirmed, and preached certain articles and conclusions, being notoriously repugnant against the Holy Scriptures," etc.,

it calls upon them to make proclamations everywhere to forbid their assembling together in conventicles, and to arrest, imprison, and punish all who do so. (*Reg. Trefnant*, transl.)

Two years later the Bishop of Hereford appeals to the Pope, Boniface IX, for assistance, and receives from him a Bull enclosing one he had sent to King Richard against the Lollards, with a scolding to the Bishop himself for not having written more boldly to the King about them. The Bull to King Richard states how much the Pope is grieved "at certain heresies which have sprung up and

do range, without any proper restraint, at their own liberty, to the seducing of the faithful people"; and further on it proceeds to specify that, "under the regal presidence of your most Christian government a certain crafty and hair-brained sect of false Christians are allowed to go on and increase, who call themselves 'the poor men of the treasury of Christ and his disciples,' and whom the common people by a more sound name call 'Lollards'¹ (as a man would say 'withered darnel'),

¹ *Note on the origin of the term "Lollard."*—Wycliffe and his followers had no sooner attracted the attention of the dominant party in the Church than the name of Lollards was given to them. It was a party name of contempt and derision, and was at once generally adopted. Its origin has been much questioned; but it was certainly in use before Wycliffe's days, as a name for heretics, if we put faith in Du Cange, who says in his Glossary that certain heretics who arose in Germany and Belgium, at the very beginning of the fourteenth century, were called Lollards or Lullards. In the *Genealogia Comitum Flandriæ* (1302) they are called Lilliards. The earliest known mention of Lollards, however, is by Joannes Hocsemius, A.D. 1309, who says, "in that year some circumambulating hypocrites, who are called Lollards or 'Praise-Gods,' deceived certain noble women in Hanover and Brabant," etc. Trithemius, in Chron., A.D. 1315, says they were thus called from a certain German named Walter Lolhard, about whom little seems known, but that he was burnt for heresy, at Cologne, in 1322. Another derivation Du Cange gives from Kilianus, "Lollard, Mussitator (psalm-singer), Mussitabundus, Lollaerd, Lollebroeder, Broeder-Lollard, Lollardus." The word is thus connected with the German *lullen*, to hum, and our own "lull" and "lullaby." In Dutch, *lollen* is used as to sing psalms. Alexianus Monachus gives "Lollard, the defendant of a wrong faith, or of a false religion; commonly called Lollards. A Waldensian heretic was also called a Lollard."

This German origin of the term Lollard does not, however, sufficiently explain its general and immediate adoption as a party name of contempt in England. It has been suggested, therefore, that by a play upon the word, the common people would naturally think it derived from the English verbal root to "loll," after the analogy of laggard, sluggard, drunkard, dotard; and thus Lollard would at once convey the idea of a lazy, idle dawdler who preferred to preach rather than to work; and this view seems to receive support from a contemporary writer,—

"And folk of ye order
That lollers and loseles, for leel men halden."

(*Vision of Piers Ploughman*, p. 131.)

Another play upon the word Lollard, which was very common, is

according as their sins require"; and he calls upon the King to expel, banish, and imprison such men; and so that by "severe judgment and virtuous diligence, might, favour, and aid, there may not one spark remain hid under the ashes, but that it be utterly extinguished and speedily put out." (*Reg. Trefnant.*, transl.)

Nothing further appears in the Registers with reference either to Swynderby, Walter Brut, or the others. Swynderby is known to have escaped harmless during the reign of Richard II. Foxe thinks he was one of the earliest martyrs, that he was burnt in Smithfield in 1401, in the presence of a great multitude of people; others think that "he in prison died," or that he went abroad. The last solution seems the most probable, for he was far too well known to be burnt anonymously; and the great foresight and caution which stand so prominently forward in the study of his character, create the belief that he would not fail to find some means of escaping his enemies.

It is highly probable that the advantages of the Forest

the one used by Pope Boniface, as quoted from his Bull, which treats it as if derived from the plant *lolium*, the darnel; that, as this weed causes great damage to the corn amongst which it grows (*infelix lolium*, 'Georg.'), so the Wycliffites did great injury to the faithful in the Church. Chaucer mentions it in this sense when speaking of the "loller",

"He wolde sowin some difficultè,
Or springen cokkle in our clene corne."

It must be added, however, that there are some, as well thoughtful students in history as philologists, who believe the term Lollard to be purely and simply of English origin; that it was first given to the followers of Wycliffe, and was carried from England into Germany at the same time as the opinions denoted by it. The English root, "loll," as above noticed, affords its most simple derivation. The Germans adopting the English name without knowing its origin, or without being able to find any direct root for it in their own language, would be led easily enough to derive it from the name of the chief leaders of the sect.

These gentlemen, therefore, think lightly of the authority and *dates* of Hoesemius, and believe that Walter, *the* Lollard, lived at a later period than that usually assigned to him; and also that he takes his own name from his opinions, instead of giving it to them.

of Deerfold as a safe refuge were pointed out to Swynnderby by Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham. He possibly procured for him the protection of the Mortimers, to whom the Forest belonged; and there can be little doubt but that he maintained Swynnderby during his residence here, since it was one of the charges against that great and good man, that he supported Lollard preachers at this time in the dioceses of London, Rochester, and Hereford. The church of Almeley, moreover, a residence of the Oldcastles, was one of those churches in which it is known that he officiated on his first arrival in the county. There is no proof that Sir John Oldcastle himself spent any time at the Forest, or even visited it; but it is extremely probable that he did so not only before his own persecution, but also after his escape from the Tower, when it was known that he spent the chief part of his time at no great distance from it.

A small promontory jutting out from the high ground of the Forest, on its western side, between Limebrook and Lingen, is called Oldcastle. It consists of a few acres of table-land surrounded to the north, west, and south sides by steep wood-covered declivities. It would be a safe refuge, or form an excellent outpost, in a military point of view, in defence of the Forest; and, indeed, it presents an excellent site for a castle. There are, however, no traces of occupation about it; and not a vestige of castle, mound, or earthwork of any description. How it came by the name of Oldcastle is not known. It may be added that the land pays tithe, whereas the adjoining lands belonging to Limebrook Nunnery are exempt.

The Lollards must have remained in the Forest of Deerfold for some considerable time, for though nothing more is accurately known with regard to them here, the inquiries that have given rise to this paper have led to the discovery of an old oak building of a very interesting character, which the name and traditions of the place point out as their chapel. It is the house itself

of the "Chapel Farm," and from time immemorial has been occupied as a farmhouse. In an adjoining orchard are two large yew-trees which tradition states mark the burial-ground.

Nothing is known with regard to the site of the chantry in the Forest, in which Swynderby first officiated; but at Newton, where he was also accused of having held services, is a field called the "Chapel Meadow," and in this field the foundation of some sort of building can still be traced. The accompanying sketches and exact description of the "Chapel Farmhouse," which may fairly be presumed to have been used by the Lollards as a residence or chapel, or both, have been kindly made for this paper. Whatever its exact object may have been, the building is of extreme interest both as a specimen of mediæval design, and as showing the enduring nature of our oak-timber as a building material.

DESCRIPTION OF THE OLD BUILDING IN DEERFOLD
FOREST, BY THOMAS BLASHILL, ESQ.

"The building stands east and west, and consists of one large room or hall, 44 ft. 9 ins. long by 18 ft. 9 ins. wide internally; with a shed, 18 ft. 9 ins. by 8 ft. 6 ins., attached to the western end. The whole is constructed of oak framing standing on a stone plinth. In the main portion the framing is filled in with very thin stone walling, and the roof is covered with tiles. In the shed the framing is covered with boards, and the roof thatched.

"*Arrangement.*—At the ground-level the floor of the main building is open throughout, but there is a chamber over the western end. The stairs by which it was originally reached seem to have been at the north-west corner. The chief entrance was just east of the centre of the south front. A second door, at the west end, led into the shed; and I infer, from the appearance of the

framework, that there was an external door on the south side of the shed, with a window opposite to it on the north side.

“The hall had two windows placed high up on the north side, and one near to the east end of the south side. I suspect there was also another below this last, and there are signs of a very small window in the east end. This last must, however, have opened into a chamber; and has, I think, been used for the object of looking from a chamber into the hall. Immediately beneath this east window there is a break in the masonry of the plinth, 6 ft. 3 ins. in length. If we assume that the building was a chapel, this would show the place of the stone altar.

“The chamber over the west end of the hall had three windows, one of which looked into the hall; and another, opposite to it, either looked over the roof of the shed or, as I believe, into the shed itself. The third window was an external one, on the south side.

“The above description includes everything appertaining to the arrangement which gives any clue to the uses of the building.

“*Construction.*—The construction of the framed portion is of massive oak, sills, posts, and quartering. The posts have a good moulding up their fronts, and their heads are cut to a suitable shape for carrying the roof-trusses. The trusses are quite plain, and, indeed, of a rude and mean design; except as to the under side of the tie-beam, which is moulded to match the posts. Between the main trusses are intermediates, which have curved braces of good design; and the whole carry pur-lins, or side-pieces, moulded like the other timbers. There are plain, square rafters which now carry the modern roof-covering. The whole roof was filled in, between the trusses, with very handsome curved braces having cusps with terminal leaves carved on them. The wall-plates are moulded and finished with battlements on the top. The same description applies to the chamber, excepting that the wall-plates and the posts below

them are plainly chamfered, and there are no battlements used.

“The remains of the windows are very slight; but I should expect they had simple wooden tracery in the heads, as indicated in the interior view.

“There are a few ornamental floor-tiles remaining, of the same manufacture and patterns as exist at Wigmore Abbey and several other places in that part of the country. I saw also, in the stone plinth, one stone which had a splay cut on it, and had been used in a former building; probably many such would be found on careful search.

“*Date.*—The building seems to be of the later half of the fourteenth century.

“*Nature of the Building.*—I came prepared to find the remains of a chapel here, and there are certain reasons for thinking that it was a building of this kind, as—1. It is called Chapel Farm. 2. It stands east and west. 3. The orchard, or south side, tradition calls the burial-ground. It would be in a suitable position for such a purpose; and it has two yew-trees at the corner, some centuries old. 4. There is the break in the plinth at the east end, where a stone altar might be expected to exist. 5. There is but one piece of furniture belonging to the house (that is, to the landlord), and this exactly corresponds with the old Communion tables. It was certainly intended to stand against a wall, and has turned front legs, and a loose slab on top. It is of very large size; larger, indeed, than is common in parish churches.

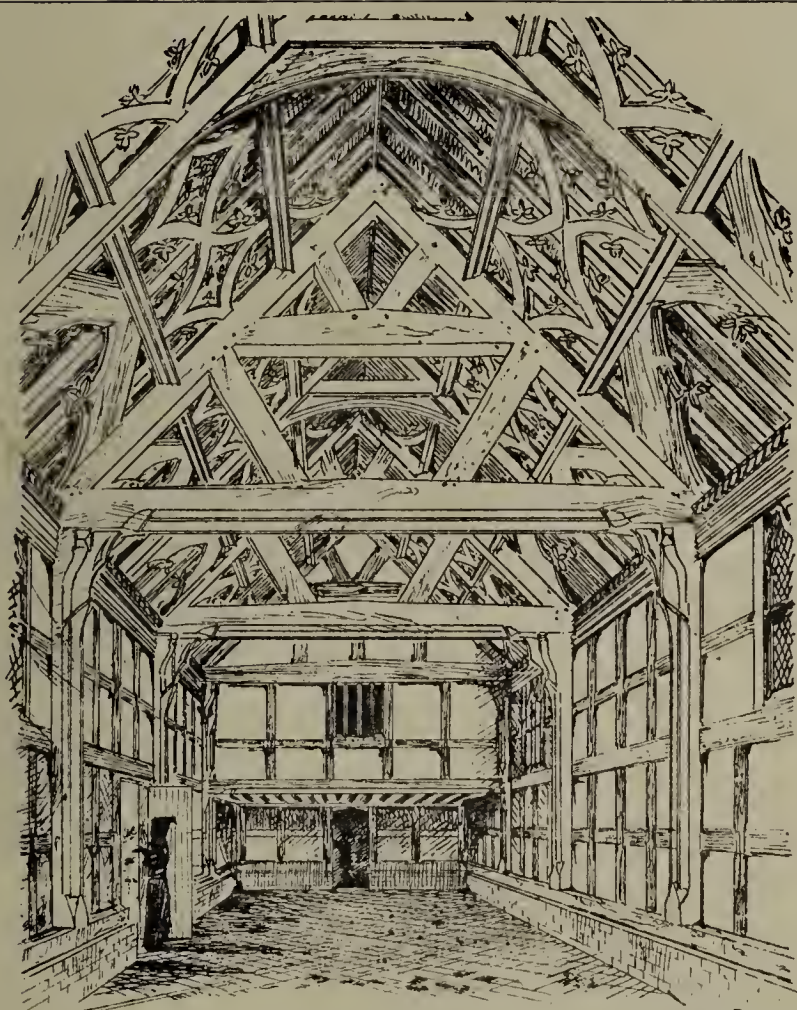
“I am, however, of opinion that the building is the hall, or principal part, of a fourteenth century house, and for the following reasons :—1. The timber construction, though rare in ecclesiastical buildings, is common in domestic buildings. 2. The arrangement of a large room with one chamber, if not two, looking over it, is unusual with churches; but was part of the regular arrangement with halls, where the solar usually had a window of inspection looking down into the hall itself. In the case

of chapels, where the closet or pew of the master of the house looked into them, the opening was large, so that his family could see also. 3. The curved braces under the roof are more ornamental than we usually find in churches; but they are quite common in halls, the roofs of which were handsomer. But the roof-trusses are of a plain design, such as we find in barns and other domestic buildings, hardly ever in a church. 4. I can detect nothing which indicates a chancel, or a part more highly decorated than the rest; and the east window cannot have been at all of the usual scale for a church or chapel. 5. I can find no mention of a chapel in the ordinary authorities, at or about the time of the Reformation; while if it had so existed, and had even been used afterwards, as the wooden Communion Table seems to indicate, we must have found something about it. 6. The graveyard may just as well, for all I can see, be an old garden."

If this is a chapel, there can scarcely be a doubt that it is the one alluded to in the Harleian MS. 6726, where it is mentioned (*anno* 1655) as "the Chapel of Dervold, a privileged place, now in the possession of one Richards, mentioned in Foxe's *Martyrology* as a place frequented by Lollards, and so Derevold Forest."

Gough's *Camden* (1806), speaking of Wigmore Castle, says: "On the summit of the hill, behind the Castle, were two parks,—one stocked with deer till the civil wars; now both inclosed, and ploughed up. Also a forest called Deerfald, corruptly Darval. In the village of Darval are ruins of a chapel, which some call Lollards' Chapel, because they were wont to meet at this vill." (P. 79.)

The Forest of Deerfold, with the surrounding district attached to the Castle and honour of Wigmore, passed, as has been mentioned before, into the possession of the crown. Edward IV was the first lord of Wigmore who was also king of England. One of the few recorded facts of the short reign of his ill-fated son, Edward V, is his making the Duke of Buckingham, then the ally,

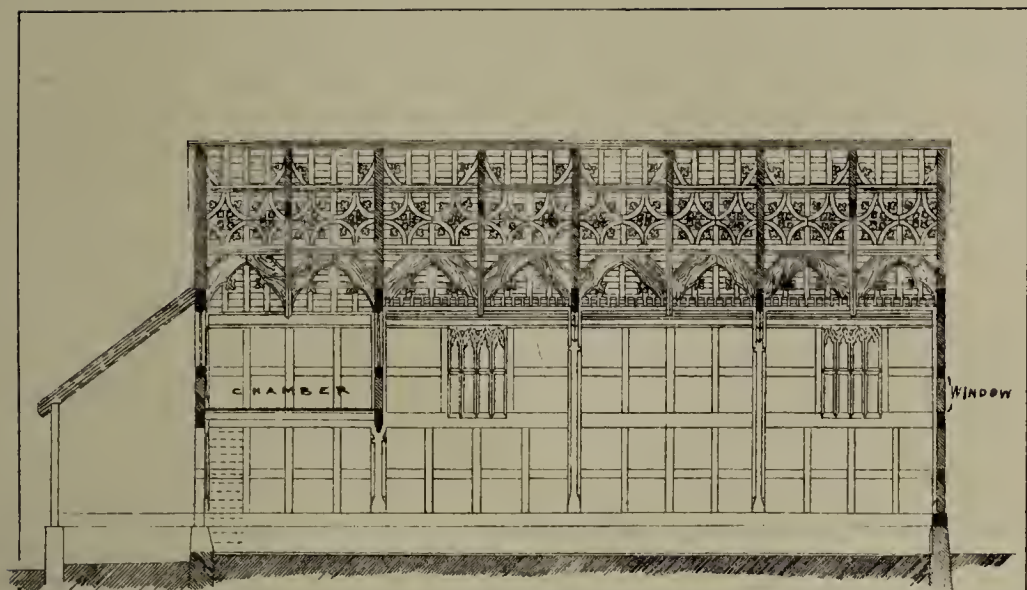


INTERIOR VIEW—RESTORED

Photo Blashell



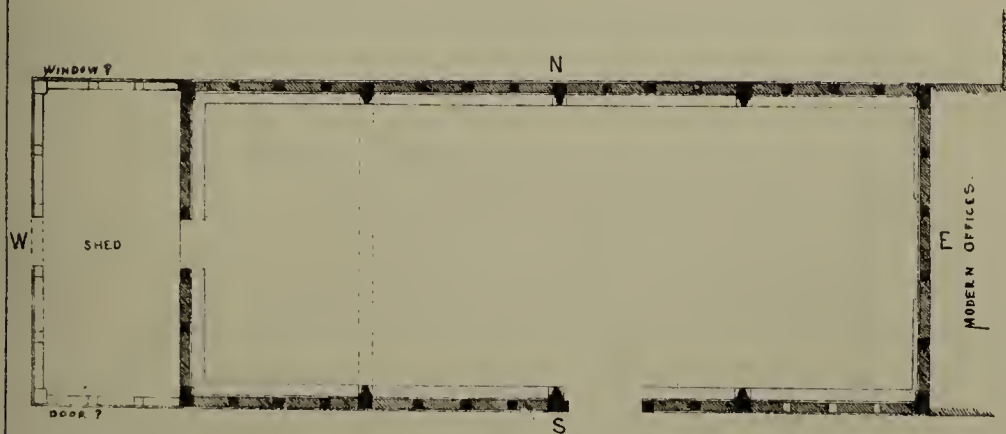
EXTERIOR VIEW FROM S.W.E.T.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



UPPER PLAN



GROUND PLAN

Thos. Blashill

10 5 2 10 20 30 40 feet

but soon afterwards the victim of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, "Constabularius, Senescallus et Receptor" of the Castle, Lordship, and Manor of Wigmore, in the Marches of Wales, as well as of the other possessions of the Crown and of the House of York in the same part of the kingdom. (*Grants of King Edward V*, p. 8.)

The Castle of Wigmore and its dependencies remained in the hands of the Sovereign during the reigns of Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth.

In the time of the last-named princes we find Sir Henry Sidney, when residing at Ludlow Castle, as Lord President of the Marches, applying for permission to cut wood in the forest of Deerfold for the use of the garrison. He alleges as his reason for doing so, that the supply of wood in the neighbourhood of Ludlow was so much reduced that they were compelled to burn that noxious mineral pit coal.

The Harleian MS. 354 contains the following entry :

"A Suruaey of the Forrestes and Chaces of Bringewood, Mock-tree, and Daruole, w't the Mannor of Buriton, taken the xxjth daye of Januarie in the first yeare of ye raigne of King James (1603), taken before Sr. Roger Bodenham, Knight; Sr. Charles Fox, Knight; Giles Foster, Esq., his Mat's generall receuor; Robert Berry, Esq., his Mat's generall surneir; Roland Vaughan, Esquire; Willm. Layton, Esq.; by vertue of his Mat's commission to them directed.

"The Forest of Darvoll, being measured, containeth in acres	2,095
Timber trees at 5d. the tree	- - - 22,050
Underwood at 13s. 4d. the acre	- - - 399 acres,

£5,778 10s.

The Forest of Mochtree and Chace of Brindgwood, being	
measured, do contain in acres	- - - 5,331
Timber trees, at 3s. 4d. the tree	- - - 3,173

£618 16s. 8d."

(Then follows a valuation of the Iron Works at Brindgwood, after which comes)—"These forests are stately grounds, and do breed a great and large Deer and will keep of Red and Fallow deer two or three thousand at the least."

In an old MS. volume in the office of Woods and Forests, Whitehall-place, is an entry relating to the forests of Bringwood, Mochtree, and Dorvall to the effect that these forests were formerly part of the Honour of Wigmore, in Herefordshire, and parcel of the ancient possession of the Crown. That Dorvall contained 2095 acres, including the fourds, woods, Wood-wood, Okele, Knitte, and Purven, all of which were granted by Queen Elizabeth to John Downing and Maurice Kiffen, in the thirty-third year of her reign (1591), for twenty-one years, under a rent of £18 2s. 6d. per annum. That the forest next came into the possession of the Earl of Essex; and after him into that of Sir Henry Lindley, by whom it was conveyed back to James I, in the second year of his reign (1605). The three forests were granted March 21st, thirteenth Charles I (1638), to Sir George Whitmore, Sir Edward Sawyer, and Wm. Gibson under a fee farm rent of £55 2s. 11½d. per annum, and this fee farm rent was settled on Queen Catherine.

The lease granted to Downing and Kiffen—who worked the iron forges of Bringwood—must have been given up, for four years afterwards it was again disposed of.

By Letters Patent, 2nd May, 37 Elizabeth (1595) the Honour, Castle, and Demesne lands of Wigmore, the Manor of Leinthall Earles, the forest, chase wood, and wood grounds called Darvold, the Manor of Burrington, the forest and chase of Mochtre, Prestwood, and Bringwood were granted to Sir Gelli Meyrick, Knt., and Sir Henry Lindley, of London, Knt. Sir Gelli Meyrick was attainted for high treason in the Earl of Essex's rebellion, 43 Elizabeth (1601) and executed. On his attainder, Sir Gelli's moiety of the manors above mentioned was granted by the Crown to Sir Henry Lindley, who, on the 22nd of January, 1601, sold and conveyed the honour, castle and demesne lands of Wigmore to Thomas Harley, Esq., reserving to himself out of the grant the Forest of Darvold and other property before-mentioned.

COPPER CAKES, Etc., CASTELLOR, ANGLESEY.

FROM the railway-station at Ty-Croes, in the county of Anglesey, a person much interested in the antiquities of the island may enjoy a walk in the direction opposite to that of Barclodiad-y-Gawres (vol. x, 3 series). At a short distance north-east of the church and village of Llanvaelog, on a farm called Ty-Newydd, he would find still conspicuous on its three supports the cromlech so well described in the January number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1864. From which point, taking a westerly course towards the river Crigyll, where it is crossed by the railway embankment, he might observe, west of a farmhouse, called Pentre-Traeth, on low marshy ground sometimes inundated by the sea, remains noticed on the Ordnance Map as a cromlech, but which may be described as a scattered tumulus, or carnedd, with its chamber, or most probably chambers, laid open and destroyed. On their south-western side, seemingly dismounted from its position as the cap-stone of a low cist or cell, a cumbrous block, $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ ft. thick (see cut, p. 66), is so curiously poised on a ridge of earth and smaller stones as to give the appearance, from several points of view, of a larger part being out-balanced by a smaller one. That grave-stones of this magnitude, with the additional coverings of tumuli or superimposed carneddau, should have been regarded in a rude age as lasting protections to the ashes placed beneath them is not surprising. What remains of the Pentre-Traeth tumulus has a circumference of 110 feet, and stands about 2 feet above the surrounding plain. Near to its base are from twelve to sixteen large stones, many of them apparently dislodged from their original positions, and afterwards regarded as too heavy for removal to the inevitable stone wall, which here crosses the meadow. A few traces of an entrance passage from

the south-east are still visible. These remains and the Cruglas at Malldraeth described in a former number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, suggest an inquiry of some interest. It has been affirmed that considerable portions of the British coast have been elevated since the Roman period. During high tides the sea flows up to the Pentre-Traeth remains, and the sepulchral mound at Malldraeth, called the Cruglas, would be surrounded by its inundations if unprotected by modern embankments. I am unable to decide whether the Pentre-Traeth antiquity is the one alluded to by Mr. Pennant, where, advocating the sepulchral origin of these structures, he states that several cromlechs existed in his day "quite bedded in the carnedd or heap of stones, instances of which might be produced in Llanfaelog, in this island, etc." (*Tour in Wales*, vol. ii, p. 238.)

From hence he may, if an angler, fish his way up the Crigyll, an excellent trout stream, until he finds himself on the outskirts of a farm, called Waenfynydd, in the parish of Llechylched, where, on two rudely cultivated fields on the south-eastern side of the river, with a dreary prospect on either side, a few vestiges are to be seen of the once populous village of Castellor, one of the Castellors or Castell-iors noticed by Mr. Rowlands in his *Mona Antiqua*. Ten or a dozen widely dispersed hut foundations are almost the only traces of its former existence. Castellor has for a long period been deserted by its inhabitants, and its position, strangely omitted on the Ordnance Map, is almost unknown. Even the old parish church of Llechylched (*Arch. Camb.*, 1862, p. 118), which stands within two fields of it, participates in the surrounding desolation, its shattered roof and naked rafters proclaiming that church and population have retired to a more cheerful district. Many of the following particulars relating to the spot have been contributed by Mr. Robert Williams, the present occupier of Waenfynydd, who, at the commencement of his tenancy some forty-five years ago, was principally instrumental in digging up the ruins of Castellor. From

the first field adjoining the river which rises from its south-eastern bank with a rocky ascent of about 18 ft., from sixteen to twenty hut remains were dug up and removed. The floors of these were in every instance flagged, and the lower courses of their walls on the outside generally consisted of large stones set endwise, the interstices and the inner faces of the walls being worked with earth and smaller stones, the whole forming a thick bank impervious to air, and capable of sustaining considerable roof pressure. These cots or *cyttiau*, I venture to suggest, may have been roofed over with *cronglwydi* (roof-hurdles) wattled to each other and well-coated with heather, rushes, sods, or clay, constituting a light roof suitable to the walls, and strong because circular. The original import of the word *cronglwyd* being a convex, concave,¹ or a curved hurdle, I have thought it possible that hurdles so named were, in the first instance, designed for and adapted to a circular building with a conical or a dome-shaped roof. Part of a wall, 4 feet wide, which extended along the upper slope of the field, seemingly one of the ordinary defences of early villages in Anglesey, was carted away with the exception of a corner or terminal stone 8 feet long, now prostrate, but when first observed stood in an erect position. Two stones of a *cromlech*, the largest of which measures superficially 9 feet by $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and is 3 feet thick, are at present the only perceptible antiquities on this field with the exception of the large stone mentioned above. The capstone of the *cromlech*, 15 feet long, was broken up many years ago. On the second field, separated from the first by a farm wall, seven or eight low circles, with several lines of upright stones, mark the sites of early habitations not fully obliterated, and also of structures, concerning the purpose of which it is vain to speculate. Enclosures of a peculiar form once stood here, the foundations of which the

¹ As a curved line represents the concave as well as the convex form, so the word *cram* or *crom* seems to be occasionally used in both senses.

tenant removed, but regarding which he has no particulars to communicate beyond the fact that they were much more difficult to dig up than the circular ones, owing to their superior construction. Near to them on their north-eastern side lies a small burial-ground, where human remains have been found protected by rudely formed graves. It will be observed that the western angle of one of these enclosures is strangely rounded off, probably to accommodate a paved way which here passes unnoticed beneath the sward. This line of road may be regarded as the most interesting antiquity at Castellor. From a southerly direction it descends north-east of the farm-house of Tai-croesion to a small brook, where traces of it were to be seen a year or two ago; after crossing which it enters and traverses the opposite field, and continuing its course through the remains of the village, descends with a curve to the Crigyll a little higher up the stream than Castellor, from whence it proceeds in a direct line to the Roman camp at Caer-Helen. This narrow pavement, or street, is reported to have been a sort of highway between Holyhead and Abermenai. Where it crosses the Crigyll at a point so swampy as to be hardly approachable excepting in the dryest of summer seasons, the horizontal slabs of a bridge are sometimes visible beneath the water, fastened to which and to a submerged rock are two rings of iron, supposed to have served as the moorings of small vessels. It is hence inferred that the sea flowed thus high up the river and rendered it more navigable than it is at present. A change of some extent has occurred here, difficult to account for otherwise than by supposing that a sand-drift from the coast, the effects of which are so destructive on this side of the island, has silted up the once broader and deeper outlet of the Crigyll and confined its waters to their present channel. The opposite plain of Towyn Trewan, overgrown with bent, heather, and clumps of furze, is a bed of sand driven landward by prevailing winds. One consequence of the change is that the causeway descends to the river where it is now most difficult to cross it.

To trace roads made during the Roman period across the broken surface of an agricultural county like Anglesey is, in most instances, hopelessly difficult. Where, undestroyed by the agriculturist, either they lie buried beneath the soil of centuries or they have been so far blended with modern highways as to elude observation. In the way of suggestion it may be stated that a line drawn on an Ordnance Map from Caer-Helen to Abermenai would pass through Castellor and would enter Malldraeth at a point below Newborough, where there were fords with roads leading to them commonly used by the natives. Abermenai is one of the narrowest crossings of the Menai, and offers the most direct line of communication between Holyhead and Dinas-Dinlle, a circumstance of importance, if it is supposed the Romans held posts of observation along our coast. From Segontium towards Dinas-Dinlle a military road has been traced across a flat morass leading to a river, the ford over which was called in Mr. Lyson's day Rhyd-y-Pedestre. A straight line also drawn from Castellor¹ to Segontium would pass through a place called Pensarn (causeway or pavement end), from whence with a very slight deviation such as might be the result of natural obstacles, it would intersect Trefeilir, not far from which, on an isolated eminence named Cadmarth, traces remain of a small fortress said to have been productive of Roman coins, and near to which a cake of copper was found. Thence passing Trefdraeth church, it would enter the marsh, where a ford existed with a road leading to it, acknowledged to have been the most frequented of the Malldraeth crossings prior to the construction of the present embankment. Until recent times a whitewashed circular structure, called the white lady, stood on the opposite or Llangeinwen side of the estuary as a guide to benighted travellers. Having

¹ This Castellor line, branching off at Caer Helen, does not in any way interfere with the road visited by the Association when at Holyhead, and described by Mr. Wynn Williams as pointing towards Llangefni.

crossed Malldraeth the line would touch a place named 'Yr-Heol (or the street), incorrectly given on the map as Rel, where an old road ascends from the marsh, and where some flagging is visible, proceeding from which point it would quickly fall into the paved ways traced and described by Mr. Wynn Williams in a former number of this Journal. It may, perhaps, be worthy of notice that the Roman station at Holyhead and the camps of Caer-Helen, Cadmarth, and Caerleb are not far from being equidistant. A straight line from Holyhead to Caer-Helen would give six miles; from Caer-Helen to Cadmarth, six miles; from Cadmarth to Caerleb, five miles and three furlongs; from Cadmarth also to Rhuddgaer, five miles and six furlongs. It will be found by the same kind of admeasurement that the camp at Bryn-Eryr is about six miles and two furlongs apart from Caerleb. The marching distances between these camps and military posts would, of course, be much greater, and would vary considerably owing to the difficulties and the many natural obstacles to be evaded or to be overcome.

Crigyll is a Welsh word signifying a creek or bay. Mr. Rowlands, however, in his *Mona Antiqua*, prefers to associate it with the name of Agricola. At p. 107 of his work he writes thus:—"The Roman general now, in all likelihood, traversed and viewed the country, and, perhaps, left some monument of his name at or near to the furthest western point¹ of it, called Griccill, as the Britons probably called him, *i.e.* Agricola, and established garrisons at two separate places of the island, viz., at the two Castellors—Dominorum castra as the name imports—'castell' originally importing a Roman fort, and 'ior' being the ancient British word for lord or governor—the one part of the name being Roman and the other British, gives grounds to guess that they were his first presidiary garrisons, the one being near Griccill that bears some shadow of his name."

¹ The Roman station at Holyhead, the "furthest western point" of Anglesey, is, with a number of our island antiquities, unaccountably ignored by Mr. Rowlands in his description of Anglesey.

Many objects of antiquarian interest were doubtless brought to light at Castellor, which, owing to the indifference of the parties who found them were thoughtlessly dispersed or lost. Among the things named were querns, mortars, and coins; also, a supposed leather money, often spoken of in this county as having been in circulation at some early period, consisting of well-formed circular pieces of leather, with bits of silver neatly inserted and riveted in their centres without any impressions or characters. A large quantity of this money, according to the statement of the tenant, was discovered in a small recess or stone cupboard in the wall of a hut, and was by himself and his workman distributed amongst their friends. There was a tendency in the leather to crumble when exposed to the atmosphere. A pair of gold tweezers is also reported to have been found, but no one can say what became of them, or name the fortunate person who got possession of so choice a relic. Peculiar good fortune befell a labourer two years ago whilst crossing this ground to his work. On a spot often traversed by men, horses, and carts some incident roused his curiosity, and led him to examine an object which proved to be a cake of copper. An event so promising, and a belief that the goodly mass was gold, induced him to commence a clandestine search, which ended in his finding two more. With considerable advantage to himself, he broke up one and sold the fragments as curiosities. The others, destined by him to a similar fate, were fortunately rescued by Mr. Wynn Williams, who succeeded in adding a superior specimen to his collection of local antiquities at Menaifron. Excellent representations of the Castellor cakes are rendered by him in the annexed plate. Their respective dimensions and weights are as follows:—No. 1—Diameter at top, 13 ins.; diameter at bottom, 10 ins.; thickness at edges, 2 ins.; thickness in centre, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; weight, 49 pounds. No. 2—Diameter at top, 11 ins.; diameter at bottom, 10 ins.; thickness at edges, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ins.; thickness in

centre, $2\frac{3}{8}$ ins.; weight, 34 pounds. On these no impressions or letters have been observed. They have a rough and porous exterior, and their upper faces are in parts deeply pitted with what may be described as air or bubble marks. Beneath this rough coating the metal is close and solid. The mould they were cast in was probably of light earth or sand, the cavity or receptacle of which must have resembled in form the interior of a small frying-pan. I am induced to believe the mould was neither of stone nor metal, because one of them has a protrusion on its lower face just as if the loose substance of its matrix had given way and had been displaced by the first descent and flow of the fused ore. Their resemblance in figure, weight, and dimensions, to the specimen preserved at Mostyn, impressed with Roman characters, is so remarkable that we cannot do otherwise than assign to them a similar date, and suppose them to be Roman. It is singular, however, and deserving of notice that but one of the specimens found in Anglesey bears a Roman impression, and that, in the instances of discovery with which we are best acquainted, the cakes were associated with British huts, as at Castellor, and at a place called Tyndrefoel, where one was found near to a cluster of circular habitations. I may here mention that Mr. Barnwell lately exhibited a copper fragment, found some five years ago under peculiar circumstances in Brittany. Not far from Quimper, an undoubted Roman station, a deposit of a great many various bronze articles was discovered, and among them a bundle of celts bound in a bronze ring, probably for the convenience of transport. With them were two cakes of copper, one whole, the other broken up into sections. All the sections of the cake were there as it had been broken up in readiness, it is supposed, for the melting-pot. Judging from the fragments exhibited, the cake, when entire, had a diameter of 11 or 12 ins., and must have resembled in dimensions and general appearance the smaller and more imperfect specimen from Castellor, with the difference that the

fracture of the Breton metal shows it to be less pure, being more granulated and honeycombed, owing probably to some imperfection of smelting. The surface measure of the fragment is $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Its thickness at 2 ins. from the outer edge $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., and its weight 2 pounds and 6 ounces.

No indications of smelting have been met with at Castellor, and no truly ancient copper workings have been noticed in the neighbourhood. Many may exist unobserved within a few miles of the place, because the earliest efforts of the Britons to extract ore from its native rock would probably be by quarrying out such veins as appeared on the surface, an operation which would leave no distinguishing or remarkable traces. When a sample of the copper was brought under the notice of an eminent metallurgist unacquainted with its history, he stated "the fracture to be of a deeper colour than your best copper, caused by the oxide of copper of a ruby colour which it contains," and added "it is difficult to determine the period of its manufacture further than it is of a very rude quality, such as could hardly be sold in these times, because the poling process of refining has not been applied to it."

The discovery of pig-copper at Castellor is by no means a solitary instance of the kind in this county. Mr. Pennant, in his *Tour in Wales* (vol. ii, p. 266), describes a cake of this metal found in the neighbourhood of Llanfaethle, which weighed fifty pounds. In another part of his *Tour* (i, p. 63) he mentions the discovery of a mass of copper "at Caerhun, the ancient Conovium, four miles above Conway," and proceeds to describe it as "in shape of a cake of beeswax, on the upper part of which is a deep concave impression, with the words SOCIO ROMÆ. Across these is impressed obliquely, in lesser letters, NATSOL." The weight of this antiquity is forty-two pounds; the diameter of the upper part, 11 ins.; the thickness in the middle, $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Mr. Pennant's assertion, however, that the above antiquity was discovered at Caerhun, is stoutly controverted by Miss

Angharad Llwyd in her *History of Anglesey* (p. 181), where she affirms, "in this neighbourhood (Aberffraw, Anglesey), and not at Caerhun, as stated by Mr. Pen-nant, was found the curious mass of copper which is now in the library at Mostyn."

A similarly moulded specimen, but not so heavy, may be seen at the Carnarvon Museum, dug up in 1840, at a farm then called Cefn-nithgroen (now Bodfeillion), on the left bank of the Caradog,¹ in the parish of Llan-beulan, the dimensions of which are as follow: diameter at the upper surface, $11\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; diameter of lower face, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; average thickness, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, thirty pounds. On its centre is a hummock, 2 ins. high, where the fused metal probably ceased to flow. Its outer edge is elevated about a quarter of an inch above the general surface; which formation is observable in most of the examples, and may be the natural result of cooling more rapidly at the edges and along the sides of the moulds.

Another cake of copper is mentioned, on excellent authority, as having been met with in the neighbourhood of Llanfairynghornwy, about fourteen years ago, which, owing to the misapprehension or the negligence of a servant, was thrown into a furnace at Amlwch. I have recently heard of a similar discovery at Tyndrefoel, in the parish of Cerrig-ceinwen, where a pig of the same metal, identical in form with those already described, was fished up from the bottom of a well, and sold, in the first instance, for ten shillings; the subsequent history of which I have been unable to trace. Another specimen, it appears, found at Llangwyllog, is preserved by Sir Richard Bulkeley at Baron Hill.

It is remarkable that in the greater number of the above recorded instances, the discoveries should have occurred not far distant from the south-western limits of Anglesey, whilst our known copper-mines of the present day, with their ancient workings (some of which exist, and may be explored, at Paris Mountain and

¹ The same river as the Crigyll, named Caradog nearer to its source.

towards Bull Bay) are nearer to its northern coast. In accounting for this, are we to suppose the metallic produce of the island followed the current of its small and insignificant rivers towards the south-west, and that the cakes found at Castellor were conveyed down stream to it, as a place of export frequented by Romans and Britons? Or are we rather to believe they were brought there from mines not far distant, to meet the Roman street or road which may have crossed Anglesey in this direction, between Holyhead and Segontium, terminating at Barras or else at Tal-y-foel? In estimating these probabilities, it should not be forgotten that the light coracle of primæval times, before draining was thought of, when each valley of our island is supposed to have been a flooded morass, might have passed long distances up its water-courses for the conveyance of such produce.

Of the other Castellor, or Castell-ior, in the parish of Llansadwrn, little is at present known beyond the fact that military works of some kind are *supposed* to have stood north-east of the farmhouse which bears the name, on land too fertile to be permanently left in a state of wild neglect. The plough has long since laid smooth the last traces of this Castellor, and luxuriant crops now thrive on the ground it occupied. Mr. Rowlands, in his notice of the place, proceeds to say, "where do yet appear marks of an ancient fortress," but unfortunately omits to tell us of what form or extent. A few hut-remains are visible on a meadow adjoining its supposed site.

Distant from this Castellor about six furlongs, in a northerly direction, on meadow-land belonging to a farm called Bryn-Eryr (*bryn* signifying a hill or mount, and *eryr* an eagle, the name is supposed to refer to the Roman eagle), the rectangular lines of a small camp are faintly discernible. Towards the centre of it a ridge of slightly elevated ground extends north-west and south-east, which may possibly conceal beneath its surface remains of interest.

About four furlongs still further, in a direction north-

east of Bryn-Eryr, on uncultivated land attached to a farm called Hendrevor or Hendrev-ior, another square enclosure appears, consisting of a single bank and ditch. Within it are the remains of a circular habitation, which, owing to its prominence, and the singularity of its position, reminds one of the hut at Caerleb. The interior of this habitation measures diametrically about 24 ft. Weapons, much corroded, are reported to have been dug up within it. This simple earthwork, believed to be Roman, is situated on the right or northern bank of a small stream called the Braint; the same which, passing near to Bryn-Eryr, flows onward in its southerly course towards the well known antiquities of Bryn-cellidu, Trefwri (Tref-Orry ?), Caerleb, Castell, and Bryngwyn, and ultimately glides into the Menai below Caerllechau and Rhuddgaer. In extent and situation the camps of Hendrevor and Bryn-Eryr resemble so nearly the Roman work at Caerleb that they might well have been designed by the same people. According to a rough estimate the inner area of Caerleb measures 59 yards by 45 yards; that of Hendrevor, 51 yards by 41 yards; and the interior of Bryn Eryr, 65 yards by 51 yards; dimensions which are certainly small, but do not differ so greatly as might be expected from the important Roman fort at Segontium as described by Mr. Pennant, the walls of which he represents as 74 yards by 64 yards. The measurement given by him of the fort at Holyhead is 73 yards by 43 yards. The Roman camp called Hen Dinbych above Llanrhaidr, Denbighshire, as described by Mr. Barnwell, is a square of 76 yards. Conovium, or Caerhun, according to Mr. Lyson, was a square of 86 yards; and the camp at Rhuddgaer Mr. Wynn Williams tells us was 90 yards by 60 yards. A similarity may be observed, not only in the extent, but in the proportions of many of these camps; and they are here adduced merely to show the probability that the small rectangular defensive works at Hendrevor and Bryn Eryr are Roman. The positions chosen in each of the three instances referred to are low meadow

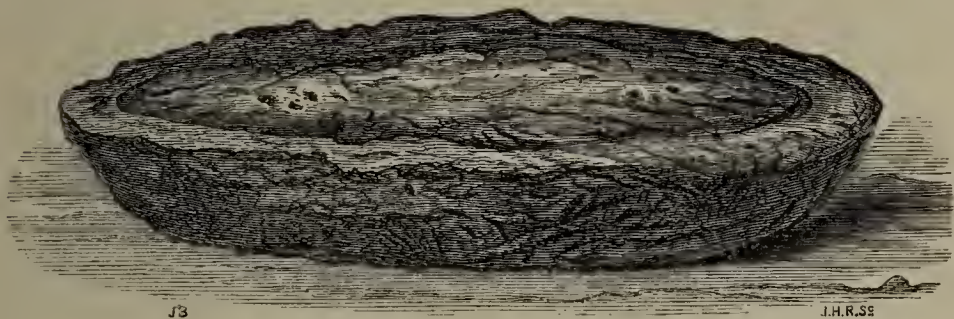
land where trenches would be easily formed, and when completed, would as readily be filled with water. What strikes the observer as remarkable in these examples of castrametation is the contempt evinced by their designers for the missiles used by the natives at the time of their construction. Caerleb, and especially the camp at Hendrevor, are commanded by higher ground extending along one of their fronts. So also is the enclosure at Bryn Eyr in a slighter degree. Such fortified stations, with others which might be named, go far to show that, notwithstanding the antiquity of the bow¹ as an instrument of war, it was not used by the Anglesey Britons in their encounters with the Romans, or, if used, it must have been a most ineffective and powerless implement. Should this have been the case, the Roman soldier stationed behind trenches filled with water and banks surmounted by palisades might have regarded with indifference a threatening vantage ground which, in later times, would have rendered his position irksome, if not untenable. A handsome fibula found in this neighbourhood is preserved at Treffos.

Having noticed Caerleb, it may not be out of place to state that, in compliance with the wishes, and at the expense of, the late Lord Boston, a digging on a small scale was renewed within its trenches subsequent to the date of the short memoir published in the July number of the *Arch. Camb.*, 1866. This research terminated in no particular or new result. An undisturbed portion of the floor of the central hut, consisting of two and in parts of three layers of lime-stone flags was broken up. On a level with the lowest layer the head of a drain appeared, the course of which was not worked out and followed. On the clay beneath three courses of these flags, a few fragments of good Samian ware bearing figures in relief, with some pieces of a black pottery, were found, which served to prove the presence of the

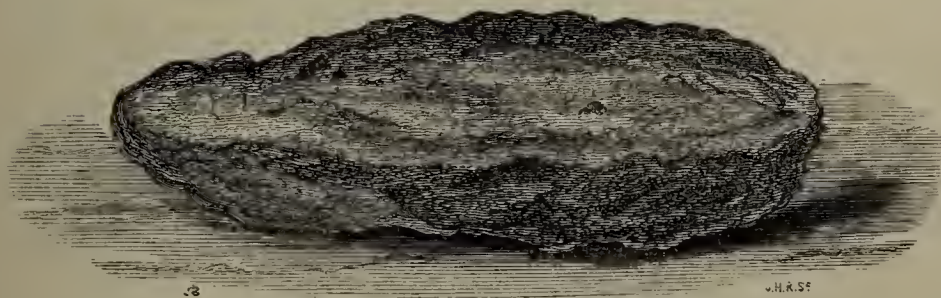
¹ Does evidence exist that flint arrow-heads, when shafted, were in this country propelled otherwise than by strength of arm?

Romans within the camp prior to the formation of this floor. In the crevices and interstices of the floor, and not underneath it, three small brass coins, with pieces of others, were lodged, evidently Roman, but so effaced by oxydation that their legends were unreadable. Indications were here obtained that the floor existed at a time when Roman coins were in circulation. Also on the surface of the floor specimens of several kinds of a dark coarse pottery, with others of a superior sort, were met with on this as well as on the former occasion, all of which Mr. Albert Way (to whom I am much indebted, and whose kindness and courtesy I gratefully acknowledge) pronounced to be undoubtedly Roman, although possibly some of them may have been manufactured in this country. These discoveries show the antiquity of the central hut at Caerleb, and prove, as has been already stated, its early occupation by the Romans, or by a Romanised people. Excavations on the outside of this circular structure brought to light fragments of figured Samian and of white Salopian wares, the latter being parts of mortaria, the triturating particles of which consisted of a minute bluish gravel. Also black pottery of several varieties, one of which, impressed with a reticulated pattern, resembled closely in colour, texture, and ornamentation, a kind which is dug up in considerable quantities at Wroxeter. Boars' tusks, the molars of oxen, and roundish pebbles about three quarters of an inch in diameter of two contrasting colours, viz., a dark grey, approaching to black, and red jasper came to light. The smoothness, roundness, and polish of the pebbles suggested the idea of their having been used by the Roman soldier as substitutes for men in some primitive game. One of red jasper was met with at Parciau Llaneugrad. Within about 10 feet of this central ruin a curved line of stones neatly arranged was exposed and regarded as marking the position of a second hut. Also, at a short distance from it, three slabs, set edgewise, appeared, commencing a similar curve, the course of which was traced no further.





No. 1.



No. 2.

TWO ANCIENT CAKES OF COPPER.

(From Drawings by the Rev. W. Wynn Williams, jun., M.A.)

From these excavations, and from others which have occurred in different parts of Anglesey, we may gather that the soldiers of civilised Rome availed themselves of such accommodations as British huts could supply when at a distance from their larger stations. In no other way, in fact, can we account for the paucity of Roman structures met with in this county, which, owing to its mineral wealth, must have been an object of interest to its invaders, and held by them, we may suppose, in considerable force. For the purposes of a temporary occupation these huts were remarkably well-adapted. Easily constructed of materials found on the spot, they were, owing to the nature of their walls, cool in summer and warm in winter, and possibly more comfortable than we are apt to suppose, whilst viewing their remains on some deserted common. The Caerleb specimen was strictly of the British type, with a large mortar let into the floor (*Arch. Camb.*, 1866, p. 213), having on one side of it part of a smooth and clean-looking slab, measuring 2 ft. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and about 6 ins. thick, differing, not only in its size and appearance from the other flags, but also distinguished by a groove at its lower edge, seemingly intended to fit a corresponding rough chiselling at the edge of the mortar. Slab and mortar may have been designed for the preparation of food. The supposition, however, that the excavated stone of a schistose character was intended especially for pounding¹ is rendered questionable by the fact that the surface of its interior exhibits no decided traces of attrition, is peculiarly rough, and still retains unobliterated the tool-marks of the pointed instrument which formed it. Possibly hot embers placed within its cavity, or a fire kindled above its orifice, may have heated it sufficiently for some culinary purpose. A stone basin, somewhat deeper than the Caerleb example, was full of cockle-shells when discovered on a farm near to Llanddaniel,

¹ Many stone mortars are met with, worn smooth at bottom, whilst others retain their original roughness. In some instances the basin is so narrow and deep as to appear inconvenient for pounding.

but whether it had ever been set in a floor has not been ascertained.

In conclusion I need not here remind members of the valuable memoirs recently published in this Journal by the Hon. Mr. Stanley and Mr. Albert Way on the subject of Hut-dwellings at Holyhead, whose united contributions have thrown much light on the internal arrangements of circular habitations in this county.

HUGH PRICHARD.



South-East View of Stone at Pentre Traeth. (See p. 51.)

TRE 'R CEIRI.

ON the summits of our Welsh mountains are frequently to be found traces, more or less considerable, of fortified towns, all of them having certain common features, and all appearing to have been the work of the same race, whatever race that may have been. It is true, indeed, that similar circumstances of material and locality may have led to the adoption of similar contrivances; but still, independent of this consideration, there is no doubt such a general uniformity of design and construction as to make it extremely probable that these works belong to one period and to one race. In South Wales the two finest examples are, perhaps, those of Moel

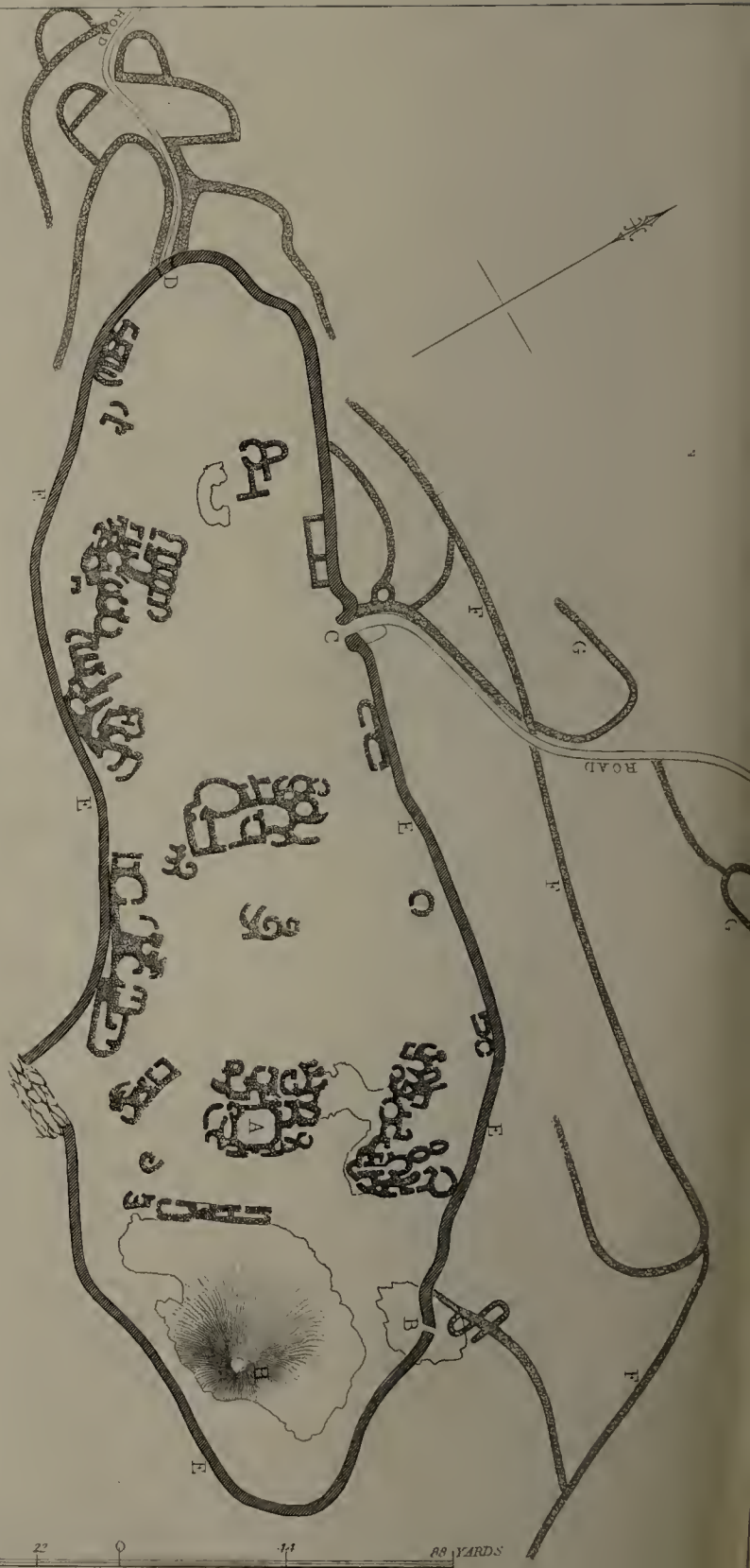


B. 1855

- A. Portion of Penryn.
- B. Sally port.
- C. Northern Entrance.
- D. Western Entrance.
- E.E. Inner Wall.
- F.F. Second Wall.
- G. Outer Wall.
- H. Highest point of the Mountain.

TRIER GELRI.
CAERNARVONSHIRE.

88 YARDS



J H Le Keux sc.

Trigarn, on the Preseleu range in Pembrokeshire, and Carn Goch in Carmarthenshire, a plan of which last is given in the sixth volume of the third series of this Journal. In North Wales such remains are more numerous, but, with the exception of the great works in Carnarvonshire of Penmaen Mawr and Tre'r Ceiri, and one or two lesser examples, they are less remarkable for their extent and importance. Some of these have been already described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* by Professor Babington, the late Rev. H. Longueville Jones, and other members of this Society. The only description given of the most important of this class of remains, namely, that of Tre'r Ceiri, is that of Mr. L. Jones Parry, of Madryn, in the Society's Journal of 1855. It is accompanied with a plan of the town, which is here reproduced, as the volume in which it is to be found is no longer to be procured, except by rare accident. A description had, indeed, been previously given by Pennant, but meagre and unworthy of the writer and the monument, while the two views he gives of it are not more satisfactory, even with due allowance for alterations caused by time and man since his visit. It is, indeed, a fact that, however interesting his writings are, they are not always very accurate, for the late Mr. E. W. Brayley, the well-known London antiquary, has pointed out many careless blunders and misstatements in his *History of London*, circumstances which seem to throw some doubts on his general accuracy. One of the views he has given of Tre'r Ceiri seems to have been taken hastily, as if his object was to give only a general sketch of the kind of work rather than correct details. Mr. Jones Parry supplies many of Pennant's omissions, but he has unfortunately not extended his description to more minute details, without which few who have not personally visited the spot could, perhaps, form any satisfactory opinion of remains which are of such interest. It will, moreover, be seen further on that a later survey of one of the principal entrances presents us with a result some-

what different from that arrived at by the survey of Mr. Jones Parry, but this may in some degree be explained by the fact that in laying down his plan he seems to have been so strict and anxious to put down nothing which could admit of the smallest doubt that he may have thus passed over less perfect remains, which, in spite of the condition in which he found them, are, beyond all question, actual and true portions of the original arrangements.

Tre'r Ceiri, usually understood to mean the *town of fortresses*, although sometimes known by other designations, is situated on the most inland of the three peaks which so conspicuously distinguish the Eifl from the other neighbouring mountains. The selection of such an elevated and isolated height of fourteen hundred feet for a town or fortress of such strength and dimensions must, it is presumed, have been originally dictated by strategical considerations, but what those considerations were is not very evident; for, although it effectually commanded, on one side, the line of road running north and south, being nearly the same as the present turnpike-road from Clynnog to Pwllheli, yet it would have been easy to have penetrated to the south by bearing more to the east, and placing a high mountain between the line of march and the road running at the base of the mountain on which this *town of fortresses* stood. On the opposite side of the Eifl range, namely, that along the coast, it might have been easy to prevent any passage southwards, if any such passage ever existed—for the rocky and steep character of the ground is such that, even unattacked, any considerable body of men could not easily have passed. But, even were it possible to have found a road this way, the small *castel* marked on the map on the north side of Nant Gwrtheryn (Vorgern), and facing the mountain, must have been first taken. Whatever was the object of the builders of this town, it is certain that it was so near the coast that if the inhabitants were a seafaring race, more fond of making their inroads from the seaboard, they

had certainly a stronghold wherein they could store whatever plunder they had secured, and where the older and feebler portion were able to defend themselves behind such walls while their friends were absent at sea.

Another suggestion may be offered, namely, that this stronghold may have been one of the last refuges of the Gael or Gwyddel, against the invading Cymry. We find, at least all along the western coast of Wales, and especially the northern portion, the most numerous traces of this race, if Welsh tradition correctly assigns them, to the Gael. And more especially on the west side of Anglesea, are those remains most numerous, as if the receding and weaker race found their last and safest defences among the swamps and low lying tracts of that district. Nor are we allowed to suppose, as some have done, that all those remains are nothing but the monuments of Irish marauders who from time to time made hostile descents upon these shores, and maintained themselves for a longer or shorter period until swept back or annihilated by the more powerful Cymry, as was Serigi by Casallawn at Holyhead. It is true such invasions from Ireland did take place, and the destruction of Serigi may be considered a historic fact; yet, as the author of the *Gael in Gwynedd* has plainly shown, the existence of the name of Gwyddel in nearly fifty different parts of Wales, both inland and near the coast, satisfactorily proves that that race must have been the prior holders of this part of Wales, until they were ousted out by the predecessors of the modern Welsh (*Arch. Camb.*, 1850, supplement to, and 1854), and driven to Irish shores, whence they would naturally, as occasion offered, make ineffectual attempts to recover their lost lands; or, at least, do as much harm as they could to their inveterate enemies. It is not, therefore, improbable that as these earlier inhabitants were driven continually backwards towards the west they would make a last stand in strongholds like the one that is the subject of this notice. Pennant thinks that this

part of Carnarvonshire which contains so many similar works, if not on the scale of Tre 'r Ceiri, was the last retreat of the ancient Britons before their Saxon enemies, and he gives the names of several of these fortresses—as Penturc, Carn-Madryn, Pen-y-gaer, etc., but he could hardly have imagined that, even if they had been occupied as defences against the Saxon invader, that the ancient Britons of that time were the builders of these structures. There can, however, be little doubt that they must be referred to a much earlier period, and probably anterior to the arrival of the Britons themselves into this district. It has also been sometimes stated that such hill fortresses were intended merely as temporary refuges for men and cattle, in case of sudden attack from the nearest tribe. This may possibly be the case in some of the less important examples, but could hardly have been so in those which have been fortified with such care and with so much labour as the larger ones, all of which, more or less, have evident traces of permanent occupation. The winter in such situations must have been severe, if the temperature of those times was the same as at present; but M. Le Men, in his valuable and interesting account of Castle Coz, which appeared in the first volume of the present series, shows beyond all contradiction that men lived, and perhaps flourished too, in situations where even the hardiest peasant of the present time would decline to settle himself and family.

To ascend this mountain most easily, it is necessary to follow the high road from the village of Llanelhaiarn to Nevin for nearly a mile and a-half, and then to strike off to the left up the slope until a narrow green pathway which winds round the ascent is reached. This pathway, which, like other ancient paths, is entirely free from the heath and gorse which cover the mountain, and which is, no doubt, the original path which the former inhabitants made use of, conducts to one of the two main entrances into the town. The only obstacle to be overcome is a high modern wall of loose

stone. With this single exception, this ascent is easy; while any other more direct, from the village below, is not only much more steep, but is impeded by large sheets, if the term may be used, of loose stones of considerable size, over which it is necessary to pick one's way with much caution. At first sight these sheets of stones, which occur at intervals, one above the other, might be thought to have been accidentally formed from stones rolled from the summit at various times, but on closer examination this will be found not to be the case. It is noticed that they occur on that portion of the mountain which, although not inaccessible, does not admit of any very rapid ascent. To retard still further such an ascent, these sheets of stones, which occur here and there, as if designedly arranged, are particularly well adapted, for, even as they now exist, it is impossible to cross them without carefully picking one's way. In doing this, the attack would be exposed to the missiles hurled down from the higher ground by the defenders, who would be, from their situation, protected from whatever missiles might be launched against them from below. In those days there was no such thing as clearing the battlements of defenders preparatory to the actual assault in the case of these hill fortresses, so that the only chance of success was to lose as little time as possible in traversing the intervening space. The Gaulish attack was, under all circumstances, generally of this kind, depending most on the rapidity of the first charge, as was the case with their descendants in Scotland in the last century, when the Highlanders of the Pretender's forces thus routed the better disciplined troops of the opposite side. Even a slight impediment, slight enough to stop an advance at full speed, even for a short time, was of importance to the defence; so that, in M. Le Men's opinion, the double row of stones across the neck of land that separates Castle Coz from the mainland, was considered sufficient to baffle the assailants. The same motive led to the fixing numerous pointed stones that stud the only two accessible plateaus

by which the fortress of Pen Caer Helen could be assaulted (see *Arch. Camb.*, 1868). These are neither high nor close enough to stop all advance; but they are admirably arranged with a view to making it necessary to use great precaution in advancing. Professor Babington has also given an account of the still more remarkable instance in the Isle of Arran off Galway. Here tall upright slabs of stone are so closely set that progress through them must have been so difficult and tedious that unless both parties could equally annoy each other by missiles, a successful assault would seem hopeless. In the same way the large sheets of loose stones protected the approach of Tre'r Ceiri, and there can be little doubt but that they were placed there for that very purpose. The only two other explanations of their presence are that this supposed arrangement is nothing but a collection brought down from time to time by accident or natural agencies, or are the scattered and spread *débris* of walls once standing. The first explanation is hardly admissible when the character and grouping of these masses is considered; nor is the second more admissible, for such detached walls built at intervals so far below the main works would have made as good cover to the attack as to the defence, if they were once turned. Mr. Jones Parry has not alluded to these groups of stones, which would hardly be observed unless the ascent was made across them. Had he taken that route at any time during his visits to the summit, he must have been struck with the evidence they exhibit of design, and how successfully the design was carried out.

The configuration of the town follows that of the summit of the mountain, and, according to the ordnance map, runs nearly north and south, a direction which does not agree with the plan of Mr. Jones Parry, nor is it easy to explain the cause of this difference, except by some oversight. Taking, however, the ordnance map as our guide, we find the most important and interesting details on the western side, which runs nearly parallel

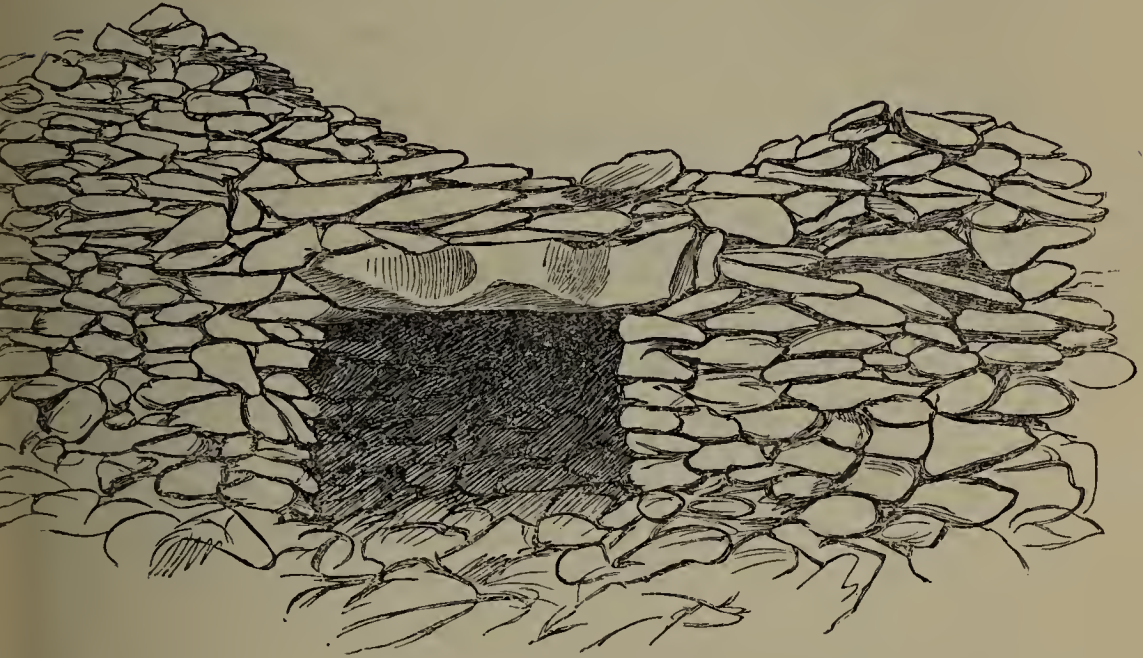
with the line of coast. This circumstance arises from the fact that on this side the ascent up the hill is more easy, and so far more convenient than the other sides, that the ordinary road or roads to the fortress from the lower ground, as originally used by the inhabitants themselves, are on this side. Pennant, in his plan, gives three distinct walls running nearly parallel to each other with a traverse wall here and there, but at the same time he tells us that the third and outer wall was much less perfect than the two interior ones. Since the visit of Pennant this outmost line has suffered still more, although the course of it can be easily made out from the existing *débris*. Mr. Jones Parry has only given small portions of it in his plan of 1855. These three walls merge into a single one at each extremity of this side of the work, and this is continued all round the rest of the enclosure, it having been thought sufficient protection on the steeper sides, with whatever additional aid the scattered sheets of stones, already alluded to, might have been able to render. For one small part of it, on the eastern side, where the wall takes a hollow curve, a second wall has been added of a convex form, the two forming the figure of a very elongated vesica, according to Pennant's plan.

A little to the north of this narrow enclosed space is what appears to have been a smaller but similar enclosure, according to Pennant, but so small that it may have been a kind of entrance or watch-tower. Mr. Jones Parry, however, has not noticed it, unless the part in his plan, represented by masonry, corresponds with the enclosure of Pennant. The relative positions are near enough to admit of the same point being represented in both plans, especially as Pennant's plan does not seem to have been made with much care. In its present state it is hard to say whether it was a small entrance or a guard chamber. From its position at the extremity of a projecting angle it would have commanded a good view of the outer face of the wall on each side, and was therefore probably some kind of out-

look. The town itself inclined itself upwards to the northern extremity, where stands a high artificial mound composed of large stones, and which in its original state must have been much loftier, and commanded a very extensive view. That it was erected for that purpose seems very probable. It has no traces of any sepulchral character about it, nor could it materially have added to the defence. There can be little doubt, indeed, that it was intended as a look-out post. In Carn Goch in Caermarthenshire is a similar mound, which is considered to have been used for the same purpose. It may, however, be proper to state that the mound in question, at no great distance from the summit, contains what looks like a small chamber or cist, and at first sight it might be taken for one, but on closer examination it will be found that the arrangement of the stones is accidental, and is said to have been caused by some of the natives in their attempts to dislodge a fox.

It is on the western and weakest side that the most interesting portions of the walls exist, not merely from their more massive and stronger character, but for certain features which distinguish this work from all others in Wales. It is on this side also that the entrances alone are found, unless the small enclosure already alluded to may have been one, although such is not probable. These entrances are three in number, the first being a kind of postern or sallyport marked B in the plan, and of which a cut is here given (cut No. 1). The entrance has been entirely blocked up on the interior by the stones thrown down from the upper part of the wall, a great number of which have also choked up the approach on the outside, so that it is not easy without removing the accumulated heaps on both sides to ascertain what the original height was. It is evidently, however, large enough for a sally-port, and quite distinct from the small narrow passages which were found in the walls of Carn Goch in Glamorganshire on the visit of the Association in 1855. These latter openings were then thought to have been better

adapted for the passage of sheep than men, and they certainly were altogether of a much smaller and different character from this remarkable entrance which, with its lintel still in its place, is thought to be the only known example of such an entrance throughout the



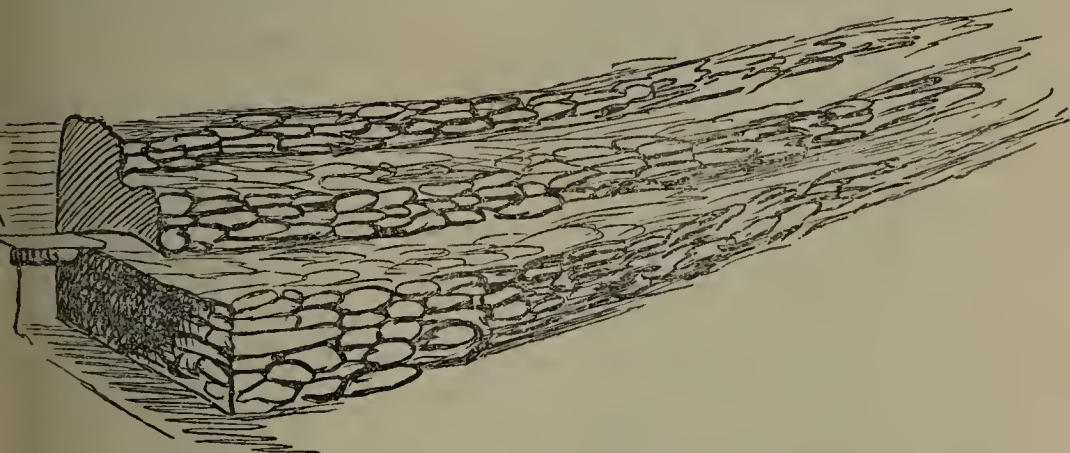
Cut No. 1.—Exterior of Sallyport.

Principality. As the work of destruction of these remains is going on with lamentable energy, it is something to place here on record a faithful representation of this interesting relic of a primeval postern. In alluding to it Pennant says: "There was in one place a cell in the thickness of the wall, or rather a sally-port, in part stopped by the falling in of the stones. It is strange that a person of his experience could have ever had a doubt as to whether it was a chamber or a sally-port, and by omitting all notice of it in his map, he seems to have considered it to be the former. Chambers are, indeed, frequently found within the thickness of walls of this character, but only in the thickness of the wall, and never opening on the exterior as in this instance. On referring to the plan it will be seen that this postern is close to a cross wall connecting the first

and second line of defence. Presuming that the enemy had forced the outer wall F F, they would, if not able to scale the wall E, have their left flanks exposed to missiles thrown from the cross wall or traverse, which was easily supplied with defenders issuing from B. On the plan are given the remains of small guard chambers on each side of the traverse A. Even if not chambers, they are, at any rate, evidently intended to strengthen the defences. Mr. Jones Parry states that two walls ran from the sally-port as far as the outer wall. He has, however, only given one in his plan, namely, that which has been noticed as the traverse with small chambers. There is no trace of any corresponding opening on the outer wall F, which might have been expected had the sally-port been intended to communicate with the outside of the works. This, however, is a point which the present state of the remains makes it difficult to ascertain. A little nearer on in the direction of the centre are the relics of another traverse, but not in the usual position. A portion of it is wanting; but it, no doubt, was continued to the inner wall E. The breadth of the sally-port is about six feet. Its height uncertain, but Mr. Parry puts it at five feet. It is roofed with large flat stones.

The Chemin de Ronde or Banquet, which extends some distance along the wall on the west side, and which forms one of the most remarkable features of this work, changes in the proximity of the sally-port from a single to a double walk. A view of it is given in cut No. 2, where it flanks the sally-port, the lintel only of which (A) is represented. The ruinous condition of the wall in this part makes it somewhat uncertain how far the passage of the sally-port extended inwards through the thickness of it. It seems that this arrangement of a lower walk was connected with the defence of the postern. This double walk does not extend far, but becomes one broad one, with the parapet of such a height as to protect the greater part of a person on it, yet so as to enable him to look over it. At present, parts of

the work are about fifteen feet high; but the ground outside has been raised so much by fallen stone, that no measurement from the level has, we believe, been taken. The breadth of the wall, including both parapet and walk, is sixteen feet; but the parapet, in fact, is simply the wall continued above the level of the walk, and is of such a thickness as to admit several defenders to stand on the top of it, for it was only from such position that they could act, owing to its breadth. This unpierced parapet was not available as in mediæval

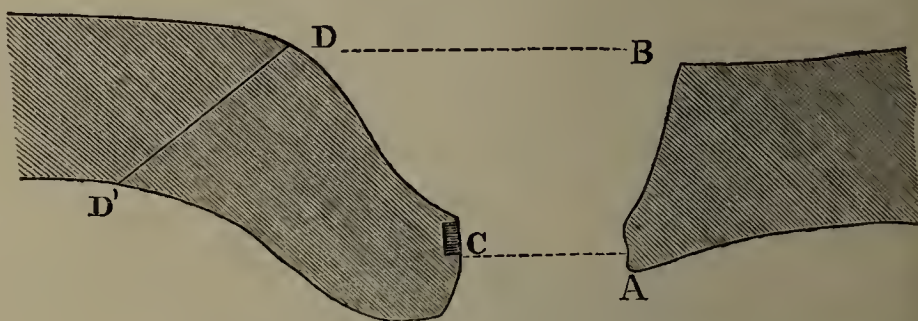


Cut No. 2.—Double Banquet, and interior view of Sallyport as cleared of stones.

times, and could only have served as a protection to patrols, or those reserved forces ready to mount the top of the wall at the shortest notice. It would also afford shelter from the force of the south-west winds.

Following the line of the wall, E E, to D, one of the main entrances, C, is reached. (See plan). From it extends a cross wall, cutting the second wall, F, and turning round at G, it probably rejoined F again, thus forming an important outwork. Additional works will be noticed to the right of C, as one enters, including what appears to be a large circular guard-chamber, a little outside C. As long as this part of the work was not taken, the rear of the enemy was open to attack. But even when they had fought their way to the entrance at A—C (see plan, cut No. 3), only a few could enter at a time, as the space is about 8 ft. wide, although the sides of the entrance so diverge that the breadth of

the opposite end (D—B) is 20 ft. The walls which flank the entrance on both sides vary from 15 ft. in thickness to 10, the line D D' being 15; so that when covered on both sides of the entry with men, the enemy would not only be pressed in front and rear, but still more so on

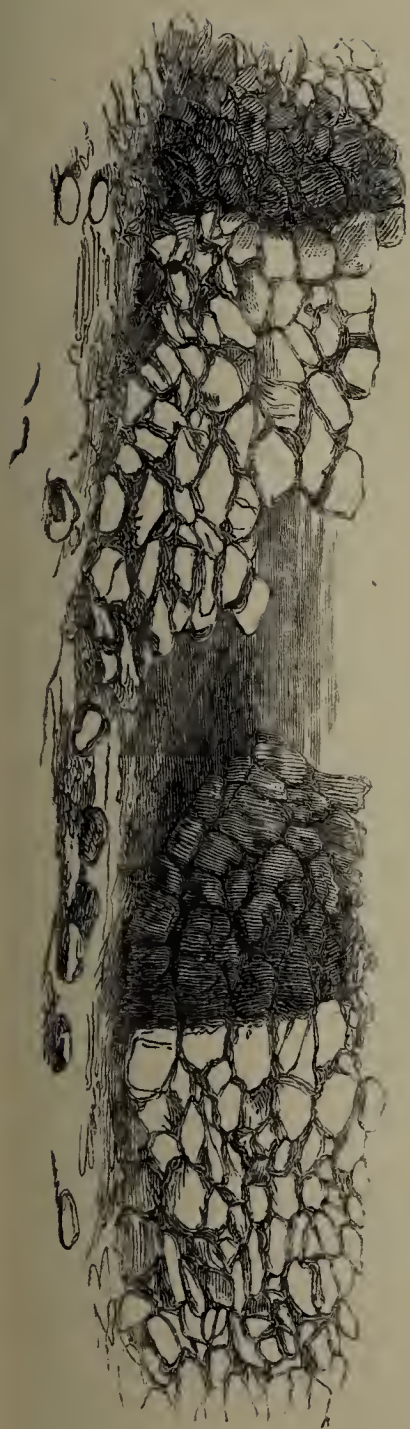


Cut No. 3.—Plan of Entrance, Tre 'r Ceiri.

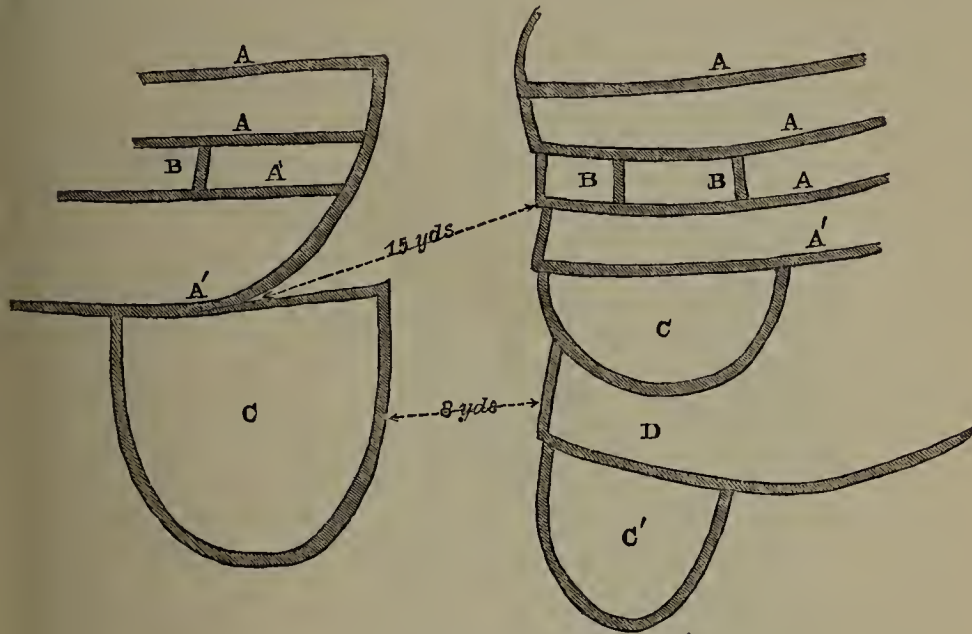
each flank, by those on the top of the walls. There is a small recess, 2 ft. 8 ins. long, at c, the object of which is not certain, unless it is a kind of porter's lodge. Cut No. 4 gives a perspective view of this entrance, and an idea of the kind of masonry. There are no indications of interior fittings of gates or doors to the jambs. The outer works of this entry are continued along the line of wall until they meet those that protect the third entrance, at D, in the plan of 1855. This entrance is much larger than that of c, the narrowest part of it measuring 8 yards, whereas the entrance of the other gate was only 8 ft. wide. The works, however, on each side of this long passage were sufficiently strong to counteract any disadvantage of so great a width; which, however, tapers very considerably towards the opposite end, where it opens into the interior of the work. A, A, A, on the plan here given (cut No. 5) mark the lines of the three walls which originally protected the whole of the west side, and here approach one another. B, B, B, are traverses between the second and third walls; thus forming separate compartments, the use of which is at first sight not very evident, unless for the protection of men placed there in order to assail the flanks of the enemy pressing into the entry. There is, how-



BUILDINGS AGAINST WALL.



ever, a difficulty in there being two such chambers on the right hand side, and the absence of them between the first and second wall. Outside the three walls are additional ones, which, however, are continued only a short distance on each side of the entrance. These



Cut No. 5.—Main Entrance, Tre 'r Ceiri.

are marked A', A'; and although now very imperfect, yet were, no doubt, enclosed by a return wall meeting the outermost of the walls A. To these additional walls are attached two hornworks (c, c'), the one on the left hand being nearly twenty yards in its greatest length. To the smaller one another defence (D) is attached, which, like A', was probably not originally open in the rear as it is at present; and beyond this, again, is a third hornwork (c'); the whole arrangement being somewhat analogous to the barbican of a later period.

This system of outworks seems to have been more common in these very early works than is, perhaps, generally supposed. That they have not attracted more attention, both in the case of earthworks and of stone ones, is probably to be assigned to the fact that they have so far been modified by time or man as to escape

notice, unless they are the particular object of inquiry; when carefully looked for, traces of the ancient lines may be made out. The system here adopted does not appear to have been always the same, as it would be necessarily modified by the nature of the ground. Sometimes these outworks exist on lower ground, communicating with the higher by a covered way. A remarkable instance of this kind occurs above Corsygedol, in Merioneth, and called in the Ordnance Map "Craig-y-dinas." Although this is but a small fortalice, and could never have held many, it is strongly situated at the extremity of an elevated ridge, from which it is cut off by strong fosses. It has a communication by a covered way leading from the interior of the work to a fortified post on the lower ground, which consists of a circular work with one or two guard-chambers or smaller works appended to it. The exact counterpart of this arrangement will be found at pp. 56, 57, of Mr. Mac Dermott's *Essay on the Military Architecture of the Middle Ages*, translated from the well known dictionary of Viollet le Duc; and where is given a restored view of the circular barbican of Carcassonne Castle, in the south of France, situated below the hill on which the ancient town stands; and which is, no doubt, the successor of a work as old as that of Dinas Crag, and of the town here described under the appellation of Tre 'r Ceiri. The great stone fortress of Penmaen Mawr has similar outworks on its lower ground; and there is little doubt that if careful examination of such structures is made, other examples may be found. In similar fortified towns of Brittany, the same system of external defence exists, although liable to slight variations depending on the character and configuration of the ground. One such instance occurs on the headland terminating in the Point du Raz, south of Brest, or rather of the Bay of Douarnenez. A portion of this headland is separated from the mainland by a wall of stone, which was probably at one time much stronger than might be inferred from its existing remains, as all traces of fosses or earthworks are



No. 7.—SINGLE HOUSE, TREF CEIRI.

wanting. But as if to compensate for this deficiency, the whole exterior length of the wall, which touches the perpendicular and inaccessible precipices on both sides, has had chambers or semicircular enclosures similar to those marked c in cut 5; except that they are, perhaps, of a somewhat more circular form. On each side of what was, no doubt, the main entrance, two very grand circular works protected the passage. Against the inner side also of this wall numerous similar but rather smaller chambers abut. Thus also we find in Tre 'r Ceiri buildings resting against the main wall. These chambers served the double purpose, perhaps, of guard-chambers and ordinary dwellings.

At no very great distance from this promontory of the Pointe du Raz, on the same line of coast, is another fortified town, Castell Mur (Mawr), occupying a narrow peninsula of rock, and protected by enormous ditches running at intervals across the neck of land which divides it from the mainland; and as the other three sides of the town are protected by inaccessible precipices, the only approach was by this strip of land. The ditches and mounds, which are four in number, are of immense strength, and could only be forced in detail, under great difficulties. Notwithstanding, however, their almost impregnable strength, the engineers of the time thought it necessary to have advanced earthworks raised to some height, and more approaching in character the ordinary barbican than the chambers along the wall of the Pointe du Raz enclosure or those of the main entrance of Tre 'r Ceiri. Other instances, if necessary, might be mentioned, shewing the importance which attached, even in these early times, to this system of strong works in advance of the outer walls.

As before stated, the defences of the other sides of Tre 'r Ceiri consisted simply of one wall with a short piece of a second wall at one point; and which enclosed a narrow space, as previously described, and which existed in Pennant's time, if his plan is correct.

On referring to the plan it will be seen that the

houses and buildings seem to have been built without any order. This may have arisen from unevenness in the ground, for several are built where the surface is somewhat sunk. They are clustered together in more or less numerous groups, but single houses occur here and there. Nor is there any regularity of form observed; but the circular houses are decidedly by far the most numerous.

As to the character of this kind of masonry indicating by peculiar features its probable age, it is doubtful whether any inference can be drawn, as so much must depend on the form and size of the stones most easily to be had. Hence rudeness of such dry masonry does not necessarily imply greater antiquity; nor, on the other hand, is more regular and finished work necessarily later. Thus the superior masonry of Chun Castle, in Cornwall, might seem to point to a much later period; and no doubt that castle is later than Tre 'r Ceiri; but this is to be inferred more from the unusual details of the structure than from its masonry, the excellence of which must be attributed to the convenient sized slabs of granite found in the district. A very distinguished authority of the present day has directed attention to the various kinds or types of such Cyclopiian masonry in these islands; but the variations may, perhaps, be assigned to the character and convenience of the material rather than to any distinct developments of the art of building in prehistoric times. Thus the fact of the masonry at Tre 'r Ceiri being more as well as less rude than other examples in Wales, does not warrant any assumption as to its being later or earlier.

Mr. Jones Parry, in his account, states that some of the oblong chambers are thirty feet long. The large one in Castle Coz was forty-two feet, but this was the only one of that size in the whole town. The walls of a few of the houses are nearly six feet high, but the great majority do not attain that height. It should, however, be remembered that the ground is so ob-

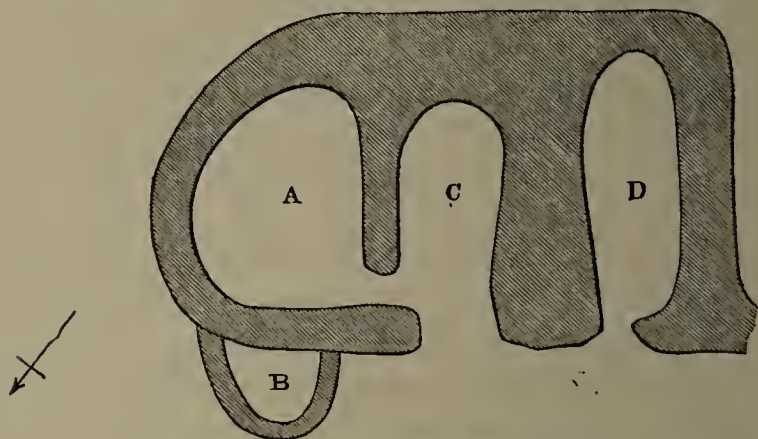
structed with fallen stones that no accurate measurements can be had without their removal. Some of the circular ones have a diameter of fifteen or sixteen feet, and built, as they are, with the only available stone, it is clear that the houses, even of less diameter, could never have been of the beehive form. Turf, heath, etc., supported on beams laid across, no doubt furnished the roofs, which must have also had sufficient slope to carry off the rain. No traces of a window have been found, and in some instances those of a door are wanting.

Cut 6 gives a view of four small chambers resting against the west wall, only one of which seems to have had a door. The *chemin de ronde*, or banquet, will be seen above them, so that when these chambers or houses, if they are such, were entire, the roofs must have been higher than the banquet, but as long as the walk was not interfered with this would not in any way interfere with the fortification. It is, perhaps, uncertain whether these are regular houses or small chambers for the use of those who had more particularly the charge of this part of the wall. Those without doorways may have been used for stores, but the absence of a doorway in actual houses is not unknown elsewhere. An instance of it exists among the group explored by Mr. Stanley on Holyhead mountain ; and in Castle Coz, according to M. Le Men, an absence of doorways was the general rule as far as his explorations extended ; and, therefore, he conjectures access could only have been obtained by a wooden ladder or something equivalent.

Cut 7 presents a view of one of the isolated single houses. The facings of the entry are in good preservation. For some reason the sides of the passage converge very much towards the interior of the building. The entrances of these houses, moreover, do not uniformly lie in the same direction, as was noticed at the Ty-mawr huts during one of the excursions of the Holyhead meeting. This direction was uniformly that which was turned away from the prevailing wind of that district.

In the present case there appears to be not the least uniformity of practice in this respect.

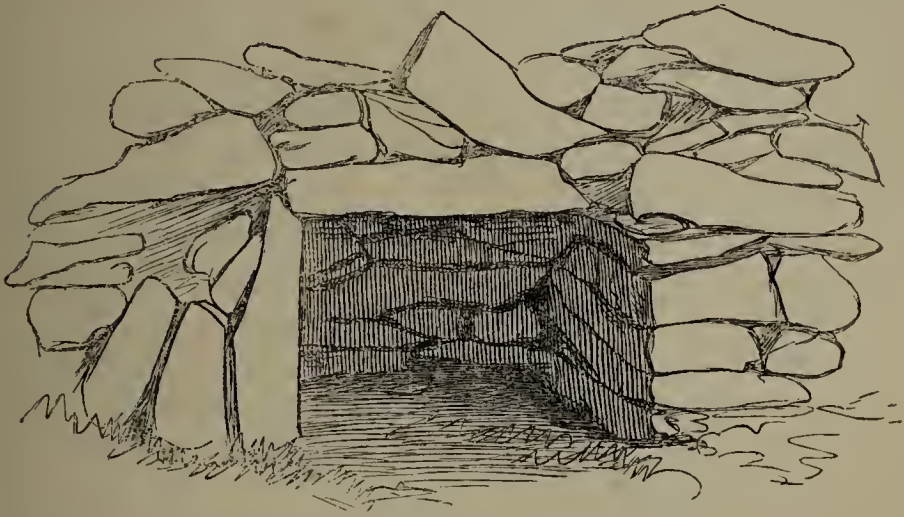
There are several double houses, of one of which the plan, cut No. 8, will give some idea. This group consists of four apartments, three of which abut on the same thick



Cut No. 8.—Double House, Tre 'r Ceiri.

wall. A and C, although divided, probably are parts of one house. D, with a separate entrance, may be considered as the house of a distinct proprietor. B is a small external cell without a doorway, and situated similarly as a chamber attached to one of the houses at Ty-mawr on Mr. Stanley's estate. The different dimensions are—of A, sixteen and a-half feet by ten; of C, eleven feet by a little more than six and a-half feet; those of D are twenty feet by eight feet. The form of the entry at D is slightly different from that of A. The breadth of the inner entrance of A is three and a-half feet, while the outer entrance is so very large that C may not have been used as part of the house, but as a place for cattle or sheep, or even stores. The enormous thickness of the wall between C and D is also to be noticed, and may, perhaps, indicate that D was a later addition, and therefore the new comer had to build a wall against the one already built. Had the two portions been built at the same time, a wall in common between C and D, of much less thickness, would have sufficed. The greatest length of the little chamber B is eight feet. What its use was is uncertain.

Our last illustration represents what is probably an unique cupboard taken out of the thickness of the wall. Its dimensions are two feet seven inches wide, and nearly the same in height. It runs back fifteen inches into the wall. There is not a single trace of its ever having been fitted with a door or shelves. It is remarkable that no second instance of such a domestic convenience is found in any other of the houses, although



Cut No. 9.—Cupboard in house, Tre 'r Ceiri.

many of them are in a better state of preservation than the one that has this cupboard.

The prætorium of Pennant is marked A in Mr. Jones Parry's plan, and consists in a central chamber about thirty feet square, with the corners rounded off, and is surrounded with a cluster of small huts. It may have been the head-quarters of the chief, but there are other enclosures as large. It is situated, indeed, in the highest part of the town, but this fact does not imply much. As to the supply of water, there would be no scarcity except in unusually dry seasons. Pennant also states that the pass which separates this peak from the central one of the three peaks that so conspicuously distinguish the Eifl range from all other mountains "was traversed by a stupendous rampart of stones." Mr. Parry was unable to find any traces of this mound,

and others since his time have searched for it, but with no better success. Mr. Parry also seems to consider the work as intended to protect Lleyrn from invasion from Arvon, and mentions the fact that on the south-eastern side of the Eifl next to the sea is a spot called Beddau Gwyr Arvon, or the graves of the men of Arvon. These men may have fallen in an attempt to force their way into Lleyrn, and have perished in the attempt, but this is not necessarily so, as the men of Arduwy also have left a similar memorial in the same way, but their graves are in their own district, and they are said to have died in battle with men of Denbighshire who had invaded that part of Merioneth for the purpose of carrying off by force the fair maidens of Ardudwy. No inference can therefore be drawn from the existence of the graves of the men of Arvon as regards the original builders and occupants of Tre'r Ceiri; nor, in fact, has Mr. Parry drawn any such inference, which, however, might have been suggested were it certain that this fortress was the great bulwark of Lleyrn as against Arvon.

In the case, then, of so much uncertainty as to the probable date, builders, or object of this great work, it does seem desirable that further steps should be taken which may throw some light on the question. We have seen how much has been done by Mr. Stanley, who has brought to light so much of the manner of life, and so many implements of the earliest known inhabitants of his district. We have seen how much M. Le Men has done by his careful examinations of similar remains in Brittany, of which one result, and that an important one, is the information that those who lived on Holyhead mountain and those who lived on the still more exposed promontory of Finisterre, on which Castle Coz stands, used the same kind of implements and lived much in the same kind of houses. Hence it is allowed to infer that the people in each district were cotemporary and probably of the same race; and, as those of Castle Coz were Gauls, so we have a confirmation of the truth of

the ancient Welsh tradition which has attributed so many remains in Wales to the Gaul also.

It would seem, then, very desirable that some exertion should be made which might throw light on the question, who were the builders of Tre 'r Ceiri; and the only satisfactory manner of doing so would be, as already said, to follow the examples of the Hon. W. O. Stanley and M. Le Men, and lay bare the floors of a few of these houses and enclosures. If, in the course of such explorations, domestic arrangements, fireplaces, and implements, are found to be like those which these two gentlemen have so carefully described, a fair inference would be, that this similarity arises from the fact that the occupants of the two other localities mentioned were of the same race and time as those of Tre 'r Ceiri. In such case this town may be thought to have at least been occupied, if not built, by the Gael or Gwyddel. It is true that the work has not been assigned to them by tradition, as so many other remains have been; but this difference may be accounted for by the fact that the invading Cymry subsequently occupied this and other similar works themselves, so that in the course of time the origin of the fortress was forgotten, or considered to be the work of those who only succeeded to it. The case was different with other remains, such as houses and small enclosures, which, as being useless to the conquerors, were left to fall to decay, and thus have retained through centuries the names of those who built them and were the latest occupants.

It only remains to add that the examination of the floors of half a dozen of these dwellings would, perhaps, supply the evidence required. If articles of later date, such as those of bronze or well polished stone implements, reward the exertions of the explorers, and no trace of the ruder and earlier relics of an ante-metallic age is found, then there may be some grounds for doubting the high antiquity of the work; but if the former are entirely wanting, and none but the earlier and ruder articles discovered, such will be some found-

ation for placing this and similar works amongst our oldest monuments,—older than the time that Cunedda and his family conquered this district. The presence of both classes of relics would indicate that the new comers found and took this work, and occupied it themselves; and it is by no means unlikely that a careful examination, as recommended, would shew such to be the fact.

The illustrations and plans are from drawings and measurements of Mr. T. J. Blight, F.S.A.

E. L. BARNWELL.

COPPER VESSEL, LLANLLECHYD.

ON the mountain above the village of Llanllechyd, near Bangor, are numerous traces of a former population, which are well worth careful examination by those who have paid any attention to such vestiges. A brief notice of them, accompanied with plans, has been already contributed by myself to the Society's Journal (see *Arch. Camb.* 1868, p. 215); but no description, however accurate, or illustrations, however faithfully they represent the original, can give anything like the satisfaction of a personal examination; and therefore I should earnestly recommend any members of the Society who may reside near, or may visit this part of the country, to ascertain for themselves the value and extent of these relics of ancient days, which, beyond my imperfect account of them, seem to be almost unknown except to the inhabitants themselves. I am also all the more anxious that such investigations should be made on the spot by competent persons, as the progress of the slate quarries and other changes threaten to destroy many of these monuments. Many have already perished from such causes within a short period of the present time.

It is, perhaps, one of the undecided questions among

antiquaries of the present day, who were the builders and occupiers of these dwellings, which are found in Wales, Cornwall, and elsewhere; all partaking of the same general character, and evidently the work of the same race. There are, however, indications as regards these Llanllechyd groups which tell us very plainly that they have been occupied by more than one race, as in one of the houses, which was laid bare about fifty years ago, mortar made of cockle-shells had been used with some of the stones near the entrance, which was four feet high and three wide; and signs of a much later occupation, in the form of an iron grate, were found in the fireplace, which was placed exactly opposite the entrance.

At a still more recent period, in fact within a few years ago, another house was destroyed. The floor was paved with flagstones, and clay-mortar used in the laying them, although it should be stated that in the walls of the house no mortar of any kind had been employed. There was, however, in it a curious stone table, or a raised platform about six feet by four, and two feet high from the ground. This table, however, may be of a very early date, as another table, although not of the same dimensions or character, has, we are informed, been discovered by the Hon. W. O. Stanley on his property near Holyhead. In addition to these evidences of occupation there are, perhaps, grounds for surmising that the Romans were not unacquainted with this particular district, as their coins have been found in such quantities as to preclude the notion that they may have been accidentally dropped. Thus in the April of last year some labourers, in searching for stone at Gerlan, a farm belonging to the Penrhyn estate, on blasting and removing a large stone, found a large number of Roman coins, principally of third brass, and of the lower empire. There was also on the same ground a quantity of highly fused scoriæ of a very metallic appearance; and as the particular field is known as "Cae Rhodyn" (or the field of the *kiln*), it is probable that some smelting process

must have been carried on here; and that, too, under Roman superintendence, if not by Roman smelters.

About fifteen years ago another very large collection of coins was discovered, although what has become of them is not known, and no description of them was given at the time; but in all probability they were much of the same class and date as those found last year; for as regards Wales, or rather North Wales, where of late years similar discoveries have been made of large heaps of coins, they have almost, without exception, consisted of small pieces of the lower empire. These facts are here dwelt on with what may appear to some unnecessary length; but near the same ground a very singular copper vessel (of which the accompanying illustration



Supposed Crucible, found in Gerlan, Llanllechyd, Carnarvonshire.

may convey some kind of idea) was found. It is possible that it may, in some way or other, be connected with the Romans.

A man, in digging a drain about sixty yards from where the coins were discovered, came upon this cup. The drain must have been an ancient one, as it ran under a wall which was itself of considerable antiquity; and

it was at this very spot the vessel was found at some distance from the surface. If it had been accidentally left on the ground, and not intentionally buried, the distance from the surface at which it was found, would shew that it must have been buried for a very long time. I am aware, however, of the rapidity with which small objects work themselves downwards into the earth; partly from the effect of rain, and partly, perhaps, from the working of worms; so that the depth at which anything is found, is no certain index of the time occupied in reaching the position. Yet still, when the form and size of this vessel, and partly also the nature of the ground, are considered, I am inclined to think that it must have been originally deposited deep in the soil for the sake of security or some other object, for no elevation of the soil from successive layers of vegetation could account for its position so far below the surface.

The dimensions of this vessel are as follow: height, three inches and one eighth; depth, two and a quarter inches; greatest breadth, three inches and an eighth. The rim varies in thickness from about one eighth of an inch to somewhat less than a quarter of an inch; the sides of the cup below gradually increasing in thickness until at the lowest part the thickness measures actually seven eighths of an inch. Small as its dimensions are, it weighs more than three pounds and a quarter; so that comparing the weight and size together, the specific gravity of the metal of which it is composed must be great. At first sight the metal has an appearance of copper; but on closer examination it is a mixed one of two others, one being of a whitish tint, and the other yellow. The white metal, however, predominates. This composite metal, moreover, is not only very heavy, but also extremely tenacious; for a man with a heavy hammer tried, but luckily in vain, to break it. The most remarkable feature about it is the lip or spout, the existence of which seems at once to put it out of the class of ancient British antiquities; for I do not remember ever seeing any ancient vessel, such as is usually assigned

to the ancient Britons, provided with such an appendage. Whether it is of Roman or even early mediæval times, is a point I must leave to those whose far greater experience and knowledge of such matters will have, no doubt, very little difficulty in assigning the proper date and origin.

As to the process of its manufacture I am also uncertain. It bears no sign of the mould; but at the same time it is difficult to conceive how any hammering could have produced such a vessel. It has, in all probability, been cast; and the metallic scoræ already mentioned certainly indicate that some smelting has at one time been carried on in this place. Some time previously a second cup was discovered in the same locality; but in spite of my numerous inquiries about it, I have not been able to learn anything of its history; nor do I expect now to do so, after such an interval of time.

This cup was exhibited at the Holyhead Meeting last year, but objections were made to the suggestion that it had been a crucible for refining or smelting metals. The enormous thickness of the vessel, and the apparent fusibility of the material, were considered sufficient grounds for rejecting this view; and even had these objections not existed, the smallness of its capacity was such that it could hardly have been so employed, but for small castings, such as those of the more precious metals. But in this case the crucible itself would have been fused long before its contents would have melted. In modern times not even iron crucibles can be employed for melting copper, although, as I have been informed, brass is sometimes, but very seldom, thus fused. Plumbago, or some kind of hard ware, supplies the crucibles of the present day. Of what material those consisted which the ancient manufacturer of bronze implements employed in his business, is not, I believe, yet ascertained. Perhaps the process of smelting was effected in some way without the intervention of any crucible at all. A chapter has yet to be written on the ancient modes of thus treating metals.

Of the present cup I think all that can be said of it is, first, that it is of great antiquity, and in all probability not what is termed *ancient British*; secondly, that it was intended to pour out some liquid; and lastly, that it does not appear to have been used for melting metal. I cannot, however, but express a hope that my very imperfect description of it may attract the attention of those who are much more learned in these matters than myself, and who may possibly have already met with objects of similar character.

All that can be stated, then, is that it is genuine, and not one of those manufactured antiques with which unscrupulous rogues too often deceive the inexperienced *virtuoso*; that it was intended to hold and pour out something liquid, whether fused metal or not. But it is difficult to imagine that, had it been intended to hold any ordinary fluid, it would have been made so unnecessarily massive. Bronze vessels are common enough, and are uniformly made of thin metal, whereas the thickness of this seems to shew that it was not intended for any such general use. I have entered at a length which is, perhaps, unnecessary; but, as I have already said, am anxious to draw the attention of the more learned members of the Association to the existence of this vessel and its brief history. It is possible that other similar vessels may be known to exist; and should this happily turn out to be so, the circumstances of their discovery, whether associated or not with other remains at the time of discovery, may, perhaps, be such as to throw light upon the history and character of the one under consideration. The only circumstance connected with its discovery seems to be the presence of the lustrous scoriæ found near the same place, and which have, no doubt, proceeded from some smelting operations performed on the spot. The name of the field, denoting that there had been a kiln there, is also of some importance; unless it may be suggested that the presence of scoriæ, as well as of certain portions of a coarse white ware, might have suggested in later times the name. It is partly,

however, from these two facts that, in spite of the grave objections already mentioned, I cannot but help fancying that this vessel is what it certainly looks very like, nothing more or less than a crucible.

E. OWEN.

Obituary.

HARRY LONGUEVILLE JONES.

THE Association has to regret the death of the Rev. Harry Longueville Jones, who was removed, after a few hours' illness, on the 16th of November last. He had, indeed, been suffering for about six years from severe attacks of paralysis; which, however they affected the power of walking, and even moving, had in no ways diminished the clearness and activity of his intellectual vigour. Although born in London, he was not unconnected with the Principality, his grandfather, Captain Thomas Jones, having settled at or near Wrexham; but, strictly speaking, we believe he was more of a Longueville than a Jones, which latter name seems to have replaced the former and original one of Longueville. The eldest son, named Thomas Longueville, succeeded in obtaining a portion of the old Longueville estates, and assumed the name of Longueville; and his son and heir is the present Mr. Longueville, now or lately of Oswestry. The second son of Captain Thomas Jones was Edward, who married Charlotte Elizabeth Stephens, and became the father of the Rev. Harry Longueville Jones and his sisters. He was born in Piccadilly, in the year 1806, and proceeded from a well known school of that period, conducted by Dr. Nicholls of Ealing, to St. John's College, Cambridge, and afterwards to Magdalen College, of which college he became fellow. He came out the seventh of the Wranglers of 1828, and took his Master's degree in 1832. During his residence at college he was examiner, twice lecturer, and held the office of Dean. He was ordained Deacon 1829, and Priest two years afterwards, when he held the curacy of Connington, in the diocese of Ely, for a short period. He married in 1834, and removed to Paris, where he resided for some years, occasionally visiting other parts of France. It was during this time that he became a corresponding member of the Historic Committee of Arts and Sciences, and wrote Galignani's well known *Paris Guide*, which has since undergone so many editions. On leaving France he established a college in Manchester, which, however, not answering his expectations, he gave up and retired to Beaumaris, where he resided until 1849, when he was appointed Inspector of Schools in Wales. It was during his residence at Beaumaris that he issued the first number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, with the assistance of the late Rev. John Williams, better known as "Ab Ithel." This was in 1846; and in spite of the serious losses incurred (as the sale of the work

was by no means in proportion to its merit), he continued it for four years. During this interval he organised the first meetings of the Association, and led the way to the permanent establishment of the Association, which event took place in 1850. Mr. Longueville Jones, therefore, may be said to have been the founder and parent of the Society, in the welfare of which he ever continued to take the deepest interest, and continued the editing of its Journal until his last fatal illness.

When he was appointed Inspector of Welsh Schools, no division of the Principality had then been made; so that his duties extended over the whole district, from North to South. Latterly, indeed, he was partially relieved by an assistant inspector, and subsequently by the appointment of a separate inspector; but for some years he had to visit every corner of Wales in the discharge of his official duties. Those who have been present at his examination of the children of the schools were struck by the kindness and easiness of manner with which he encouraged the little, timid creatures before him to tell him all they knew; nor was he less popular with the teachers and masters of the schools, although he might have occasion now and then to find some fault in their management. In this manner did he continue to discharge his duties as Inspector until his first attack of paralysis, about six years ago, when he resigned his office, and received a pension; which was not, however, of a very liberal character. He removed to Brighton, whence, in consequence of a second attack of his old enemy, he returned to London, but no medical skill was of any use to him. Helpless, however, as he was,—for he was unable even to walk a step,—he still retained, amid all his trials, that surprising cheerfulness and elasticity of spirits which had always made him so universal a favourite. Not a murmur, nor even the least expression of discontent, ever escaped his lips, although the contrast of his helpless condition with the untiring activity of former days must have been painful to any one less disciplined than himself in patience and resignation. During this confinement he was incessantly engaged in some literary occupation, and issued a short time before his death a volume of Essays, which had been contributed in former years to one of the leading magazines of the day; and was making arrangements for a second volume, when, by a sudden attack, he was released from all pain after twenty-four hours' illness.

How largely he contributed to the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* in its earlier days, need not be here stated. The magazines of *Blackwood*, *Fraser*, and others, contain several valuable or amusing papers. His earliest work was his *Illustrated History of Carnarvonshire*, and in 1845 appeared *The Memorials of Cambridge*, in two volumes, which was written by him and his friend Mr. Thos. Wright, and published by the celebrated engraver, Le Keux.

His accomplishments were, however, not confined to letters, for his taste and skill as an artist were of no mean order. Nor was his pencil less remarkable for its accuracy than rapidity of execution. He was also at all times ready to assist clergymen in their duties; and his earnestness of manner, as well as correctness of delivery, would have

made him a popular preacher had he been anxious for such a distinction. Beyond his first curacy, he does not seem to have undertaken any clerical duty; but had it not been for the effects of his first paralytic attack, he would have been appointed to the vicarage of St. Margaret, Bodelwyddan. It was, in fact, offered to him by the patroness; but from the state of his health he was unable to avail himself of it.

He married, in 1834, Frances, second daughter of Robert Plowden Weston of Shropshire; and died, aged sixty-four, at Kensington, on the 12th of November, 1870, leaving four daughters, two of whom only are married.

If this notice has been somewhat prolonged, it must be remembered that to the Rev. Harry Longueville Jones more than to any individual of the present century, Wales is indebted for what has been done for her history and antiquities by the series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, the first idea of which not only originated with him, but was so successfully carried out by his exertions and talents for so many years.

NOTICE.

THE Royal Archæological Institute having selected Cardiff as their place of meeting this year, it has been proposed that the Cambrian Association should meet there also at the same time. Details of the mutual arrangements will be given in the April number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

Correspondence.

FIND OF ROMAN COINS AT PENMAENMAWR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—I called the attention of the members of the Association, at the Holyhead Meeting, to a “find” of Roman coins at Gerlan, in the parish of Llanllechid; and I have now to mention another “find,” more interesting, in some respects, than that. This latter discovery was made in Penmaenmawr, about nine miles from Llanllechid, along the road, but a shorter distance over the hills. The coins were brought to light in the following manner. Two men were engaged in Graiglwyd Quarry, in removing the soil from the top of the rock, right up the summit of the mountain, which is here nearly on a level with the singular stone circles not far distant; and while thus employed they came upon the coins. It seems they were discovered by the jingling sound they made amongst the rubbish; and it is thought they were not found until numbers had been thrown over the tip. About sixty were picked up. A few of them, when handled, crumbled to pieces, but the rest were more or less perfect. There was a small heap of stones on the spot where they were found; and in the mould thrown

into the quarry, lumps of clay were noticed. No earthenware was observed.

The following is a description of the most perfect of the coins. They are all *denarii*:

1. Vespasian. *Rev.*, eagle on rock. In field, COS ...
2. Vespasian. *Rev.*, female seated in chair holding a *victoriola* (?).
3. Nerva. *Rev.*, A ÆQVITAS AVGVST...; Equity standing.
4. Hadrian. *Rev.*, female with scales in right; in left (?) COS III.
5. Antoninus Pius. *Rev.*, stoled figure standing, COS. III.
6. Uncertain; but head similar to that of Commodus. *Cf.* legend, AVG. BRIT.; which may confirm the assignment of the coin, as that emperor was fond of adding *Britannicus* to his other names; and was the first who did so, although allusion is otherwise made to Britain in the coins of some of his predecessors.

Two other *denarii* with female portraits occurred. One of them has the head of the deified Faustina, and the usual legend, DIVA FAUSTINA. There were also some small brass coins; but the great bulk were *denarii* of good silver. Coins of the upper empire are much less frequent in North Wales than those of the Constantine period, and therefore I thought it desirable that this short notice should appear in your correspondence column.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

E. OWEN.

THE CHAMBER AT ST. GARMON IN DENBIGHSHIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—During a late visit to this chamber, the most remarkable one in all Wales, I was struck with the apparent insecurity of the main capstone, the fall of which must entail the ruin of the structure. I believe it is on the estate of Mr. Wynne Finch of Voclas Hall, who has been at the cost of surrounding it with a safe protection against cattle. Would you, sir, if it is in your power, direct the attention of that gentleman, who, I am confident, would thank you for so doing, and would take immediate steps to guard against a contingency very likely to occur? All that is required is to find some support which may relieve the side-walls of the weight of the capstone, such as a pier of brick or some other material, which would not interfere with the view of the monument. An excellent plan and account of it appeared some years ago in the *Journal of the Association*; but if a perspective view could be also given of it in the *Journal*, I shall be very happy to pay the cost of the engraving.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

VIATOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In the last number of the *Arch. Camb.* an inquiry is made relative to the inscription on a Roman altar found near this place, and which is mentioned in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary* under the heading of "Hope." The altar, with other Roman relics, was found

on land belonging to my uncle, the late Mr. James Kyrke, who had a drawing made of it shewing the inscription; which, with the fibulæ, coins, etc., found therewith, came into my possession, but has unfortunately been lost or mislaid.

Adjoining to the spot where these Roman remains were found, has lately been discovered a hypocaust with perforated tiles, flue-tiles, etc. A small piece of smelted lead and some slags were also found.

It is said that a Roman road went up the Nanttyffrith Valley, and this would pass through the lead bearing district of Bwlchgwyn, whose mineral treasures would not escape the notice of those excellent miners, the Romans, who probably smelted the ore in the well wooded spot where the altar was found.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
Nanttyffrith, Wrexham.
Dec. 13, 1870.

R. V. KYRKE.

WELSH SUPERSTITIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—Richard Lloyd, the author of *Beaumaris Bay* and other poems, was born in 1753, and died at the age of eighty-four. He stated that he remembered the following custom existing in his time. Whenever a murrain broke out among the cattle in Wales, or rather, I believe, North Wales, the farmers of the district clubbed together and purchased a bullock, which, with certain formalities, was conducted to the summit of a precipice, from which it was thrown over as a propitiatory offering; or, to give the exact English equivalent, this was called “casting a captive to the Devil.” Richard Lloyd spent most of his days in the counties of Anglesey and Carnarvonshire, and perhaps this curious custom only continued to these later times in these two districts; yet we can hardly imagine that it was confined to these two counties of North Wales in particular. I have not been able to find any vestiges of it even in the memories of old inhabitants of Merioneth, a county probably more isolated formerly than either of the two mentioned. However, the more direct object of my letter is to elicit, if possible, information as to whether there are persons still living in these two counties who have heard of the superstition, and can confirm the statement of Richard Lloyd.

I am, etc., from

ARDUDWY.

WELSH SYNOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—Spelman, in his *Concilia* (vol. i, p. 408), speaks of the synod held about 940, under Howel Dda, which consisted, according to his statement, of bishops only and laymen, six of whom were elected out of every commot. The time of year was Lent; but is anything known about the *place* of meeting? Who was the archbishop said to be present? Can you or any of the Welsh clergy give any information on this matter? If so, they will much oblige

CLERICUS.

TREATMENT OF THE WELSH IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—Wynne, in his *Augmented History of Wales* (p. 319, London, 1774), enumerates some of the harsh and unjust enactments passed against the Welsh in the time of Henry IV, who is thought to have been so exasperated by the support given to Glyndwr, as to have taken this kind of revenge upon them; and partly, probably, from a notion that, by these wholesale disqualifications he might the more easily amalgamate the two races. There is, however, a little difficulty here which I have not seen noticed in any history of our country, and that is, that it was only a year before that king's death, which occurred in 1413, that he would not suffer the passing of an Act of Parliament which would have enacted that no Welshman, whether bishop or any other official, might act as justice, chamberlain, chancellor, treasurer, or sheriff, or hold any office in Wales, or be counsel to any English lord. With the exception of being forbidden to act as counsel to any English lord, the other disqualifications are the same as those stated by Wynne to have been enacted by Henry. Is there not reason to think that the ascribing the enactments to that king, in consequence of Glendwr's rebellion, is an error on the part of Wynne? Some of the harsh restrictions may have been anterior to the time of Glyndwr, and some of the best and staunchest friends of the king were Welshmen. At any rate, if Collyer is correct, Henry certainly prevented the passing the act in question, and exhibited more sense of justice and a better policy than the Parliament at Westminster.

I am, Sir, yours very obediently,

AP HOWELL.

Miscellaneous Notices.

RESTORATION OF BANGOR CATHEDRAL.—This important work is progressing most satisfactorily in all respects but the supply of funds. The Chapter has not, and never had, any estates of its own for maintenance and repair of fabric, so that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners give nothing. We trust that the appeal to the gentry in the diocese of Bangor will not be in vain. The work is in the hands of Mr. G. G. Scott, who in the course of his operations has been fortunate enough to find such remains that he has been able to ascertain the exact plan of the original Norman church east of the nave, and to restore the beautiful Edwardian windows of the transepts from the fragments of the tracery buried up in the walls when the Cathedral was almost rebuilt by Bishop Dean in the time of Henry VII. Many other interesting details have also been brought to light, of which Mr. Scott has given a full account in his second report issued last year, and which we recommend those to procure who wish to know more fully what has been done, and what remains to be done.

ST. DONAT'S CASTLE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.—We recommend to the attention of members the following notice. We need only add that the sketches are to be accompanied by a history of the Castle and the Stradling family, from the pen of G. T. Clark, to induce all who can spare the sum of seven shillings and sixpence to send their names at once to Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton of Shrewsbury. We can guarantee that full value will be given for the modest amount, from what is known of the artistic powers of the lady who has suggested the plan, to say nothing of the contribution from Dowlais House. It appears from the date of the drawings that the details will be given as they were before the improvements and alterations made since that time. We hope, before the issue of our next number, to be able to announce that subscriptions have been so far secured that the Cardiff Infirmary may have the pleasant prospect of some substantial addition to its funds:

“St. Donat's Castle in Glamorganshire.—It is proposed to publish, by subscription, twelve views of the Castle, printed by the anastatic process, from sketches taken in 1865 by a lady. The drawings claim to represent the building accurately, and they are selected to exhibit its principal features, both outside the walls and within them. The publication, the appearance of which must depend upon the subscriptions obtained, will be in 4to. Price to subscribers, seven shillings and sixpence; and to other persons, ten shillings; and it is hoped that the support will be such as to allow the appearance of the work before the Cardiff Meeting of the Archæological Institute. The profits, if any, will be given to the Cardiff Infirmary. Subscriptions received by Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton, The Square, Shrewsbury.”

HISTORY OF THE DIOCESE OF ST. ASAPH.—The second portion of this book has appeared, and will be found in every way equal to its predecessor, not merely as to the general interest of its contents, but also as regards the care and accuracy with which the numerous and varied details are brought together. The account of the cathedral church and its establishment terminates at p. 268, being brought down to the present time, as the Bishop who now presides closes the excellent account of those who have preceded him. The rest of the volume embraces a full account of the deanery of St. Asaph and its various parishes, concluding with two of the deanery of Caedewen, namely Aberhafesp and Berriew. If Mr. Thomas' health enables him to complete the work, and we presume that he receives sufficient and well deserved support from the clergy and gentry in the diocese, he will succeed in filling up a gap in our library shelves which not even Willis, and much less what is by courtesy called a topographical dictionary, do not fill. The paper and printing are such as to be worthy of any shelves, and we hope that there will be few libraries in the country without Mr. Thomas' account of the diocese of St. Asaph.

Archæologia Cambrensis,

FOURTH SERIES.—No. VI.

APRIL, 1871.

CATALOGUE OF THE HENGWRT MSS. AT PENIARTH.

(Continued from p. 340, vol. I.)

421. A long paper roll, to which is the following heading, “The true pedigree of Reginald Williams Esq., concurring with the auntient evidences of Wilaston house, wth the treue descents and passage of the manores of Willaston magna & Trevnant, in the counti of Salop.” This pedigree, in the autograph of Rees Kain, is dated in 1612, and is illustrated with very many references to deeds relating to the Willaston estates, and a great number of the armorial bearings of the Williams family, and of those families into which they intermarried, or were connected with the estates.

422. Pedigree of Henry Lloyd, otherwise Rosindall, of Cheyme, in the county of Surrey, Esq., including a pedigree of the Lumley family, from which he was descended; on a long parchment roll, and very well emblazoned. Seventeenth century.

423. “The Genealogey or Perdegrey of John Salusbury, gent. one his Ma’ties poore knightes of Windsore, descended from the worthey fameley of Salusbury of Lewney, w^{thin} the county of Denbighe, as also descended from the kinges of England, the princes of Wales, together with many Honorable, Noble and worthey good howses, gathered out of many auncient Recordes Reuerent Antequetie & worthy monuments of Reuerent

memory, by Evan Loyd, of Erethleyn in the county of Denbigh, & Jacob Chaloner, of London, Gents. and in the 20th yeare of the raygne of our Soueraygne Lord Kinge James &c. Anno Dom. 1622." This pedigree, beautifully emblazoned, is on a parchment roll, and is exemplified by "Willm. Segar, Garter."

424. Another pedigree of the same person, well emblazoned, on a parchment roll, and executed in 1627.

425. Emblazoned pedigree of Rys ap David ap Ithel, on a parchment roll, seventeenth century.

426. Emblazoned pedigree of Thomas ap Rys, son of the above mentioned Rys (No. 425) and of Alice Tanad, his wife. On a parchment roll, seventeenth century.

427. "The Extraction (pedigree) of Edward Williams of Meillionyth in y^e County of Carnarvon, Esq. Drawn by John Williams of Rhodogeidio, in the County of Angles:, the second day of August, Anno Domini 1675. Together with the extraction of his wyf, Mrs. Susan Williams." On a long roll of paper.

428. A quarto volume containing North Wales genealogies; also a collection of heraldic notes, taken mostly from churches and mansions in Shropshire, Cheshire, and Wales. Parts of this MS. are in the autographs of Griffith Hiraethog, Sion Brwynog, Wm. Lleyrn, and Rys Cain. A very considerable part in that of Hiraethog and of Lleyrn. Aneurin Owen's description of many of these MSS. is so vague, that it is impossible to ascertain whether this one is contained in his catalogue, or if he represents it as missing. It certainly belonged to the antiquary, Robert Vaughan. The index is in his autograph, and on the first leaf is his note of reference to the volume, "Ghc." Sixteenth century.

429. A copy of the Brute Chronicle, imperfect. It is much the same, though not exactly so, as Nos. 115 and 320, and is much fuller at the end than 115. No. 320 is imperfect at the end. 4to, fifteenth century.

430. A collection of Spells. Thin 4to, seventeenth century.

430A. "Certaine breefe rules and questiones of Arith-

meticke," dated the 13th of November 1598. 4to; tied up with 381, 388, 493.

431. An account of all the grants, leases, etc., passed from the Crown, of the Revenue in North Wales, beginning in 1631; also a like account from the 12th of Charles II to the year 1702 inclusive. Some few of the records referred to in this account relate to places in Monmouthshire and South Wales. Folded in a parchment cover.

432. Fragment of old Welsh laws, in Latin. 4to, seventeenth century. I have little doubt that this is the same as No. 30; but, from there being no number upon the MS., and Mr. Aneurin Owen's description of No. 30 being so vague, one cannot speak with certainty.

433. A religious Service Book, in Welsh, great part of which is a transcript of the Primer of David Dhu of Hiraddug (No. 341). At the end is a calendar. This MS. is imperfect at the commencement, and from the month of September in the calendar. Duodecimo, sixteenth century.

434. A collection of law precedents, regulations for royal and other funerals (amongst them the programme for the funeral of Queen Elizabeth), processions, etc. This MS. is somewhat imperfect. 4to, seventeenth century.

435. "Annotationes de Scientiâ Physicâ, ex Johanne Magiro selectæ, per Guliel. Pownd, Abbanensem, Anno Domini nostri Jesu Christi, 1632; 30 Id. Jun." Also "Axiomata ex Geor. Reed collecta"; and "Totius Ethicæ compendium, 1656." 8vo.

436. Genealogy and heraldry. "M. H. Ll." Before the index to this volume occurs, in the hand of Robert Vaughan, the antiquary, of Hengwrt: "Yn y llyfr hwnn y mae achau o law Lewis Morgannwc, Gruff. Hiraethog, a Wiliam Llyn: or achos hynny y rhoddir y nôd vchod arnau, sef M. Morgannwc, H. Hiraethog, a L. Llyn yn gryno fal hyñ. M. H. L." Part of this MS. was written in the reign of Henry VIII, see folios 62 and 65. At folio 9 are some short pedigrees in the autograph of

Simwnt Vychan. This is one of the MSS. which I do not find in any of Mr. Aneurin Owen's catalogues of the MSS. in this collection, as found by him, or in his catalogue of the missing ones; but his references are often so extremely vague, that it is impossible to ascertain if this MS. is not in one or other of them. It certainly was in the Hengwrt Library in the time of Robert Vaughan, and is a very valuable MS. 4to.

437. A collection of historical tracts, in the Welsh language, relating to Britain, from the earliest times to 1557. One of them is a pedigree of the sovereigns of Britain from Adam to 1480! At the end of the first tract is written, "Finito libro, sit laus et gloria Christo. Qui leget, emendet, scriptorem non reprehendet. Q^d S^r John Powys Anno Dⁿⁱ 1514 descript. 1589, Mense Decembris." Another terminates: "Hyn urth lyfr Jo. ap Ieuan a dyly bod or blaen y rhung caer Alchud a chaer Gaint." At the end of another is "Oed Iesu pann unaethpuyd y lyfr hunn 1480 y dyd diuaethaf o vis Hydref i gorphenyd druy uaith Gruph. Luyd ap Madoc ap Dauyd ac a orphennwyd i gopio o lau yr audur ehun ir lyfr neu r papur yma yr 18 dyd o vis Mai oed Jessu 1590." In another of these tracts I find "Y 15^{ed} o vis medi (1544) ir aeth y Brenhin gynta i dre Vulen ai hol uyr o Stad gidac ef ac ynn y siurne honn ir oedun i Howel ap S^r Matheu yn vn yn gueled hynn ac i uybod." This MS. also contains a copy of the "Statutes" (Bardic Rules) of Prince Griffith ap Cynan; and loose within the volume is a fragment of the pedigree of the later Princes of North and South Wales, and of the feudal lords of Powys, ending with "Johannes qui obiit in iuventute A^o 19 H. 7", and his son, "Edwardus iuuenis, nunc dominus Powisie." 4to.

438. This MS. is the same as that catalogued as No. 193. I catalogued it again here, but had not then discovered its identity. I now give the title-page in full: "Brithwaith. 1638. Sef Llyfr Cymysgedig. o gywyddau amryw brydyddion ac Athrawon cymraeg. William Morris, 1638."

439. Geoffrey of Monmouth, Welsh and Latin, in the autograph of John Jones of Gellilyfdy. This transcript was finished by him, in the Fleet Prison, 14 August, 1641. Folio.

440. Transcript of the Cartulary of the Priory of Carmarthen. On the binding is stamped, in gold, a shield of arms, the charges on which are two bars, and in chief a talbot statant; the colours are not denoted. Whose bearing this is I am unable to discover. Folio, seventeenth century.

441. This MS., considerably injured by damp, contains "Brud y Tywysogion" and "Brut y Saeson," imperfect; pedigrees of saints; genealogy of Brychan Brycheiniog, and names of his children; a treatise on heraldry; part of the Bible, in Welsh. From Edward Lhuyd's and the Sebright collection. Folio, early in sixteenth century.

442. A much injured and imperfect copy of the "Brud y Brenhinoedd." Folio, late in the fifteenth, or early in the sixteenth century. See 313, 314, 318, and 446.

443. This MS. is but a fragment, though a valuable one; and was written, probably, before the 18th Jan. 36 Hen. VIII. It contains poetry by Huw Llwyd, Gutto'r Glyn, Morris ap Howel ap Tudur; also Welsh pedigrees,—amongst them those of the family of Trevor, of some of the gentry of Edeirnion and Dinmael, of branches of the line of Osborn Wyddel, and of the Eyton family. Folio, late in the fifteenth, or early in the sixteenth century. Tied up with No. 195.

444. "The Objections by the King's Councill touching the libertie of every freeman, and the repleye by the house of Commons thereunto," 4 Charles I. Folio.

445. Instructions to various envoys of Queen Elizabeth, sent upon missions, and other interesting state papers of her reign, and of the reigns of James I and Charles I. This MS. is in folio. It is slightly injured and imperfect, at the commencement. Tied up with it is a Proclamation of King James I (a broadside), printed in 1604, for his assuming the title of King of Great

Britain, and the opinion of Sir Robert Heath, Attorney-General, as to the best mode of upholding the authority of the Crown.

446. A fragment of the *Brud y Brenhinedd*. Folio sixteenth century. See No. 442.

447. Fragment of a volume of Welsh poetry, from Edward Lhuyd's, and the Sebright collection. Amongst its contents are several of the compositions of Dafydd ap Gwylim, and of the following poets: Doctor Sion y Cent, Llewelyn Moel y Pantri, Ifan Waed Ta, Syppyn Cyfeiliog, Tudur Penllyn (an elegy by him upon Mallt, daughter of Howel Selau of Nannau, and another, "Cynydd Cymōd Howel Vychan, a Howel ap Gruff. Derwas"), Iolo Goch (*Cowydd i Sur Rossier Mortimer iarll y Mars*). Folio, sixteenth century. See 340 and 450.

448. Poetry, in English and Welsh, by various authors. Amongst them, Hugh and Edward Morris, and Ellis Wynn, the celebrated "*Bardd Cwsg*," who died in 1734. There are in this MS. morning and evening hymns, by him, in Welsh. This volume contains also some chronological notes from A.D. 40 to 1700. It belonged, in 1753, to Wm. Wynn, Rector of Llanaber and Llanvair, son of Ellis above-mentioned. Folio.

449. A large but fragmentary collection of notes upon sacred and profane history, and some upon religious doctrines; tied up with it is an answer to animadversions upon some Latin poem. 4to, seventeenth century.

450. Poems by the celebrated Welsh poet, David ap Gwilym. It is very probable that most of these poems are in his autograph. He was born in the parish of Llanbadarn, in Cardiganshire, in which county, if not in that parish, lived at the same time, Rydderch ap Ievan Lloyd, ancestor to the Pryses, of Gogerthan, about two miles from Llanbadarn. Rydderch was then the person of greatest property in Cardiganshire, and, I believe, was owner of Gogerthan. David ap Gwilym wrote an elegy upon him. Under these circumstances, it is surely far from improbable that he possessed some of

the poet's autograph writings. One of Rydderch's books (the "Llyvyr Gwyn Rydderch," see No. 5) certainly found its way to Hengwrt. It is not, therefore, unlikely that this MS. belonged to him. It is also worthy of notice that the subscriptions to many of these poems are written "David ài kant." A transcriber, I think, would have written them "David ap Gwilym ài cant," and so I find them in all the compositions of this poet, which are certainly transcripts. At all events, the MS. is in a hand certainly contemporary with this poet. Duodecimo, on vellum, late in the fourteenth and early in the fifteenth centuries.

451. A Scripture Concordance, in Welsh, in the autograph of the antiquary, Robert Vaughan; most beautifully written. 4to, seventeenth century.

452. An imperfect vocabulary, Latin and Welsh. Part of it is in the same hand as part of No. 125, to which I believe it to belong. With it there is the commencement of a Latin grammar. Folio, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

453. This is a MS. of Latin and Greek exercises, by Robert Wynne, Esq., of Maesyneuadd, in Merionethshire, who died in October, 1691. It contains also a collection of pecuniary accounts of the same person, or of his father, Maurice Wynne, Esq., who died in 1674; and a curious unfinished letter from the father to the son. 4to.

454. A volume of Welsh poetry. Amongst its contents are an anonymous ode to Griffith John Lewis, giving his pedigree; and compositions by the following writers: Wm. Philip, of Hendre fechan (elegies by him upon his mother, Catherine Lewis, who was buried at Llanddwywe in February, 1651, aged 88; upon the death of his wife and daughter, in 1653; upon the death of his father, Philip John, in 1625, aged nearly 80; and upon the death of Griffith Vaughan, of Caer-gai, Esq., in 1638; and an ode to Griffith Philip); Gutto'r Glyn (an elegy by him upon Meuric Vychan, of Nanney, and Angharad, his wife, who were living in

1464); Howel Daf. ap Evan ap Rhys, who flourished about 1460; Hugh Llwyd Cynvel; Gronwy Owen; Ellis Rowland (elegies by him upon Robert Edward Lewis, who died in 1725; and Colonel Nanney, of Nanney, who died in 1701; and an ode upon the marriage of Robert Vaughan, of Hengwrt, Esq., and Madam Janet Nanney); Wm. Lleyrn (an elegy by him upon Griffith Hiraethog, the well-known poet and genealogist); Hugh Morris (a large number of his poems); John Philip; Edward Morris; John David (by him a marriage ode to Robert Wynne, of Bodscallan, an elegy upon Lewis Owen, of Hendre gevellied, near Dolgelley, who died in 1688; upon Griffith Nanney, of Nanney, Esq., who died in 1689; upon Edward Morris, the Welsh poet, who died in the same year; "Cywydd i ofyn Merch ifanc i Mr. Rowland Preis, o Fas Angharad, Esq.;" and an ode on the marriage of Hugh Nanney, of Nanney, Esq., in 1690); Cadwalader Cesel (an elegy by him upon Sir John Wynn, who died at Lucca in 1614); Rees ap Evan ap Meredith (an ode by him to Wm. ap John ap Rees, of Peniarth, who was living in 1564); Rhys Towynd; Thomas Lloyd; Roger Kyffin; Rhys ap Sion (an ode by him upon the marriage of David Jones Gwynne, of Taliaris, and Mrs. Ann Vaughan, of Corsygedol, in 1756. 4to, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A few of the poems in this MS. are slightly imperfect.

455. A very valuable collection of Welsh pedigrees, very many of them being of families of Edernion, Dinmael, and Cynlleth. Part of this MS. was written, probably, considerably earlier than the end of the fifteenth century. In the same volume is a long pedigree of "John ap William ap John," of the tribe of Ednowain Bendew, in the same hand as No. 111, attributed in all the former catalogues to Griffith Hiraethog; and, though at first sight the writing in these two MSS. is very unlike his hand, upon closely examining the letters, I think that I detect a similarity in some of them to the writing of Hiraethog. The first

MS. in this volume is slightly imperfect. The volume is not in Mr. Aneurin Owen's catalogues, or he has so imperfectly described it that its identification is impossible. I have no doubt, however, that it belonged to the antiquary of Hengwrt, for on a fly leaf he has written "Achau Cynllaeth sydd yma lauer."

456. A treatise upon logic, in Latin. 4to, seventeenth century. See No. 459.

457. A volume of Welsh poetry, though much decayed, a valuable collection. It contains writings by the following poets : Humphrey David ap Evan ; Rowland Vaughan ; Wm. Philip (many of his compositions) ; Owen Griffith (by him, an elegy upon Mrs. Grace Hughes, of Cefn Llanfair, and poems written 1688 and 1690) ; Ffouck Price ; ... Hughes, of Cefn Llanfair ("Englynion ir Doctor Risiart fychan E... Llundan pan fu frad y powdwr yn oed Grist, 1605") ; Edward Morris ; John Dafydd (an elegy by him upon Owen Wynne, Esq., of Glyn, who died in 1682) ; John Morris ; Archdeacon Pryce ; Edward Morris. 4to. I suspect this MS. to be in the autograph of the poet Owen Griffith.

458. A thin quarto volume of Welsh pedigrees, torn and imperfect. Latter part of fifteenth century.

459. Another treatise upon logic, in Latin. 4to, seventeenth century. In a case with 456.

460. Prayers for the use of scholars, miscellaneous English poetry, extracts from Gibson's Anatomy. 4to, early in the eighteenth century, probably a school exercise book.

461. Miscellaneous English poetry, in the autograph of Mrs. Baker. See 395.

462. Tracts upon music and medicine, animadversions upon a review of some work upon religion (a fragment), extracts from the work of Crellius upon logic. 4to, seventeenth century.

463. History of Charlemagne and Roland, in Welsh, imperfect at the beginning and end, a MS. on vellum, of the end of the thirteenth, or beginning of the fourteenth centuries ; and with it a fragment, apparently

of the same MS., found in a box with other fragments. 4to. This seems to have been a favourite subject of the Welsh mediæval writers. See Nos. 5, 36, and 46. 4to.

464. This MS. is the same as No. 134, which Mr. Aneurin Owen represented as missing, and which, before I had identified it, I had placed under 464.

465. I have little doubt that this is No. 62 of the old catalogues, "Dryll o waith Meddygon Myddvai. In octavo, Hen law," which Mr. Aneurin Owen represents as missing. It certainly belonged to the antiquary, Robert Vaughan, as he has written at the foot of one of the leaves, "Llyfr Robert Vychan or Hengwrt yn ymyl Dolgelleu : ac yntho ddeutheg a deugaen o ddalenne." Duodecimo, or small octavo, fifteenth century.

466. A very miscellaneous and fragmentary collection, mostly in Welsh, but some in English; much mutilated, and requiring arranging and mending. Amongst its contents are religious proverbs, poetry, medical receipts, including, I think, part of the Meddygon Myddvai. Amongst the poetry is the following Welsh "Englyn i Robert devorex Jarll esex :"—

"Am ffortyn yw hyn na hyllkan
Kalon kwyn kaled lloiger egerwyllt
Pen ai y karw a fu garw gorwyllt.
O Angel yn gythrel gwyllt."

(Richard Kyffyn ai Kant.)

There are also two or three notes of the births of members of different families, in this volume. Small 4to, seventeenth century.

467. Annotations upon certain cases in civil law, collected by Dr. South; a farewell to folly, in verse; and some extracts from the works of the puritan, Dr. Owen, called Dean of Christ Church. Small 8vo, seventeenth century.

468. Two volumes of medical prescriptions. Folio, seventeenth century, of little value.

469. Two note-books of Hugh and Griffith Nanney, of Nanney, Esquires, upon the laws of England, of

recognisances taken, and of various accounts ; curious as a record of their time. Duodecimo, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

470. A thin quarto volume of Welsh sermons. Late in seventeenth century ; slightly imperfect.

471. A vocabulary, with illustrative quotations, in the autograph of Sir Thomas ap William before-mentioned. 4to, sixteenth century ; unfortunately, much injured by rats. See No. 60.

472. See No. 384 ; by mistake inserted twice.

473. An old, torn, and imperfect schedule of the Vaughan and other deeds ; of much interest to the Merionethshire topographer. Folio, seventeenth century.

474. A volume of spiritual lessons collected out of Jeremy Taylor's "Holy Living," out of the Bible, from the "Soul's Conflict" by Dr. Gibbs, out of the Apocrypha, and from the "Directory to Christian Perfection" by Mr. White. This MS. belonged to Colonel Hugh Nanney, who died M.P. for Merionethshire in the last year of King William III, and though it is of little or no value as a rare MS., it is a collection of most excellent moral lessons. One of the pages is torn and imperfect. 4to, seventeenth century.

475. Legal miscellanea, German and Latin ; beautifully written, but imperfect. End of fifteenth and early in the sixteenth centuries.

476. An imperfect volume of Welsh poetry. Amongst its contents are,—an elegy, by Hugh Morris, upon Edward Morris the poet (see Williams' "Biographical Dictionary") ; a "Cywydd i ofyn march gan Syr Robert Owen i Mr. Wm. Morys o wmwlech" ; and compositions by William Lley, some attributed to Taliesin, Sion Dafydd las, Dafydd Gorllech, Wm. Philip ; also a list of the Welsh poetical writers and their eras. 4to, late in seventeenth or early in eighteenth centuries.

477. Poetry, much of it by Griffith Philip. I have little doubt that this is the same MS. as 478, and that by mistake I have entered it twice.

478. A very valuable collection of Welsh poetry, though decayed, and several of the pieces imperfect. A great part of it contains compositions by the Philips, well known poets of Ardudwy, in Merionethshire. Amongst the poets, writings by whom will be found in this MS., are Rees Goch Glyndyfrdwy, Ievan ap Tudur Penllyn, David Nanmor, Gutto'r Glyn (by him, "Darn o Gywydd i Ievan ap Einion or Cryniarth"), Raff ap Robert, Gruffith Philip (by him, "Kywydd i mastr Edward Humffre"¹ of Maesyneuadd), an elegy upon Humffrey Stanley, another upon Anthony Stanley, and another upon Margaret, wife of Griffith Lloyd, heiress of Maesyneuadd; Ievan Llwyd, John Philip, Richard Philip (an elegy by him upon the same Edward Humffre, who died in 1620), Richard Kynnwal, Kadwalader Kesail (an elegy by him on Edward Humffre above mentioned). There is also an anonymous elegy upon Elliw Llwyd, wife of Robert, son of Edward Humffre. 4to, early in the seventeenth century.

479. Another volume of Welsh poetry, somewhat torn and imperfect at the beginning. Amongst its contents are extracts from the works attributed to Myrddin and Taliesin; extracts from the Black Book of Carmarthen, No. ii; an English poem by either Ievan ap Rydderch ap Ievan Llwyd or Ievan ap Howel Surdwal (this is the only composition in the volume not in Welsh); poetry by Dafydd ddu o Hiraddug, and by Gwydion ap Don. 4to, seventeenth century. I suspect that this MS. is in the autograph of Dr. Davies of Mallwyd, author of the Welsh and Latin Dictionary.

480. "Bardi Brit. Seculi 14 & 15." Should be 15 and 16. A very large and valuable collection of Welsh poetry, in the hand, I believe, of Dr. Davies, author of the Welsh and Latin Dictionary. The writers whose works it contains are too numerous to give the names of, but very many of them are amongst the most celebrated bards of the eras above mentioned. In the margin, throughout this MS., are notes in the autograph of

¹ On another leaf is his pedigree.

the eminent Welsh scholar, Lewis Morris; and at the end he has written, "London, Sept. 10, 1756, finished the perusal and examination of this MS. Lewis Morris. It was in the hands of Dr. Davies when he composed his Dictionary, A.D. 1620-30." To this memorandum of Morris is the following note: "Lewis Morris's handwriting. It is to be wished that that great and learned man had been more particular in his notes and observations upon this MS." This was one of the MSS. purchased, I believe, by Lieut.-Colonel Vaughan of Hengwrt, from Mr. Griffith Roberts, a medical gentleman, at Dolgelley; and within the back of the volume is the following note in his hand: "This book contained at first 279 leaves besides the index. There are three leaves lost in the beginning, and two Cywydds and a part of the third" contained on those three leaves. "There are two leaves lost of the index. It contained at first 177 Cywyddau. It seems it was in the possession of Dr. Davies when he compiled his Lexicon in 1620 to 1630. G. R. Ex dono Roberti Wynne Griffithio Roberts."

481. A torn and mutilated MS. entitled "A booke of remembraunce." Apparently the memorandum book of some magistrate or attorney of the county of Merioneth. 4to, 1615. This MS. would be useful to the Merionethshire topographer, as shewing that certain members of several of the old families of that county were then living.

482. A genealogical and heraldic MS., valuable though not perfect, by far the greater part being in the autograph of Wm. Lleyrn, but some in that of Rees Cain, and some, I am pretty sure, in that of Griffith Hiraethog. Most of the shields of arms are in colour. 4to, sixteenth century.

482A. Welsh poetry. Nearly the whole by John Brwynog, and probably in his handwriting; but there are also some verses by David ap Gwilym, David Nanmor, Lewis Mon, and Tudur Aled. Duodecimo, sixteenth century.

483. A torn, decayed, and imperfect folio volume of Welsh poetry, in a hand of the end of the seventeenth or beginning of the eighteenth century. Amongst its contents are compositions by the following writers: David ap Gwilym, Griffith ap Llewelyn Vaughan, Meredyth ap Rees, John Tudyr, Wm. Lleyn, Gutto 'r Glyn, Hugh Arwystli, Owen Gwynedd, Evan Tew, David Nanmor, David Lloyd ap Llewelyn ap Griffydd of Mathavarn, Morris Dwyfech, Gwerfil Mechain, Wm. Philip (an elegy by him upon Griffith, son of John Vaughan, of Caergai, Esq., who died in 1638. It would seem that in 1688-9 this volume belonged to Mr. John Humphreys, afterwards of Caerynwch, near Dolgelley, or the poetry was written upon the blank leaves of an account book of his, for on one of the pages are memoranda of money due to him by speciality; and in 1758 it belonged to his neighbour, Mr. David Ellis of Gwanas. Mr. Humphreys was direct ancestor of the heiress of Caerynwch, wife of the late Lord Chief Baron Richards; and Mr. Ellis was representative of an old family of small gentry or freeholders. On one of the pages he expresses his willingness to lend the book, and it probably suffered from his liberality.

484. Extract, upon vellum, from the Red Book of St. Asaph, so far as relates to the taxation of the church of Corwen; certified by the signature and seal of Bishop William Hughes, at Rhyde in Flintshire, upon 1 July, 1597. Part of the bishop's seal is remaining. Humphrey Ednevet, clerk, A.M., appears to have been then vicar of Corwen.

485. An index, in the hand of Mr. Jones of Gellilyfdy, to five volumes of Welsh poetry, probably his own transcripts. Certainly at p. 343 there is an index to No. 274, which is in his hand, and which in this MS. he describes as the fifth volume. He gives the first two lines of each poem. The index to the fifth volume is somewhat imperfect, probably very slightly so, as the references to many of the compositions commencing with the letter Y, remain. There is a heading to the refer-

ence to each volume. The following is that to volume 1, and the other headings, *mutatis mutandis*, are much the same: "Byrrdan y penillion kyntaf bob kowydd oni llyfr kyntaf." 4to, seventeenth century.

486. Translations into Welsh from the Commentary on the Bible by John Mayer, D.D., "gan Wiliam ap Howell gwenidog Gwrexam, 1636." This is some years earlier than the printed edition of Mayer's work. Several passages towards the end are wanting. 4to.

487. "Physica Major"; most part in MS., but some little in print. The latter from a work entitled "Dissertatio Physico-Mathematica." Many engravings. 4to, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; imperfect at the end.

488. "Athrawieth i wybod pa bryd y bydd tair ar ddeg o leuadav yn y flwyddyn: ag i wybod pa amser y newid y lleuad." In the autograph of Mr. Jones of Gellilyfdy. 4to.

489. Receipts for cookery and medicine; belonged to Meryell Williames of Ystym Colwyn, ancestress of the late Sir Robert Williames Vaughan, Bart., and part in her handwriting. 4to, early in the eighteenth century.

490. A volume of Welsh poetry, sadly decayed and mutilated, but containing much valuable genealogical information. There are poems in it by Tudur Aled, Sion Tudur (by him "Kowydd barnad i ferch y dogdor Elis," also "Kowydd barnad i Mr. Sion Konwyo Bodrhyddan," and an elegy upon Maurice Wynn, of Gwydir, Esq., who died in 1580), Hyw Roberts (an elegy by him upon Jane, daughter of Hugh ap Rhys ap Howel, of Tallyllyn, wife of Hugh Woods, and "Barnad deyfab hyw wood y dogdor, ar deon wood"), Morys Dwyfech (by him "Kywydd barnad risiard Meyrick"), Meredith ap Rys, Sion Mowddwy, Lewis Mon, Hugh Pennant (an elegy by him upon Lewis ap Owen ap Meyrick, who died in 1590), Owen Waed Da (by him "Moliant pedwar mab Ievan ap Einion"), Rys Kain (verses in his autograph, written in 1595), Gruffith Hiraethog, Wm. Lley. 8vo, sixteenth century.

491. A copy of the charter of the borough of Oswestry, granted 13 Jan. 25 Charles II. This copy, which was made in 1738, belonged to Robert Williams, Esq., M.P. for Montgomeryshire, brother to the first Sir W. Williams Wynn, Bart., and has his autograph signature upon the first blank leaf. It got into the Hengwrt Library through the marriage of Robert Williams with an aunt of the wife of Sir Robert Howel Vaughan, Bart. 4to.

492. A MS. of no value, from the collection of Mr. Griffith Roberts, before mentioned. See No. 480. It appears to have been a sort of note-book, and contains questions in arithmetic, parts of a vocabulary, Welsh poetry. 4to, eighteenth century.

493. "The Litle Treatise of, and the practise of the Arithmeticke w^{ch} is called angrime," written in 1596. From the collection of Mr. Jones of Gellilyfdy. 4to. Tied up with 381, 388, 430A.

494. A modern transcript of the "Brut y Tywysogion," in a good, legible hand. Two volumes, 4to.

495. Receipts for cookery; paper upon Irish mineralogy; address to the Marquis Cornwallis, from the city of Dublin, 1798, said to be written by Curran. All in the hand of Mrs. Baker. See 395. 4to.

496. A closely written and large collection of notes upon Scripture, in the autograph of the antiquary of Hengwrt, Robert Vaughan. 4to. This MS. is in some parts slightly injured.

497. A volume of Welsh poetry, which, though many of the compositions within it are imperfect, contains, like No. 490, much valuable genealogical information. I believe this volume to be made up out of more than one MS., and that a considerable portion of it is in the autograph of the poet, Edward ap Ralph. Amongst other poetical writers, compositions by whom it contains, are: Morgan ap Hugh Lewis, Simwnt Vychan (an elegy by him upon John Edward Lloyd of Llanynys), Howel Bangor (an ode by him written in 1577), Llowdden, Sion Tudur (an elegy by him upon the old

Sir John Salusbury of Lleweny, and one upon John Salesbury of Rug), Lewis Mon (an ode by him to Sir Wm. Griffith upon his being knighted), Wm. Lleyrn (an ode by him to Hugh Nanney of Nanney, written in 1577), Edward ap Ralph (elegies by him upon Simwnt Vychan, the poet, who died 5 April, 1606, upon Sion Tudur, the poet, who died in 1602, upon Richard ap Edward and Thomas his son, who died in 1586, upon Sir Robert Salesbury of Rug, who died in 1599, and upon Edward Wynn Salesbury of Clocaenog, who died in 1592), Wm. Kynwal, Risiart Vychan, Archdeacon Prys ("y naw myfiriaid" by him), Gutto'r Glyn (by him "1468. Kowydd i S'r Wm. Harbart pan ddanfoned ef Edward 4 yn erbyn Davyd ap Ieuan ap Einon ag yn"...), Roger Kyffin, David ap Gwilym. This MS. also contains the Statutes of Prince Griffith ap Cynan relating to song, and a large portion of what appears to be a very curious Welsh "Mystery," in which the characters are, our Lord, Pilate, Annas, Jews, knights, a bishop, Simon, Mary, the thieves, etc. 4to, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Some of the earlier part of this volume appears to be sewn in towards the end.

498. A treatise upon logic. 4to, sixteenth century.

499. Sketch of the history of Wales, and descriptions of some of the castles of North Wales. 4to, eighteenth century.

500. Welsh poetry, mostly transcripts made by Griffith Roberts of Isallt, co. Carnarvon, a medical man at Dolgelley, who was born about 1736. (See 480.) There are transcripts from works of David ap Gwilym, Richard Philip, Hugh Morris, Edward Morris, Owen Griffith, Hugh and Wm. Lleyrn, and some verses written by Griffith Roberts himself. 4to.

501. A collection of medical prescriptions. Duodecimo, early in the eighteenth century.

502. A duodecimo volume, the principal contents of which are, a fragment of British history, the names of the royal and other tribes of Wales, the "Tair Beriach," some pedigrees, including that of several of the de-

scendants of Ednyved Vychan, and of the famous Sir Rees ap Thomas, K.G., translations of some of the Psalms into Welsh. Early, sixteenth century.

503. A small duodecimo MS., in a hand of the fifteenth century, apparently a book of charms and medical prescriptions. With it are three vellum leaves of a MS. of the end of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century, giving the effects, as a charm, of a wonderful powder!

504. "Analysis Isagoges Porphiriana," in a hand of the sixteenth or of the commencement of the seventeenth century. This MS. belonged to an "Anthonie Maunsell." Query, who was he, of that noble family? 4to.

505. Translation of Nennius by Robert Roberts of Hendrecoed, Llanaber, 1782, with imperfect notes. See No. 509.

506. Medical prescriptions, and upon the properties of certain plants. 4to, early, eighteenth century.

507. "A breef discourse of the ordenary charge gyven to the juries at quarter sessions." 4to, sixteenth century; in the reign of Elizabeth.

508. A portion of the play of Holofernes, in English; Cato construed by Corderius, Latin and English. Duodecimo, seventeenth century.

509. A description of Harlech Castle by Robert Roberts, collector of the customs at Barmouth, who died in 1792. 8vo.

510. A collection of Welsh sermons written about the year 1727. At the end is a register of baptisms, etc., in 1734, 1735, at Llanvihangel y Pennant, Merionethshire, or some neighbouring parish, as in the Register the name of Tibbots occurs, of which name there was a family at Llanvihangel. This MS. belonged to an "E. Lewis," probably the writer of the sermons. Duodecimo.

511. Two small oblong volumes tied together, one containing annotations upon the Lord's Prayer, some moral verses and apothegms, and several miscellaneous quotations in Latin verse; the other contains Latin and

English phraseology. These volumes in 1694 belonged to "Madame Katherine Nanney" of Nanney, and previously to her first husband, Griffith Wynne of Bodvean, Esq. They are of little or no value.

512. Autograph letters from, and letters and papers respecting the celebrated Duchess of Kingston, who was born in 1720, and died in 1788. The letters from herself were written prior to her marriage with the Duke of Kingston. It will be seen that she signs her name "E. Chudleigh," her maiden name; totally repudiating her husband, the Hon. Aug. John Hervey, afterwards Earl of Bristol; and she is addressed as "The Honble. Mrs. Chudleigh." She became entitled to the distinction of "Honourable" as maid of honour to the Princess of Wales; and unmarried ladies, during a great part of her time, were styled "Mrs."

513. A large and valuable collection of Welsh poetry and pedigrees, mostly in the autograph of John Cain of Oswestry, the poet and genealogist; but much of this MS. is also in the autograph of Richard Philip, and some of it in the handwritings of Rees Cain and Sion Philip. Amongst the poetry by, and in the autograph of, John Cain, are elegies upon Thos. Pryse, of Glanfred in the county of Cardigan; upon Lewis Anwyl, who died in 1642; upon the Hon. Lady Eure of Clenenney and Porkington, who died in 1626; upon the wife of John Price of Rhiwlas, written in 1609; upon Wm. Nanney, who died in 1636; upon Lewis Gwynne of Dolauwyn, who died in 1630; upon Sir James Pryse of Ynys y maengwyn, who died in 1643; upon John, second son of Griffith Nanney of Nanney, who died in 1632; odes to Thomas Pryse of Ynysgrygog, in the county of Cardigan, written in 1636; to Herbert Vaughan, written in 1639. By Rees Cain there is an ode to Thomas Lloyd of Nantffreuer, written in 1595; and one in praise of the four sons of John Trevor of Trevalyn. There are poetical compositions by Gutto'r Glyn and Sion Tudur. Amongst those by, and in the handwriting of Richard Philip, is an ode to Athelstan Owen of Rhiwsaeson.

There is a pedigree in the autograph of the antiquary, Robert Vaughan. Folio.

514. A collection of poetry in the autograph of Mr. Jones of Gellilyfdy. The initial letters are beautifully drawn. It contains poems by Rys Nanmor (an elegy by him upon Arthur Prince of Wales, son to King Henry VII), Llewelyn ap Rissart, Ievan ap Howel Cae Luyd, Supyn Cyfeiliog, Lewis Glyn Cothi, Eismegel, poetical compositions attributed to Taliesin, poems by Gruffyd ap yr Ynad, Iorwerth Bely, Y Bergam, Daniel ap Losgurn Meu. This MS. is injured, but very slightly, by rats. It was written in, or in and about, the year 1640. 4to.

515. A Law Dictionary. Folio, seventeenth century.

516. This certainly is the same volume as No. 373, and I have by mistake entered it twice in the catalogue. It contains that, which in the former catalogues, No. 78 is stated to contain, "Welsh Proverbs translated into Latin." Were it not that 78 is a 4to, and this MS. a folio, one might have thought that it was described under that number. See No. 78.

517. Law precedents, of no value. Folio, eighteenth century.

518. A valuable miscellaneous collection, though sadly mutilated. Amongst its contents are British and Scottish history; Prophecy of the Eagle of Caer Septon; ancient fortification, under the word "Caer"; poetry; vocabularies, Welsh and English, and Welsh and Latin—one of these taken from the Proverbs of Solomon, another from the New Testament; an autograph translation of one of the Canticles into Welsh, by Myddelton, author of the Welsh translation of the Psalms, and a letter in his hand; notes in the hand of Dr. Davies, author of the Welsh Dictionary. Amongst the poetry in this MS. are compositions by "Grvphvdh bhab mar-edudh," Risserdyn, Bledhyn Tv, Casnodyn, Sebhynyn, "Daniel bhab Llosgvrn Mev," Trahaern Brydydd Mawr, Gruffydd vab Tudvr. Folio, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

519. A mutilated volume of Welsh poetry, most of it by Wm. Philip, and some of the poems in his hand. Amongst his writings is an ode upon the murder of King Charles I. This MS. contains also poetical compositions by Griffydd Philip (an "Englyn" by him to Sir John Owen), Edward Price, Ralph ap Robert, David ap Rys, Rys Goch of Glyndowrdwy, Sion Kent, and an anonymous elegy upon Howel Vaughan of Glanllyn, who died in 1669. It has, besides, a pedigree of King Charles II. Folio, seventeenth century.

520. A collection of papers in the hand of Mr. John Jones of Gellilyfdy, endorsed "The Petitiōne & Remonstrance to the Lords Commissioners of the great Seale." They relate to a trial wherein Thomas Edwards was plaintiff, and John Jones defendant. (See Williams's "Biographical Dictionary.") This MS. is slightly injured by damp. Folio, seventeenth century.

521. A fragment of the Laws of Howel Dha, in Latin, at the end of which Mr. William Maurice of Llansilin has written, "Hoc Exemplar LL. Brit. fideliter transcripsi ego Gulielmus Mauricius Lansiliensis aliter Cymnebrachensis, adstante Teste oculato D. Roberto Vachano Juniore, Roberti nepote, Sengurtensi, finit 14 die Octobris an° Domini millesimo sexcentesimo secundo. Test. sū. Robertus Vaughan anno ætatis nostræ decimo quarto ineunte. Omnes interlineationes et Prototypi Interpolationes, in contextū nostræ Traductionis quam emendatè reduxi sic circumnotatas [xxxxxx]. Deo gratias per G. M. opere 12 dierum. Hic Codex in Indice Juridico Corporis nostri Hoeliani per omnia sic insignitur, symbolo viz. LAP." Folio, sixteenth century.

522. A very curious volume giving patterns of bits for horses, printed; with manuscript descriptions of them, in German. Folio, sixteenth century.

523. Extracts from the History of Matthew Paris, in a hand of the reign of Henry VIII or Elizabeth. Folio.

524. Proofs that Cadellh was the eldest son of Roderick the Great, in the autograph of the antiquary, Robert Vaughan. On the wrapper is a fragment of an

old letter relating to some lawsuit in which the Vaughan family was concerned. Folio, seventeenth century.

525. Original assessments of the Ship-Money Mise for the whole county of Merioneth, 1637-8; most valuable for genealogical purposes.

526. Welsh Proverbs, in the autograph of Mr. Jones of Gellilyfdy, so often before mentioned. Folio, seventeenth century.

527. Welsh Sermons, 1711-18, somewhat injured by damp. This MS. in 1742, belonged to the Rev. Wm. Wynne, of Lasynys in Merionethshire, son of the celebrated Rev. Ellis Wynne, "Bardd Cwsg."

528. A list of the freeholders of Merioneth, written some time between about 26 Oct. 1670, and about 25 August, 1673; slightly injured by rats. And in the same parcel, "Notes of the Trayned bands" in the county of Merioneth; and "Names of the soldiers listed in the hundred of Talybont;" one of the former bearing date 21 Sept. 1608, the latter dated 29 Nov. 1644. Also in the same parcel is a very curious list of "presents bestowed," in a hand of the reign of James I. I believe these were presents customarily bestowed upon the high sheriff, by his friends and well wishers, prior to the assizes.

529. In a pasteboard case, a large number of curious and valuable letters from or to the Vaughans and Nanneys, commencing in the reign of Elizabeth, and ending in that of George III. Some of these letters shew how little progress education had made, even amongst the upper classes, at the commencement of the eighteenth century. In the same case is a miscellaneous collection of genealogical papers, and proofs of pedigrees, and a collection of poetry, all unbound and loose.

530. A miscellaneous and fragmentary collection, in Latin, English, and Welsh, consisting of heraldry, genealogy, and Welsh history; also some poetry, and a list of Roman consuls, emperors, and British kings. Much of this MS. is in the hand of the antiquary, Robert Vaughan. Folio, seventeenth century.

531. Fragment of a curious Puritanical correspondence, English and Welsh, in the year 1651, and in the autograph of the antiquary, Robert Vaughan. One of the letters is addressed to "Mr. Robert Owen at Dol y Serry near Dolgelley," and is dated 1 Dec. 1651. 4to.

532. Ancient chronological tables, in Latin; the first leaf torn and imperfect. 4to, sixteenth century.

532A. Fragment of an old French work upon medicine, beautifully written upon vellum.

533. Elegies upon John Griffith of Cefnamlwch, Esq., who died in 1585, by Sion Philip, Morys ap Ievan ap Eingan, Wm. Kynwal, Sion Tudyr, Bedo Havesp, Huw Machno; and an elegy upon Dorothy, second wife of the same John Griffith, by Hugh Pennant. She died in 1597. Also a pedigree of the sovereigns of England to the time of Queen Anne. 4to, in a hand of the early part of the eighteenth century. This MS. is slightly decayed and imperfect.

534. Instructions from the Queen's (Elizabeth) Council in the Marches, to suppress felonies in Merionethshire; "The Preamble of my first Charge," and "A Charge to the Jury;" copy of a letter from a lord of this land to a gentleman in Wales, and answer to it, 1598; "A copy of the Judge's letter," recommending John Vaughan of Caergay, Esq., to be a justice of the peace in the county of Merioneth, in the hundred of Penllyn, "nere the towne of Bala, termed (in auncient tyme) Spelunca Latronum," 1601; complaint to the Lord Chief Baron, from the comotes of Estimaner and Talybont, against Robert Lloyd, deputy surveyor of North Wales; instructions given by King James I to the Council in the Marches, 18 Aug. 1606 (these instructions are slightly torn and imperfect); copy of a letter from Einian, Bishop of Bangor, to John Lord Grey, relative to the erection of the Chapel of St. Peter at Ruthin into a collegiate church, 1310; "Orders of his Highnesse" (Oliver Cromwell) and Councill for securing the Peace of the Commonwealth; Orders made at the Quarter Sessions at Dolgelley, 8 April, 1673; a paper

relating to the tenures in the hundred of Englefield, Flintshire; sentence against Hugh Nanney, Esq., for immorality, by Henry Mostyn, vicar-general to Hugh Bishop of Bangor, 7 May, 1594; another sentence against the same person, for the same crime, 15 June, 1588; Order from the Council in the Marches, in a suit at law between Robert Lloyd, plaintiff, and Gruff. Nanney, defendant; "Case" and "Answer" relative to a ship stranded upon the sea-coast of Merionethshire, 1746; draft petition relative to the enclosure of Traeth Mawr and Traeth Bychan; fragment of a contract for the erection of a shire-hall at Dolgelley, 1606; and other curious papers relating to the county of Merioneth. Nearly all these papers are in folio.

535. "A booke of the Rent Capons delyvared at Place Newidd (in Anglesea), anno 1627." It commences, "A note of all y^e capenes w^{ch} weere of ould areare dew to me till michellmas 1625." Folio.

536. This very valuable MS. contains the History of Geoffrey of Monmouth, in Welsh; genealogies of the Saints, also in Welsh; and a considerable number of the Triads. It is on vellum, and was written about the year 1300, being probably the most ancient copy of some of the Triads, and gives a greater antiquity to the two latter documents than has usually been thought. Mr. Skene supposes this MS. to be of a date contemporaneous with the book of Taliessin, No. 17. I have little doubt that it is the same volume as occurs in Mr. Aneurin Owen's printed catalogue immediately after 338, but which is not numbered. Duodecimo.

537. Some pedigrees in the autograph of the antiquary, Robert Vaughan. They are apparently pedigrees of the owners of y Deildre, Dolrisglog, Vegle, Gwynfynydd, etc., in the parishes of Llangelynin and Trawsfynydd, or their neighbourhoods. These persons must have been small gentry or freeholders, but this MS. would be useful to any one undertaking the history of Merionethshire. Thin 4to, seventeenth century.

538. A collection of old almanacks and memorandum

books of the families of Vaughan, Williames of Ystymcolwyn, and Nanney, ranging from 1663 to 1769 inclusive, in three packages, and in eighteen parts, of different sizes.

539. Draft catalogue of the Hengwrt printed books and MSS. Folio, eighteenth century.

540. A MS. containing miscellaneous subjects, all in Welsh. Pages 1 and 2 contain proverbs, some, but not all of which are printed in the third volume of the *Myvyrian Archæology*. At pages 3 and 4 is a curious treatise on physiognomy; at page 5 and to the end is the legend of Joachim and Anna, whose daughter Mary was married to Joseph. I am told by the Rev. Robert Williams, of Llangadwaladr, that he never met with this tract before, either in MS. or printed. In the same case with the above is a MS. which contains a fragment of the "Mabinogi" of Manawydan Vab Llyr, and a fragment of the "Mabinogi" of Branwen Verch Llyr. The orthography is older than that of Lady Charlotte Guest's versions of these "Mabinogi." With these is an imperfect MS., much stained, and very difficult to decipher, containing prophecies. All these MSS. are upon vellum, and the first is of the fourteenth century, and the others of the thirteenth, or beginning of the fourteenth.

541. A miscellaneous collection, torn, and in parts imperfect. It contains a tract entitled "Hanes Owen Farchog," the "Brevddwyd Paol," some poetry, a tract headed "Dyma ddangos hysbysrwydd pasol asgwrn Sydd ynghorff gwr a gwraig," and medical prescriptions. 4to, sixteenth century.

542. A list of the peers, of the king's majesty's officers, and fees in any of the courts at Westminster, of all the officers and fees of his majesty's honourable household, etc., when Lord Ellesmere was Lord Chancellor. This MS. is slightly torn and injured. 4to.

543. Poetry and prophecies, in the autograph of the antiquary, Robert Vaughan. Amongst the contents of this MS., which is somewhat injured and imperfect, are the poem of "Hirlas Owen," and "Proffwydolyaeth yr eryr yghaer Septon." 4to, seventeenth century.

544. Fragments, in the autograph of the antiquary Robert Vaughan, apparently of one volume. They contain miscellaneous subjects, viz., laws and deeds relating to Chirk, etc.; "Allan o lyfyr Daid ap Howel ap Madoc wedy ei ysgrifennu yn deg ar bapir, yn amser Edw. iiiij," transcribed in 1654; and "Allan o lyfr Syon Balmer a scrifenasei ef ar femrwn i Ruff ap Llywelyn ap Howel, ac sydd eiddo fynghar Jo. Jones o Gellilyfde ymhlwy ysgeifiog yn Sir Flint," transcribed in the same year; portion of the Laws of Howel Dda; Welsh Grammar; Bible History; Ach Brutus; and opposite, in the margin, is "Anghwaneg allan or llyvr Gwyn o Hergest." Folio, seventeenth century.

545. Miscellaneous fragments, mostly from the Gellilyfde collection, containing—1, transcript of the commencement of the "Sanct Greal," in the autograph of Robert Vaughan; 2, historical memoranda and notes upon laws, the latter in French; 3, two leaves containing almost entirely theological notes; 4, a collection upon which is written, in a hand of the sixteenth century, "Fragments Cymraeg." It contains, amongst other things, "Breudwydd Paul Apostl," and is written on drafts or briefs for proceedings at law, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and nearly all in the Court of the Marches of Wales. Folio, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

546. A miscellaneous and fragmentary collection containing Latin verses addressed to King Henry VIII and other persons, mostly English, and on various subjects; Latin and English phraseology; some memoranda, apparently as to who were the possessors of certain MSS. about 1612.

547. Miscellaneous fragments, probably portions of MSS. in this collection. I find, amongst these fragments, a leaf of an index to a collection of Welsh poetry. I am certain that in another of the MSS. I have observed an index, or part of one, in the same hand: Some Welsh poetry, imperfect, one of the poems by "Cynddelw Brydydd mawr, tad Hwfa ap Cynddelw;" a fragment

in the hand of Jones of Gellilyfdy, on one page of which is a heading, "Or naw maen gwerthvawr hyn," on another, "Pedair Rinwedd milwrieth;" a collection of addresses "Ir Darleyd," in the same hand; followed by a poetical fragment, also in Jones's autograph, beginning at p. 405; index, in the same hand, to some collection of poetry; genealogies, amongst them, "Wrann dir Llewelyn ap Madoc ap Einon o lann Ynys y nyffryn klwyd," and a pedigree of the Lords of Powys; part of an heraldic dictionary, in the autograph of the antiquary, Robert Vaughan, to and including the letter E. 4to, seventeenth century.

548. A deal box containing loose leaves and fragments, some of them probably of MSS. in this collection.

549. Pedigree of the Mostyn family, in the autograph of Robert Vaughan, and compiled by him from a pedigree by one of the well known Randle Holmes of Chester, dated in 1663. Folio, seventeenth century; slightly torn and imperfect.

550. A folio volume styled "Y Llyfr Saesnec," containing pedigrees of the nobility of England, of several foreign sovereigns and princes, and of families of Shropshire. This was not one of the Hengwrt MSS., but I have placed it amongst them as it is entirely in the autograph of Robert Vaughan, and was given to me, in 1869, by the present John Vaughan, of Nannau, Esq. This volume has been sadly torn and injured, but is beautifully written.

I have several manuscript catalogues of the Hengwrt MSS., or of parts of them: one in 4to, a transcript of a catalogue made by William Maurice, of Llansilin, in 1658; two in 4to, by Aneurin Owen; two in 8vo, one of them a copy of Maurice's by Evan Evans, author of "Specimens of the Poetry of the Ancient Welsh Bards;" the other also a copy of the same,—this is in the autograph of the well known Walter Davies. I have also Aneurin Owen's printed catalogue with many manuscript notes of my own, and to that catalogue I have added references to a large additional number of MSS.

omitted by Mr. Owen. There is also amongst the Hengwrt MSS. a 4to. catalogue, of the eighteenth century, of the printed books and MSS. in the Hengwrt Library.

My labours upon this collection are now completed, and I have to express regret that my very limited knowledge—I cannot quite say entire ignorance—of the Welsh language, as I feared it would,¹ has been the cause of many imperfections which will be found in this catalogue. But for the valuable assistance afforded me by that eminent Welsh scholar, the Rev. Robert Williams, of Llangadwaladr, it would have been more faulty than it is. Still I hope, that it gives much more than a general view of the contents of this very valuable collection. I may, indeed, say that there are very few, or none, of such of its contents as are important, which are not referred to.

I hope to send for publication, in a future number of the *Arch. Camb.*, a copy of Mr. Aneurin Owen's list of the MSS. which he believed to be missing from the Hengwrt Library, noting those which have been found; also a list of several MSS. in the Peniarth collection, accidentally omitted in my catalogue of them.²

W. W. E. W.

Peniarth, 1870.

To conclude. I have had the satisfaction of finding No. 220, represented, in this catalogue, as missing. Besides the contents as given above, it contains "Socrates de morte contempnenda, Latinus (*sic*) ex Greco factus ab Cincio Romano," a dialogue between Socrates and Axiochus. It occupies the last nine leaves of this MS.

¹ See *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, No. LIX, p. 295.

² *Ibid.*, No. XXVI, p. 164.

MSS. MISSING FROM THE HENGWRT COLLECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—Having finished my catalogue of the Hengwrt MSS. now here, I proceed to give you a list of those MSS. which Mr. Aneurin Owen represented as missing from the Hengwrt collection. To such of them as I have certainly found, I append an asterisk; to others which I believe that I have found, but have not with certainty identified, I append notes in brackets. I also add some other notes in brackets.

Yours obediently,

W. W. E. W.

Peniarth. May 24, 1870.

2. A fragment, without beginning or ending, of the Laws of Hywel da. Folio, vellum, half an inch thick.

10. Ystori Siarlymaen ac Oliver, a Hu Gadarn. Item traethawd o Mahomet geudduw y Saraceniaid. Item llyvyr Turpin archesgob Rheims o hanes Siarlmaen a Rolant. Old hand, on vellum. [Folio.]

14. Caniad y Gododin o waith Aneurin gwawdrydd. Item, caniad a elwir Gwarchan Adebón, a Gwarchan Maellerw. Bound in London by Mr. Robert Vaughan. 8vo, very old hand, on vellum, one inch thick. [I am unable to say how this MS. got out of the Hengwrt Library. I can trace it to the possession of the Rev. T. Price of Crickhowel, and it is now in the collection of Sir Thomas Philipps, Bart., of Middle Hill.]

20. Fragment of the History of Turpin. 8vo, thin.

28. Short treatise on inebriety; 2 cywydd by Gruffydd Llwyd ap Davyd ap Einion and Sion Cent; Life of St. Margaret; Gospel for Sunday; of the sword of Arthur.

29. "Brut y breninoedd," beginning lost; lives of the Saints; pedigree of the men of the North; Triads of the Isle of Britain, the end lost. In an old hand, 8vo, two inches.

32. A book beginning with astrology; Triads of the Isle of Britain, written by Sion Palmer to Grufudd ap

Llywelyn ap Howel; a treatise on the nine accessories to homicide; treatise on Scythia. 8vo, half an inch.

33. An old remarkable book containing pedigrees of the Welsh Saints; children of Brychan; genealogy chronology of "Oes Gwrtheyrn;" genealogies; englynion duad; anrheg Urien, marwnad Iago ap Beli by Taliesin; ach Llywelyn ap Iorwerth Drwyndwn; duad; list of the kings of Britain; Theophrastus on marriage; short chronicle from the time of Arthur; Merddin to his pig. Bound handsomely, in London, by Mr. Robert Vaughan; one inch [8vo].

*35. Of Welsh astronomers, Welsh proverbs, life of Gruffudd ap Cynan, beginning and ending wanting. 8vo, thin.

42. The explanatory part of the Triads is wanting. [See No. 42, above.]

43. "Brut y Brenhinoedd," beginning lost; prophecies by Merddin Emrys; "Vaticina et ascetica consule cod.;" chronology. 8vo.

44. Fragment of the "Gest of Charlemagne." 8vo, thin.

48. Welsh Prayer Book translated from the Latin, with other things mixed. 8vo, an inch and a half.

53. Prophecies of Merddin Emrys, and the Eagle of Caer Septon, the last in Welsh and Latin.

56. Odes to the Princes and Lords of Wales, from Trahaern ap Caradog to the last Prince. A very fair book. 4to, an inch and a half.

58. The great Calendar of Gutyn Owain, and the aspect of the heavens; Life of St. Martin, translated from the Latin into Welsh by Sion Trevor, and transcribed by Gutyn Owain, very beautifully, in the year 1488; chronology from Adam to Asclepiodotus. Conclusion wanting. Large 4to, one inch.

62. Fragment of the works of the Meddygon Myddvai. 8vo, old hand.

63. Small book of Cywyddau, 8vo, paper; another book of Cywyddau, 4to; a book of pedigrees, which I obtained in Montgomery from Edward Herbert. 4to thin. [Obtained by the antiquary, Vaughan, from Edw Herbert.]

64. History from Adam to the year 1513 (adorned with rundlets) by Sion ap Gruffydd Eyton, and copied by Mr. Robert Vaughan.

67. Secrets of the bards of the Isle of Britain, called in Welsh the "Dwned," copied from Gutyn Owain by Mr. Robert Vaughan; also the "Dwned" by Davydd du Athraw, of Hiraddug in Tegaingl, from an old vellum; "Dwned," or rules of metre, by Sir Einion, priest to Sir Rhys ap Grufudd ap Howel ap Grufudd ap Ednyved Vychan; beauties of Dafydd Nanmor; Welsh missive letters; rhetoric, by William Salisbury of Llanrwst; Gospel of Nicodemus; cantreds and cymwds of Gwynedd, from the "Llyvyr gwyn;" dream of Gronwy du of Mona; astronomy. By Mr. Robert Vaughan. [This number, in Mr. Aneurin Owen's printed catalogue of the Hengwrt MSS., is not represented as missing, and is upon a different subject from No. 67 here. In one of his manuscript catalogues, there are two Nos. 67, one the same as this, and represented as missing.]

68. Odes to the Princes of Wales, written by Dr. Davies. 4to, three inches.

69. Old poems to the Princes, Nobles, and Chieftains of Wales, written by Dr. Davies. 4to, four inches thick.

70. Excerpts from the White Book of Hergest by Thomas Williams. 4to, two inches. [I have no doubt that this is Sir Thomas ap William,—see Williams's "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen."]

*71. Notes, fairly written, out of "Coch Asaph," by Mr. Robert Vaughan. 4to, two inches.

72. A book in the Cornish language. 4to, an inch and a half. [Probably found.]

*73. Small book of Cywyddau, by Hywel Cilan. 4to. Poems transcribed by Thomas Williams (Sir Thomas ap William), with other fragments. [The first two found. The fragments it would be impossible to identify. They were probably tied up with the two MSS. first named under this number.]

75. Poems by David ap Edmund, poems by Gutto 'r

Glyn, the strife between Gutto 'r Glyn and other poets, controversies between various poets. 4to, two inches.

77. Cywyddau, transcribed by Edward Owen of Hengwrt. 4to, two inches.

79. Various records; rent-roll of the lands of Sir Wm. Gruffudd, Chamberlain of North Wales; rent-roll of Owen Glyndwr, who was born in 1349. 4to, thin.

80. Records of the towns of North Wales in the time of Edward I, with many other charters. Written by Mr. Robert Vaughan.

84. [There are no Nos. 81, 82, 83, in the original catalogue of the Hengwrt MSS. compiled by Mr. Wm. Maurice of Llansilin,—see Williams's "Biographical Dictionary,"—in 1658.] Gildas Nennius, his history, "cum notis et variantibus lectionibus per Robt. Vaughan script." 4to, one inch.

86. Genealogies of S. Wales. Folio, two inches thick.

*M (*sic* catalogue) [Wm. Maurice's original catalogue] account of divers escheators and some sheriffs of North Wales, with sundry old records; amercements of the men of Gwynedd [Anglesea,—see Edw. Lhwyd's catalogue in Hengwrt MS. 351. I suspect that the MS. there referred to as "M." is the same as 321 in Mr. Owen's printed catalogue.]

87 (*sic* catalogue) [Mr. Wm. Maurice's catalogue before referred to]. History of Samoths by Llwyd o'r Llai. Folio, thin.

87 (*sic* catalogue). Genealogies of the Saxons and kings of Lloegria. Folio, two inches. [In Mr. Aneurin Owen's printed catalogue of the Hengwrt MSS., No. 87 is "Extent of Denbighshire," which is not wanting.]

88. Notes out of the Book of Basingwerk, taken by Mr. Robert Vaughan. Folio, thin.

89. An unbound book in which is the Prologue of Robert de Torneiv; "Epistola H. Huntingdon ad Warinum Britonem, de Regibus Britonum, cum multis aliis antiquitatibus Wallicis." Folio, written by Mr. Robert Vaughan.

90. Saxon laws in Latin. Folio, thin.

91. Old, dilapidated book in Latin. Folio, thin.

93. Collection of pedigrees, called by Mr. Robert Vaughan "Y llyvyr hir." 4to, three inches.

94 (*sic* catalogue) [Mr. Wm. Maurice's catalogue, in which there are two MSS. numbered 94]. Book of the British Laws, in Latin, without beginning or ending. Folio, one inch.

95. A fair book of genealogies and "cyweddau," in which occurs the pedigree of ale. Folio, three inches.

100. Record of the names of those who did homage to Edward I; record of the fairs and markets in the Marches, and in Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog, the first and second days after the feast of Silin and Garmon, in the time of Edward I; description of the demesnes of Holt Castle, with the rent-roll thereof. The gift of Dr. Powel.

105. A book of pedigrees by the hand of William Cynwal. 4to, four inches.

108. The White Book of Rhys Cain. 4to, one inch.

*114. The Book of Ievan Brechva. 4to, half an inch.

116. Vita Griffini Regis Venedotiæ, a Thelwallo Latine versa, scripta per Robt. Vaughan, arm. 4to, thin.

120. A book written by Mr. Robert Vaughan, containing the Gododin, Gwarchan Adebón a Chynvelyn, Gwarchan, Englynion Llycharch hen, Englynion Mabelav ap Llycharch hen, poem by Jonas athro Mynyw, caniad y byd mawr, arymes dydd brawd, poem to Cadwallon ap Cadvan, poem to the sons of Cyndrwyn of Lysdinwennain yn Mhowys, graves of the warriors of the Isle of Britain, poem to the sons of Don of Arvon, marwnad y vilveibion, Buarth y beirdd, Addvwynau Taliesin, Arymes dydd brawd, Arymes Prydain vawr, Angar cyvundawd, Cad godeu, Mab gyvreu Taliesin, Cerdd Daronwy, Cerdd i Wallawg ap Llienawg, Glaswawd Taliesin, Cadair Taliesin, Cerdd am veibion Llyr ap Brochwel Pywys, Cadair teyrnon, Cadair Ceridwen, Can y gwynt, Can y medd, Can y cwrw, Cerdd i Ddinbych gaer, Plaau yr Aift, Trawsganau Cynan garwyn, Llath Moesen, Can y meirch, Llurig Alexander, Preidd-

iau Annwn, Cerdd i Urien, Gweith Argoed llwyvein, Ysbail Taliesin, Dadolwch Urien, Marwnad Ercwlf, Marwnad Madog Drud ac Ero greulon, Marwnad Corroi ap Dairw, Marwnad Dylan ail Tonn, Marwnad Owen ap Urien, Marwnad Cunedda Wledig, Marwnad Iago ap Beli, Marwnad Uthr Pendragon, Cywrysed Deheubarth, poems to Beli mawr ap Mynogan, Ymarwar Llydd y mawr, Ymarwar Llydd y bychan, Cann y byd bychan, Darogan Cadwaladr, Palvod Branwen ferch Llyr Llodi-iaith, Englynion y Beddau,.....Braint, Cerdd y Cor a'i gores, poem to Cadwallon ap Cadvan, king of Britain; Avellanau Merddin, Marwnad Cadwallan ap Cadvan. 4to, two inches.

121. Genealogies written by Grufudd Hiraethog and Bishop Robinson. 4to, two inches.

*122. Diction. Brit. by William Lleyn. 4to, one inch.

125. Part of the Dictionary of Dr. Powell. 4to, one inch. [Supposed to be found. See note to No. 452 in my copy of Mr. Aneurin Owen's printed catalogue.]

126. Record of the treaty of peace between the men of Gwerthrynnion, Mertynn, Radnor, and the three comotes of Deuthwr, six years after the war of Owen Glyndwr, made at the Bridge of Camarch; two bonds from Davydd ap Howel ap Madog, of Cil yn y Waun, to Ievan ap Madog of the same ville; some "cywyddau." In the hand of Maredudd Lloyd. Duodecimo, thin.

127. Exposition of some word by John Jones. Duodecimo.

129. A book of "Cywyddau o law a llawer o waith Rhys Cain: yno y ceir marwnad Sion Thomas ap Llewelyn o Lansilin. 8vo, four inches.

131. A book of Cywyddau, in a black binding, in the hand of Mr. Robert Vaughan. 8vo, one inch.

132. Poems to the Princes, transcribed by Dr. Powell; Cywyddau from the White Book of Hergest, by Dr. Davies. 4to, two inches.

*134. A book in the hand of Gwilym Tew, containing many old things.

136. Cywyddau, in a bad hand. 8vo, three inches.

*137. Llyvyr byr Grufudd Hiraethog. 8vo, two inches. [See No. 238 in my catalogue.]

138. Cywyddau, the short Chronicle, as it is called, of the twenty-four great kings; genealogies of the Saints; "Chwedyl yspyd;" the Controversy between the Soul and the Body, translated from the Latin by Iolo Goch; Story of the Seven Wise Men. Folio, one inch.

139. Laws of Howel dda and Chynawg, in a good hand. Paper, folio, an inch and a half thick.

140. Duties of Wives, translated into Welsh from Ludovicus Vives; the Great Prophecy of Merddin. Folio, an inch and a half.

141. Old book of pedigrees patched by John Jones; "Ac y mae ynddo bethau am;" "Gynwyd Cevyn Blaidd Cynllaith." 4to, one inch.

142. "Cywyddau" repaired by John Jones. 4to, one inch.

143. Welsh "Dwned" by Dr. Powell. 8vo, one inch thick.

144. Statute of Ruddlan, on vellum, in Latin; Charter of Tegeingl. Folio, an inch and a half.

*146. Codex Latinus Hoeli Boni, cum typis in membrana. 4to, one inch.

147. Brutus, an English history. [Probably found.]

148. The Fifteen Capitulars, translated from Latin into Welsh; Statutes of Grufudd ap Cynan as to Poetry; History of Britain to Geta, by an unknown hand; a fair white book. 4to, two inches.

149. "Cywyddau" repaired; "Velly y mae peth aruthr gwedi eu Cyweiriau y gan John Jones, y rhai a oedd wedi eu treulio gan henaint, fel y byddent yn dys-tiolaeth ag yn Awdurdod i rhai newyddin. 4to, two inches.

*151. The "Secretum Secretorum" of Aristotle, etc. [Same as 239 in my catalogue.]

152. A paraphrase upon the beginning of the chronology, "O oes Gwrtheyrn," in an epistle to Archbishop Usher.

153. Mr. Robert Vaughan's animadversions against the proofs that Cadell was the eldest son of Rodri Mawr.

159. *Rerum Britannicarum scriptores vetustiores, præcipue*; vid. Galfridus, Ponticus Virunnius, Gildas, Beda de Ecclesiasticâ Historiâ, cum continuatione incert. auth. Lib. Fr. Gulielmi Neubricensis, Johannis Frosardus, per Jo. Sleidanum. Edit. Heidelb. anno 1587. In folio. [I have no doubt a printed work.]

160. *Index expurgatorius juxta Trident. R. I.* [I have no doubt a printed work.]

161. *Ecloga, Oxonia, Cantab., tributa in libris duobus per Thomam Jamesium.* [No doubt a printed work.]

162. *Davidis Camerarii Scoti de Scotorum fortitudine, doctrinâ, et pietate, ac de ortu et progressa hæresis in Scotia et Anglia.* Four books.

163. *Ranulphus Glanvill de Legibus Angliæ.*

164. *Guido de Columna Messanensis de Destructione Trojæ.*

"*Doctoris Powel S. Theolog. P. Historia principum Wallice usque ad Grifinum ap Conam.*" Dr. Canon pretended that this history was composed by him. [Doubtless Sir Thomas Canon. See Williams's "Biographical Dictionary."] Some of the above may be mixed among the store of printed books. A. Owen.

There are, as I have said, several catalogues of the Hengwrt MSS. by Mr. Aneurin Owen. These are copied almost verbally, so far as it goes, from one made in 1658, by Mr. Wm. Maurice of Llansilin, which is referred to by me in my notes above. There are two lists of the deficient MSS. also by Mr. Owen, one a distinct list, the other incorporated in a general catalogue, the deficient numbers being denoted by their being entered in red ink. In cataloguing the Hengwrt MSS. I find, including those supposed by Mr. Aneurin Owen to be missing, one hundred and eighty-eight more than the highest number in his printed catalogue, and these must have been in the collection when he compiled it. They may, to quote his own words, have been "mixed

among the store of printed books," and some of them may be MSS. which he states to be missing, but which, though not missing, he could not identify, from Mr. Maurice's vague description of them.

PENIARTH MSS.

In the number of the *Arch. Camb.* for April 1861, p. 164, is a catalogue of these MSS. communicated by myself. Several errors, however, occur in it, and several MSS. were accidentally omitted. I beg to correct these errors, and to give a list of the omitted MSS.

In the introductory letter, line 3, between the words "to" and "the", add "that of."

No. 7, add "bound in rough calf."

24. These have all been pasted in a scrap-book numbered 24.

26. See 71, Hengwrt Catalogue.

33. This MS. is by Lewis Dwnn, and in his autograph.

38. For "poetry by Lydgate" read "The Cato Parvus et Magnus," and the "Envoi," the latter not printed in Caxton's edition of these works.

14. For "Edeeyrn" read "Edyrn."

OMITTED.

52. Extracts from original letters and other papers at Porkington, Shropshire. 4to.

53. Valuable autographs of some of the most illustrious and remarkable persons in the reigns of James I and Charles I. This collection came from Trenewith, an ancient seat, in Shropshire, of the Lloyd, and afterwards of the Williams of Penbedw, families. Folio.

54. Lady Williams' Cookery Book, 1685. Jane, wife of Sir William Williams, of Llanvorda, Bart.; eldest daughter and heiress of Edward Thelwall, Esq., of Plas-yward, co. Denbigh. 4to.

55. Treaty against the Turks, between Henry VIII and Francis I, signed by "Francois"; the royal seal of France is with it, but has become detached from the treaty.

56. Elegies, in Welsh, upon Edward Williams, of Peniarth, Esq., 1762. 8vo.

57. Sermon preached at the anniversary exequies of the Lady Venetia Digby, 2nd May, 1634. 4to.

58. Two volumes of copies of original documents, and some originals, relating to the Wynne family, and to the town and Castle of Harlech. Folio.

59. A collection of original letters from the year 1601 to recent times, mostly to or from members of the Owen of Peniarth and Williams families. Folio.

59A. "Faction Displayed," a poem. Folio, early in eighteenth century.

60. License from Pope Innocent X to Sir Kenelm Digby to eat animal food at prohibited times. In a tin case.

61. A large folio volume containing the pedigrees of the families of Anwyl of Park, Lloyd of Aberllevenny, and copies of ancient documents relating to the Pulestons, the latter from the "painted" Salusbury MS. at Wynnstay.

62. A collection of letters and papers entitled "Merioneth Collections," now pasted in No. 24.

63. Extracts from a MS. of the seventeenth century at Porkington, relating to the families of Owen of Porkington and Anwyl. Folio.

64. Descent of the family of Owen of Dolgelley and Peniarth, with copies of some of the deeds. Folio.

65. A thin folio, half bound, entitled "Collections for Merionethshire." It contains but little.

66. "28 Decr. 1677, Catalogue exact de tous de Liures de la Bibliothèque de feu Milord Abbé de Montague." Folio.

68. The cause, fortune, and description in part of what was to have been called the "College of Honour," dedicated to Sir Kenelm Digby, the Digby arms being emblazoned at the beginning. Folio.

69. Sheriffs of the counties of North Wales, with extracts from the records in the office of Auditor for Wales. 4to.

THE MENVENDANUS STONE.

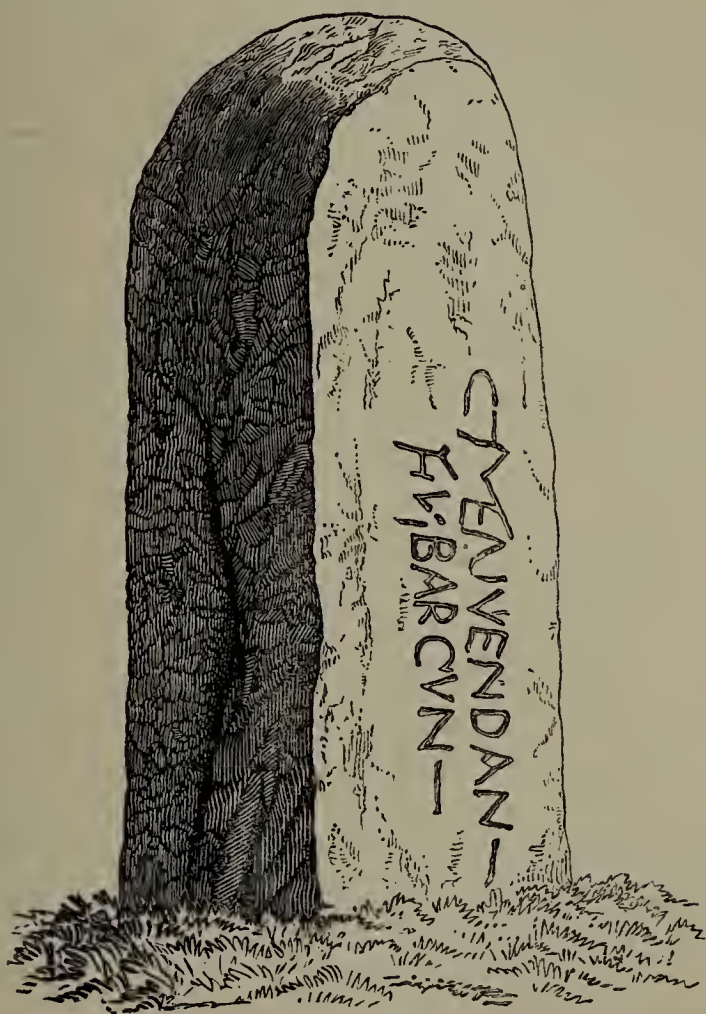
IN a paper communicated by me to the British Archaeological Association in 1868, and printed in the *Collectanea* of that Society, vol. ii, p. 219, I mentioned an inscription copied by me from a stone in Caermarthenshire, about three miles south-west of Llanboidy.¹ The stone is about 5 feet high, standing in a field, as Mr. George states, "near the house at Parkie" (Parcau), "about one mile and a half from the Whitland Station"; and on it is the inscription, C MENVENDANI FILII BARCUNI, which, as Camden has very justly observed, reads downwards. I have now obtained, through the kindness of Mr. Johnes of Dolaucothy, a rubbing of that stone, made by Mr. T. George of Caermarthen, which confirms that reading, and shews that those letters represent the whole of the inscription. And though moved a short time ago from a field called Parc-y-maen ("the field of the stone") to its present site, it does not appear to stand very far from the spot where it was seen by Camden.

Lewis, in his *Topographical History of Wales*, states that it was near Cefn Varchen (Farchen²); but Mr. George, who is well acquainted with the locality, observes that it is at some distance from that house, though the Cefn Varchen lands adjoin the field where it now stands. Cefn Varchen, however, being the name of the hill and the lands in the neighbourhood, it is not improbable that the name Varchen may have some connexion with that of one individual mentioned in the inscription—Barcun, the father of the deceased; as *Cae-Polin* or *Pant-y-Polin*, the field where the interesting stone of Paulinus was found,³ had with the name of that person.

¹ By mistake printed "three quarters of a mile south of Llanboidy."

² Pronounced "Varchen."

³ In Camden's time it covered a gutter. It is now preserved by Mr. Johnes, of Dolaucothy, with other relics of British and Roman times.



MENVENDANUS STONE, CAERMARTHENSHIRE.

Camden and Lewis both suppose that the first letter of the inscription, c, stood for Caii; but though it was allowable to foreigners who became Roman citizens under the empire, to assume the *prænomen* as well as the *nomen* of Romans, Roman *prænomens* cannot be expected to accompany the names of Britons of the period when these inscriptions were put up, some of which date about the sixth century of our era. On the other hand, the inscription in another part of this country, SEVERINI FILII SEVERI, could not have been of a Roman general,¹ as some have imagined, because of the absence of a *prænomen*. In one case the *prænomen* should not be there, because the name is not that of a Roman citizen; in the other, the name could not be of a Roman, because the *prænomen* is wanting. Nor can the Carausius, with a cross before his isolated name, on the inscribed stone of Pen Machno, be the emperor, but a Christian Briton who in later times adopted the name of the Batavian usurper. I may also observe that the latter, Marcus Aurelius Valerius Carausius, being from the country of the Menapii, has been converted by the learned Stukeley and others into a native of Menapia in Britain, the predecessor of the modern town of St. David's, in defiance of the authority of Eumenius,² who calls him "*Bataviæ Alumnus*."

The usual formula of inscriptions of this Christian period, in Britain, was "Sagranus, son of Cunetamus;" "Vinnemaglus, son of Senemaglus;" "Dervacus, son of Julius;" the names being mostly in the genitive case,

¹ If the word *Brut* had been found in some half effaced inscription, it might have been taken as a confirmation of Geoffrey of Monmouth's notion about Brutus having come to Britain; though in reality that fanciful writer mistook the first word in the title of the *Brut y Breninoedd* (Chronicle of the Kings) for a man's name, when, as he says, he received that "very ancient book in the British tongue from Walter, Archdeacon of Oxford." And that it was this Chronicle is evident from his saying that the work ended with the reign of Cadwallader.

² *Eum. Paneg. Constantino Aug.*, c. 5 and 6. "*Bataviam, sub ipso quondam alumno suo.*"

corpus or *hic jacet* (or, as they often write it, *jacit*) being understood. It is for *corpus* that the *c* is put in the inscription of Menvendanus.

The meaning of names of individuals on these inscribed funereal stones cannot always be ascertained. The first syllable of Menvendanus seems to be repeated in the second, if *ven* is here a mutation for *men*; or *vend* may be *vent* or *gwent*, and the rest an adjective termination. But this is very uncertain. The last syllable of Barcun, however, occurs in many of these British names, as in Cunobelinus and others. It has been supposed to signify "dog;" but this is improbable, 1, because *cun* is not a dog, which animal was called, as it now is in Welsh, *ci*, with its plural *cwn*; 2, because it would not be made part of a name, as an honorary title, while *cun*, which signifies "leader" or "chief," would reasonably be so chosen. Thus Catcun is a "leader in battle;"¹ Cunobelinus a "leader in war;" *bel* having the latter meaning, and being analogous to the word *bellum* in another cognate language, Latin. And that *bel* was a Celtic term is proved by the existence of the words *beli* (devastation), *belu* (to quarrel), and others derived from the same root; for it is evident that the occurrence of several words bearing a similar meaning establishes the fact of their belonging to the language in which they are found, which could not be predicated from an isolated word; and it is probable that from the same root the Belgæ derived the appellation they assumed as warriors and ravagers:—titles adopted in like manner by some other people who gloried in the profession of arms and pillage. In the same sense the Memlooks of Egypt styled themselves *ghooz*, from *ghazi*, a warrior, or one who is on a military or a plundering expedition; the Boyards were so called from *boy*, fight; and the Slavonic title, *voivoda*, signified leader in war. Indeed, if Cunobelinus had derived his name from that of the

¹ From the Celtic *cad* or *cat* (battle) was derived the Latin *caterva*; "Gallorum caterva, nostra legio dicitur." (Isidor. Orig., ix, 3.) *Cadur* is "fighting men," *gwr* (*wr*) answering to the Latin *vir*.

dog, the animal would have been found on his coins rather than the boar or the horse; and though Gildas may be wrong in the meaning he attaches, in his Epistle, to the name of Cuneglas, or Cuneglasus, which he translates "*lanius fulvus*,"¹ it is evident that he there describes a powerful individual; and his readiness to find an opprobrious epithet, for the man he represents as guilty of every iniquity, would naturally have suggested that of "dog," if his name had offered such a meaning.

"Bar" appears to be "front" or "foremost;" the whole name, Barcun, may therefore signify "foremost leader;" and the frequent occurrence I before mentioned of the word *cun*, as part of a name, is evident both from inscriptions and from the works of early writers, in which we find Cunobelinus, Cuneglasus, Maglocunus or Mailcun (who died in 547), and Cuneda or Cunedag, his ancestor (who reigned in North Wales one hundred and forty-six years before Mailcun), Cunetamus, and others.

It is remarkable that many inscriptions of this early Christian period are found in Wales, while they are uncommon in England; and that though they are of Christians, few are accompanied by a cross. Even those of the two priests, Senacus ("pr'sb") and Meracius ("p'b'r") are without that symbol;² and many Ogham and other inscriptions have been attributed to a præ-Christian age from the absence of it.

Indeed, the absence of the cross on so many early funereal monuments of Christian time in Wales may appear singular; but it was not adopted in all countries at the same period. It is certain, however, that crosses were worn by individuals³ at an early time, as by Procopius the martyr, and by Orestes, in the reign of

¹ Properly "blue chieftain."

² *Arch. Camb.*, vol. v, 3rd Series, pp. 54, 55.

³ A cross, worn in pagan times as an ornament by an Asiatic people, is represented in the paintings of a tomb at Thebes, *t. Thothmes III.*, about 1450 B.C. It was also used in Egypt as a hieroglyphic, and was adopted by the Assyrians as an ornament or a symbol. In

Diocletian;¹ and Vigilantius, when visiting St. Jerome at Bethlehem, in 396, observed that he made the sign of the cross on every occasion. Tertullian, who wrote in the second century, says that the forehead of every faithful follower of Christ should bear mystically the sign of the cross; and Cyprian² (A.D. 247) alludes to that symbol, comparing it to the *tau* of Ezekiel. Eusebius also observes, it was considered a scandalous reproach to Novatus (who lived in the third century), "that his baptism had never been sealed by signing him with the cross"; and Prudentius, at the end of the fourth century, says "crucis figura signat," "crux pellit omne noxium." Indeed, in times of persecution it was found necessary for Christians to have some symbol by which they might recognise each other, and display in secret a proof of their being of the same faith; and the cross was chosen for this purpose.

Nor does it appear possible that the use of the cross, as a symbol, should not, from the very first, have suggested itself to the Christians; and I cannot believe that its adoption dates no earlier than A.D. 110, as some have imagined. The expression used by Christ, "take up his cross, and follow me," itself symbolical, would at once suggest it; and though the Christians could not as yet venture openly to display it, still they would feel the necessity of such a sign among the brethren, from the earliest time, to distinguish the friends from the "enemies of the cross of Christ";—used "secretly, for fear of the Jews," and still more for fear of their pagan persecutors. It is not surprising that in Rome, the capital of heathenism, the cross should not have been openly exhibited till the Christians felt themselves safe

Mexico it was worshipped as an emblem of the god of rain. It is even placed over doors of houses and baths, by the Moslems of Cairo, to keep off evil spirits.

¹ *Aringhi Roma Sub^{ta}*, lib. vi, c. 14, where Orestes is called a soldier.

² Lib. ii, *Cont. Jud.* If that work was not really written by him, it was certainly of very early date.

from persecution; and this symbol should rather be looked for in the distant Syria and Egypt, where the new converts were more demonstrative and defiant in their religious enthusiasm. We consequently find there the first indication of its use on Christian monuments. The oldest paintings at the Catacombs of Rome represent subjects from the Bible and the Testament, and various emblems which could not be considered by their enemies peculiar to the Christians; but the cross appears very rarely: and even the monogram of Christ seems not to have been introduced till the time of Constantine, judging from the words which sometimes accompany it, "in hoc signo," evidently adopted from the *labarum*. And it was not till the cross could be figured without fear that it was openly displayed in the capital of the heathen world. We could never suppose that this symbol was suddenly thought of, or that the idea of it only occurred to the Christians when their religion became dominant, and paganism had been proscribed by Theodosius, even if we had not actual proofs of its adoption long before; and we are not surprised at its more frequent occurrence on monuments of the Theodosian period.

It has been supposed that the cross which we call St. Andrew's, or the saltire, was the oldest form; but this idea may have originated in the frequent use of the Greek X, the first letter of the name ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, as a Christian symbol on early monuments, sometimes united with the second letter, P, as the monogram of Christ; which was the form of the *labarum* of Constantine, and occurs on some of his coins and on those of several of his successors. The same union of the P with the X is found in early Coptic inscriptions in Egypt, or more usually with the horizontal bar; but the crucifix was not adopted there or elsewhere till A.D. 680, when it was authorised by the sixth General Council of Constantinople. The cross, however, was in use as a Christian symbol long before the monogram of Christ; and its two oldest forms were that of four equal straight

limbs, or the Greek cross; and that with the long upright shaft crossed by a transom, called the Latin cross; which last imitated the real one on which our Saviour suffered. And that this was the form of the real cross seems to be traditionally acknowledged even by the Copts; who, though they adopt an equal limbed cross as their own distinctive symbol, yet fail not to introduce the so-called Latin or Calvary cross on many occasions in their illuminated MSS. and tombs, as well as on objects belonging to their Church.¹ It is a curious fact that in Egypt the *tau*² or *cruxansata*, the "sign of life" of the ancient hieroglyphic legends, was adopted instead of the simple cross at a very early time. In the tombs at the Great Oasis it is placed as the heading of inscriptions; and this pagan symbol even occurs on some sepulchral Christian monuments, in Italy and elsewhere, of the time of the Empire.

The cross is found on monuments of the fourth, fifth, sixth, and following centuries, in Rome and other places, but was not commonly affixed to inscriptions by the first Christians; and though it occurs before some in honour of the early martyrs, it is evident that these were put up to their memory at a later period. I have, however, found it before an inscription written by a monk named Theophilus, and dated in the reign³ of

¹ As that found in an ancient monastery at Thebes, and presented by me to the British Museum, apparently belonging to a priest's dress.

² The mark called *tau* (תּ *to*) was also adopted by the Jews as the sign of preservation from death. (Ezek. ix, 4, 5, 6.)

³ The exact date cannot be ascertained. The month "Chœak" remains, as well as the name of the emperor, but the year is uncertain. It seems to be the tenth, or 294 A.D., about nine years before the great persecution of the Christians. We also learn from it that though St. Anthony of the Thebaïd was always reputed to be the first monk, others, like Theophilus, had adopted the habits and name of *μοναχος* or *μοναχος* some years before him, in that country which soon produced such "prolific colonies of monks," and which had before encouraged a similar asceticism in the time of the Pharaohs. But monks were living long before Anthony, many, yet most of them unknown, because they have left no records. They were

Diocletian, about A.D. 294, in a tomb near Farras in Nubia; and though the beginning of the dedication, in a church at old Cairo, of the same period, is wanting, one of the figures in the lower part of the entablature bears a cross in his hand. (See description of Plate II, fig. 1.) A cross also heads the dedication of a church at Corfu, inscribed by an individual supposed to be of the same name and of the same age as the Emperor Jovian (*Ιοβιανος*), about A.D. 363-64. (See description of Plate II, fig. 2.) It is true that the *labarum*, which is displayed on the coins of the emperors in and after the time of Constantine, may not be considered a cross, but merely the monogram of Christ; yet it can scarcely be supposed that the cross was absent from monuments of various kinds in those reigns. But whether the *labarum* is considered a cross or not, in modern days, it evidently was so in the time of Socrates (*scholasticus*), who flourished at the end of the fourth century; and he tells us how Constantine ordered that all the weapons and armour should bear the sign of the cross, and abolished the punishment of crucifixion out of respect to the cross of Christ. Sozomen also says that the emperor's physician, Probianus, was cured of an illness by being brought to look upon the symbol of the cross in the church of St. Michael, built by Constantine in his new city; an angel appearing to him in a vision, and pointing to the cross over the altar-piece.¹ Other examples of the use of this symbol in early times might be cited from these and other authorities, and I have already shewn that it was adopted in the reign of Diocletian. I cannot, therefore, agree with the Abbé Martigny, that "no monument of certain date presents us with either a Greek or Latin cross before the fifth century." It is true, crosses abounded at the latter period,

solitary beings or anchorites; and Anthony, who began by living alone in a cave on Gebel Kalalla, became the first to form a community or convent, though this in reality made the name *μοναχος* no longer appropriate.

¹ Not a crucifix. (See above, p. 145.)

as in the funeral church built by Galla Placidia at Ravenna in 450, the plan of which is also in the form of a cross, as well as in the church of S. Giovanni Evangelista erected by her in the same city. But enough has been said to shew that it was found on monuments of the fourth century, and that the sign of the cross was used long before. Nor can we admit De Rossi's assertion, that the fish never appears as a symbol in Christian art, in Italy, after the fifth century, since it occurs on baptismal fonts erected in Italy and elsewhere after that date. It was from their bearing this symbol that they received the name of *piscinæ*. The fish is also found, with the other usual symbols, in the cathedral and other churches at Ravenna, of the sixth century.¹

The cross was employed as a heading to funereal and other inscriptions at an earlier period in some countries than in others; but it seems not to have been generally used on inscribed stones in Wales even in the sixth century; and it was introduced on various monuments, in other countries, before it was commonly prefixed to inscriptions.

The oldest Christian monuments in Ireland are supposed to date in the sixth and seventh centuries. The crosses of Llantwit, in Glamorgan, are ascribed to the seventh and eighth; and those of Carew and Nevern² to the eleventh, according to the high authority of Professor Westwood. But he considers that of Caldy Island "not more recent than the ninth, and possibly as old as the seventh century." (*Arch. Camb.*, vol. i, 3rd Series, p. 260, and vi, p. 50); and Dr. Petrie gives an inscription with a cross, in Ireland, of the fourth or fifth century. Some crosses, however, were added on monumental pillars or on tombstones, a long time after the

¹ It was not "till the Council held in Constantinople, in 692," as Gibbon observes, "that the superseding of allegory by actual representation was positively enjoined."

² I believe the highly ornamented crosses of Carew and Nevern with inscriptions in minuscules, to be entirely of Irish workmanship and therefore to belong to a different category from the usual inscribed stones in Wales.

inscriptions they bear. (See Dr. Petrie's admirable work on the *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 134, 135.)

Of the cross the different forms were numerous. According to some persons forty-six varieties have been observed; but this falls far short of the actual number, and I have found above twenty varieties on tombs and other monuments of the Copts in Egypt, and more than thrice that number on European monuments; besides the Greek and Latin crosses,¹ those of Malta and Jerusalem, the *croix patoncée*, and numerous varieties known in heraldry.² There was also the cross of St. Anthony, which was in the shape of the letter T,³ and really a crutch, which the Copts use during their Church service to the present day.

The general formula of these inscriptions in Wales, where one individual is merely noticed as the son of the other, reminds us of "John the son of Thomas" (Ivan ap Thomas), "Owen the son of Richard" (Owen ap Richard), each being thus distinguished by the addition of his father's name;⁴ which continued till the reign of Henry VIII, when every one in Wales was obliged to assume the distinctive addition he had borne as an hereditary family surname, his personal name then becoming his Christian name or *prænomen*; while certain names, some of which were common from early pagan times, and taken from various sources, became in like manner family appellations at that period, as Morgan, "sea-born"; Gruffudd (Griffith), "the fierce"; Gwyn (Wynne), "pure" or "white"; Rhys (Rees, or Rice), "hero"; Gronow; Carádoc; Rhodri (Roderick); Howell; and many more. But these last had become rare in Tudor, as at the present, time,

¹ Not confined to the Latin Church, as I stated in p. 146.

² See many others in Didron's *Christian Iconography*, pp. 367-405. Dr. Petrie (*R. Towers*, p. 264) says that "*innumerable examples*" of ornamental crosses are found in the Irish most ancient MSS. and on sepulchral monuments.

³ Clem. Alex., *Str.* vi, p. 658, explains why the cross answers to T=300. T is the same number in Coptic.

⁴ But if his mother was of higher rank than his father, a son might then bear her name, in lieu of his father's, as his patronymic.

compared with the number of surnames taken from Scriptural names; and as each patronymic was then suddenly *fossilised* by legal enactment as the family appellation, the number of Christian names which now do duty in Wales as surnames is accounted for. They appear most conspicuously in the various forms of John, as Eynon or Einion, Ieuan, Owen or Owain, Johnes, Jones, Ivan or Evans, etc.; and the custom of adding the father's name has been recorded in Beynon (ab Eynon), Bevan (ab Evan), Bowen (ab Owen), Prichard (ap Richard), Bethel (being, in spite of its Hebrew aspect, from ab Ithel), and in many others which exist at the present day. It is true we sometimes meet with *Mac* on inscribed stones in Wales but this was Irish, and not Welsh (corresponding, as it does, to the Welsh *ab*, "son," originally *mab*), and is not now met with in Welsh names. The Arabs had also the custom of adding to the name of each individual that of his father,¹ as Omar ebn el Khattáb (Omar, son of El Khattáb). This, however, and the extent to which the custom prevailed among the Hebrews, ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and others, of adding the father's name, may be considered irrelevant to the present subject; and it will suffice to inquire respecting the addition of a family name to that of individuals among the Christians.

Names in early Christian times were chiefly borrowed from those of the pagan world, and the old custom of having one name for each individual was followed. Among the Copts of Egypt we find them, as of old, compounded or borrowed from the titles of the pagan deities, as Petisis, Ammonius, etc., till those which had reference to the new religion, as Theodorus and others were gradually adopted; and in later times names which had been borne by saints, martyrs, and others

¹ In some cases they wrote Aboo Abdillah Mohammed (Mohammed, father of Abdillah), or even Daoood Aboo Soolayman (David, father of Solomon), taken from the well known name of the most conspicuous person called David,—when he had no son of his own but these were exceptions to the usual custom.

holy personages, were taken, out of respect to their memory and merits. Names strictly Christian also became common, in the sixth and seventh centuries, at Rome, Constantinople, and elsewhere; and Michael, Mark, Stephen, Andrew, John, and others, from the New Testament, were among the most popular. Stephen I was Pope in 253, Marcus in 336, nineteen bore the name of John from 525 to 1024, Stephen VIII wore the tiara in 929,—all of whom preceded the final separation of the Eastern and Western Churches; and Bede mentions John, Peter, Justus, and Paulinus, who were sent from Rome to England in the time of Augustin.

In Anglo-Saxon days names were arbitrarily formed from some assumed quality, or with some fanciful meaning; while few were taken from the Bible, and, when used, were individual names, sometimes with an additional appellation; but those not borrowed from the Scriptures continued still to be in general use. Indeed, in the list of the Archbishops of York after Paulinus, we find only three who bore Bible names,—the fourth, called John, and the twenty-third and twenty-fifth, called Thomas; and among the numerous bishops and archbishops in England, enumerated by Florence of Worcester, very few had names taken from the Scriptures. The same may also be said of names in Ireland in those days. It was not till Norman times that Scriptural names began to be more generally adopted in England, and surnames became gradually appended to the first, which was then denominated the Christian name. In Wales, however, we find some Scriptural names adopted at early periods, as David at the beginning of the 500 A.D., Samson c. 550 A.D., Iago or James about 590, Ieuan c. 520, Tewdrig and Tewdwr (Theodorus) c. 550 and 750, Einion and Owain c. 850 and 980, Josef c. 1022; and though other older names continued to be common there, the use of those taken from the Bible gradually increased till they became more and more general; and, as I before observed, were very prevalent when the enactment of Henry VIII compelled

the Welsh to assume their patronymic as their family, and their personal as their Christian, name.

From what I have here said, the absence of Scriptural names and of the cross in the Menvendanus and other inscriptions of that early period, may be readily accounted for.

In addition to the rubbing which Mr. George so obligingly took of the Menvendanus stone, he sent an account of a cromlech¹ standing about a hundred yards to the left of the road leading from Maes Gwynne to Login, about two miles to the westward of Llanboidy. He describes it with a very large cover-stone resting on four stones about four feet high.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ANASTATIC PLATE.²

Fig. 1 is part of an entablature, with an inscription, over an old doorway in a church within the Roman fortress of Egyptian Babylon, now belonging to a convent at old Cairo; and the figure in the lower part (apparently of one of the twelve apostles), bearing a cross, proves what I have stated above, in pp. 146, 147, that this symbol was used by the Christians at least as early as the reign of Diocletian. But there are several other facts connected with this monument which make it interesting and important. That it is of wood might appear extraordinary to those who are not aware how often wood of a far greater age has been preserved in the dry climate of Egypt; and some might think the introduction of an ancient pagan design over the door of a church, in the globe supported by angels (imitating the winged globe over doorways of Egyptian temples), equally extraordinary, if they had not observed how

¹ That "cromlech" is an old Celtic word is shewn by others derived from the same root (see above, p. 142, l. 25),—*crommen y ty*, "roof of the house;" *cromen*, "a dome;" *crombeithyn*, "crest-tiles;" *crom glwyd*, answering to *pen ty*, "top of the house." It means literally "roof-slab."

² Marked by mistake Plate II.

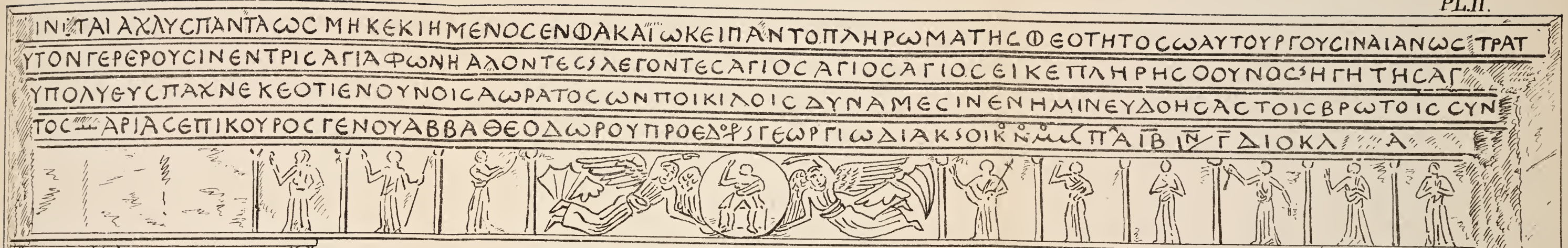


fig 1. at Old Cairo

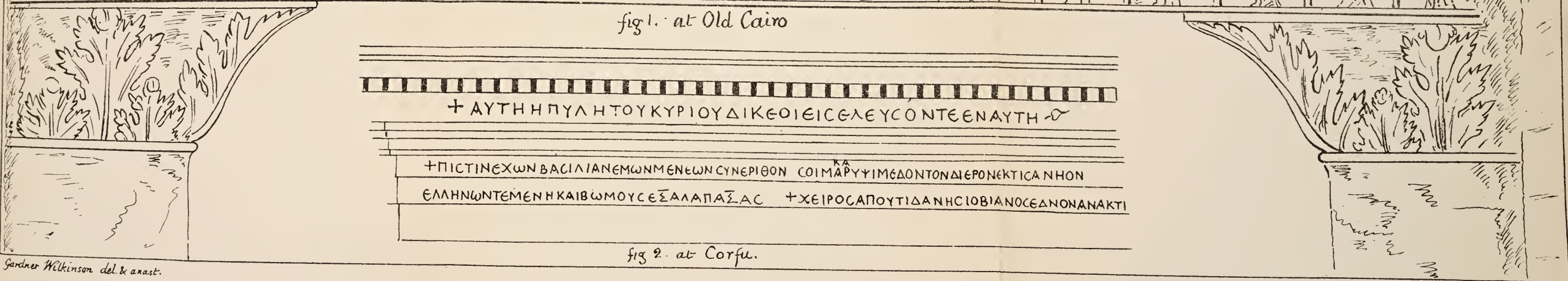


fig 2. at Corfu.

Gardner Wilkinson del & anast.

much the early Christians borrowed from their pagan predecessors. I have elsewhere¹ had occasion to notice the erroneous opinion that Christian art “scorned to copy from pagan models,” when even heathen temples were gladly converted into churches and chapels as soon as the proscription of the old religion permitted the Christians to appropriate them to their own use; and there are few temples, in Egypt at least, which have not partly or entirely been consecrated to the service of the new religion; the old sculptures being covered and concealed by stucco which in process of time received the figures of saints in lieu of the older figures of the gods. Socrates (*scholasticus*) also tells us that Constantine “assigned the images of the gods and the furniture of the temples to the ornamentation of the public places of the city” (Constantinople), and carried thither those statues which, not being of metal, were useless for melting and coining into money; even transferring “the statue of the Nile (*“cubitus Nili”*) from the Temple of Sarapis to a Church of Alexandria.”² Man gladly adopts what he requires; and even the early Moslems, despite their hatred of paganism, converted many heathen temples, as well as Christian churches, into mosks.

The inscription contains many striking quotations from the Bible and Testament, the most remarkable of which is the Hymn of the Seraphim, in line 2, differing slightly from that given by Isaiah, vi, 3, and from that said to have been “extemporised by St. Ambrose in A.D. 386,” which last has been adopted in our *Te Deum*. When the Hymn, as we now have it, was first used by the Church is uncertain; and it is unnecessary to mention all the conjectures respecting its date; but that parts of it had been sung at a much earlier period is highly probable, which is confirmed by the inscription before us as well as by our finding in Cyprian’s treatise, *On the Mortality then afflicting Carthage*, the following

¹ On Colour and Taste, pp. 304-310.

² Restored to the Temple by Julian, and removed again *t.* Theodosius.

passages: "There is the glorious company of the apostles, there is the fellowship of the prophets exulting, there is the innumerable multitude of martyrs crowned after their victory of strife and passion"; and the slight variation in the wording of the inscription, "Holy, holy, holy, art thou, Lord; heaven and earth are full of thy holiness," shews that it had not yet, in the third year of Diocletian, taken the form which is supposed to have been adopted by St. Ambrose.

Though the first part of the inscription is lost, it reads as follows :

..... Γ)ίνεται ἀχλὺς πάντα, ὥς μὴ κύριος ἐκεῖ ἡμενος ἐνθα κατωκεῖ πᾶν τὸ πλήρωμα τῆς Θεότητος, ᾧ αὐτουργοῦσιν αἰανῶς στρατ[ός οὐρανοῦ...]
 α[ὐτὸν γεραίρουσιν ἐν τρισαγία φωνῇ ᾄδοντες καὶ λέγοντες ἅγιος ἅγιος ἅγιος εἶ, κύριε, πλήρης ὁ οὐρανὸς καὶ ἡ γῆ τῆς ἀγ[ιότητος σου].
 ὑπολύνεις πᾶχνην, κύριε, ὅτι ἐν οὐρανοῖς ἀόρατος ὧν ποικίλοις δυνάμεσιν ἐν ἡμῖν εὐόδησας τοῖς βροτοῖς συν [... ...]
 τος αρίας ἐπίκουρος γενοῦ ἄββα Θεοδώρῳ προέδρῳ καὶ Γεωργίῳ διακόνῳ καὶ οἰκονόμῳ. Παχων. ιβ. λ[υκάβαντος] Γ Διοκλ[ητι]α[νου].

"All things are darkness, as if the Lord were not sitting there, where dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead, to whom all the heavenly host minister everlastingly, whom they honour in a thrice holy song, singing and saying, 'Holy, holy, holy art thou, O Lord; heaven and earth are full of thy holiness. Thou meltest the frost, O Lord; for being in the heavens, unseen, thou guidest us mortals with manifold powers.'.....Be thou a helper to father Theodorus, the president, and to Georgius, the deacon and steward. [Written on] the 12th day of Pachon (7th May) in the third year of Diocletian" (A.D. 284).

It will be observed that certain abbreviations occur, as K and Kε for Κυριε; a mark like an S for και; ουνος for ουρανος; and some words are misspelt, as in line 1, εκι for εκει; line 3, υπολυεις for υπολυνεις; and παχνε for παχνην; an ω in αορατος and βροτοις; and line 4, Θεοδωρου for Θεοδώρῳ.

I am indebted to the Rev. A. Cumby for many valuable remarks on this inscription, some extracts from which I shall here introduce :

“In line 1, ‘darkness.’ The intention of the writer seems to agree with Ps. xviii, 10-13. ‘Where dwelleth’ is from Col. ii, 9; αἰανῶς is used by Æsch., *Eum.*, 672; τὰ δ’ αἰανῶς μένοι, which the *Schol.* interprets δι’ αἰῶνος. The word αἰανής is frequent in Æsch., see the *Com. on Eum.* 575.

“Line 3, ὑπολυεὺς παχνεκε should be read ὑπολύεις πάχνην κύριε,—for the sense see Ps. cxvii, 17; ευδοησας is probably a mistake for εὐδόκησας, (‘thou art pleased with us mortals,’ like Ps. cxlviii, 10, 11), or for εὐόδησας (‘thou dost guide’), which gives a better sense, and agrees better with the tenor of Ps. cxlvii, 17 seq. In which case the word ἐν should be omitted (comp. Eur., *Troad.* 887); the meaning of the Psalmist being that the course of Divine Providence, though apparently as uncertain as that of the weather, yet always brings things right, and as they should be; and the faithful (Jacob and Israel) see and acknowledge this.” It is probable, as Mr. Cumby supposes, “that another line may have preceded these, in which the writer had been speaking of the state of ignorance and doubt which prevailed before the Gospel had been preached and received.”

The title αββα is the same as the Coptic απα, “father,” which was given to bishops, and afterwards to all priests. The L is the usual abbreviation for λυκάβαντος, “year”. It is adopted in most Greek inscriptions¹ of the time of the Empire which I have met with in Egypt. In some few the word ἔτους is introduced. This L seems to be taken from the archaic form of the letter, which nearly resembled the Latin L. It has sometimes (as here) the N, sometimes the T, over it, as part of the final ντος; and once the word is said to be found in full on a coin of Vespasian. It is rarely written with the Greek Λ, except on some coins. The word is found in Homer, *Od.* Ξ, 161, T. 306. Ælian (*H. An.* χ. 27) and Macrobius (*Saturn.* l. 19) pretend that λυκάβας is derived from λύκος, “the

¹ Always on the coins of the Nomes of Egypt. See *Med. des Nomes de l’Egypte*, par Tôchon d’Annecy. Also on many Jewish coins of the time of the Empire.

wolf,"¹ a name of the Sun; assigning many fanciful reasons equally erroneous with that of "Apollo being worshipped at Lycopolis in Egypt," while it really originated in the Sun being the cause of light, or, as Macrobius says, because "generat exortu suo lucem, τὴν λύκην," the obsolete word λύκη being cognate with the Latin *lux* (abl. *luce*).

Fig. 2 is an inscription over the door of a church on the site of the old Corcyra, outside the modern town of Corfu :

“Αἰτή ἡ πύλη τοῦ κυρίου δίκαιοι εἰσελεύσονται ἐν αὐτῇ,
Πίστιν ἔχων βασιλείαν ἐμῶν μενέων συνέριθον
Ἑλλήνων τεμένη καὶ βωμοὺς ἐξαλαπάξας
Σοὶ μάκαρ ὑψιμέδων τὸν δ' ἱερὸν ἐκτίσας νηὸν
Χεῖρὸς ἀπ' οὐτιδανῆς Ἰοβιανὸς ἔδνον ἄνακτι.

"This is the Gate of the Lord, the righteous shall enter into it."²

"Having faith, a sovereign assistant of my zeal,
When I had destroyed the temples and altars of the Greeks,
To thee, O blessed Ruler on high, I, Jovian, built this
Sacred church, a gift to the Lord from an unworthy hand."

In this inscription the name of Jovian is written with a β,³ this letter being pronounced as *v*; the ε for αι, in δίκαιοι and in εἰσελεύσονται, is a mistake, the writer following the sound instead of the proper orthography, ε and αι having the same sound in Greek, like "ay" in English; and ι in βασιλιαν is put for ει, both being pronounced alike, as "ee" in English.

The reign of Jovian being only seven months and twenty-one days, from June 363 A.D. to February 364, it would have been difficult for the founder of this church to destroy many pagan temples and altars in so short a space of time; but if the writer of the inscription really lived, as has been supposed, in the reign of his namesake, he must have outlived him many years

¹ Like some other derivations suggested by the Greeks, as Θέος from θέω, τίθημι, etc., even adopted by some of our modern scholars. On a par with this is, "the Galli were so called from the whiteness of their skin, γάλα being the Greek for milk." (Isidor., *Orig.* ix, 2.)

² Psalm cxviii, 20.

³ The name is written Ἰοβιανός by Suidas and others.

Note.—The caricature of the Crucifixion by a Pagan, found scratched on the wall of a guard-room in the Palace of the Cæsars at Rome, may not be considered a proof of the cross having been used as a symbol in the second century; yet it was certainly intended to ridicule the known respect felt for it by the Christians, who honoured it in memory of the Crucifixion, despite its being employed by the Pagans in their most humiliating mode of execution. (*See the interesting article by Mr. Hogg, in Trans. R. S. of Literature. 2nd Ser., Vol. IX. Part 1, p. 25—43.*)

to be enabled to justify his assertions :¹ at all events he lived before the edict of Theodosius, A.D. 380, as his boast would then have been unmeaning and inappropriate, for even the Great Temple of Sarapis, at Alexandria, was not allowed to stand after the year 389. That the emperor would not have sanctioned such an inscription might be inferred from the tenour of his known edict, which professed only to abolish the disabilities under which the Christian religion had laboured, and to give equality to the Christians and pagans before the law; but some early Christian writers maintain that Jovian really shut up the temples, put an end to the sacrifices, and “ordained that Christianity should be the established religion of the empire.”² And certain it is that he shewed the most “cordial affection for Athanasius,” and did all in his power to compensate for the injuries done to him by Julian; and we may readily imagine, on the new emperor making known his thorough adherence to the faith he had always professed, how the writer of the inscription, carried away by enthusiastic zeal, might think himself justified in ascribing to him a direct interference in favour of the Christians, and the destruction of temples and altars which he was supposed to sanction. The inscription may, therefore, have been actually put up in the name of the emperor.

GARDNER WILKINSON.

Brynfield House, Glamorgan.

Jan. 7, 1871.

[*Note*.—The inscription given in my drawing of the Menvendanus Stone is copied from the rubbing; but the *facsimile* of this (on a reduced scale) will appear in a future number of the Journal.—G.W.]

¹ He was not certainly the “Jovianus, primus inter Notarios omnes,” mentioned by Ammianus Marc^s, lib. xxv, c. 8.

² Sozomen, 6, 3.

NOTES ON THE OGHAM INSCRIBED STONE AT CRICKHOWEL.

BEING desirous of making a personal examination of the Ogham inscribed stones of Wales, I was enabled to gratify my curiosity in the autumn of the past year ; among others, I had the satisfaction of a minute and careful inspection of that known as the Turpillian Stone at Crickhowel. On my visit to that place, I found the greatest difficulty in finding its whereabouts, the people at the Bear Inn, where I stopped, could give me no information about it, though I mentioned the name of the locality where the printed account stated it to have been ; after much delay and trouble, I succeeded in finding a Mr. Price, a resident of the town, who very kindly undertook to procure me the information I required, which he accordingly did, by ascertaining for me that it had been removed from the place of its original location, stated to be on the farm of Ty yn y wlad, off the road between Crickhowel and Lanbedr, to Glensk Park, the residence of Sir Joseph Bailey, M.P., about two miles from Crickhowel. Proceeding to that place, I had the satisfaction of seeing it at last, standing about half-way up the avenue, on the right-hand side, under a clump of trees. This monument has been noticed in Gough's edition of *Camden* (ii, p. 476, pl. 14, fig. 6), in Jones' *History of Brecknockshire* (ii, pl. 6, fig. 4, p. 433), in the *Archæologia* (iv, pl. 2, fig. 2, p. 19), by Mr. J. O. Westwood, in the *Arch. Camb.* (1847, p. 25), and very briefly by myself in the same. As my remarks were founded on a defective copy of the Ogham inscription, and as none of the published illustrations fairly represent it, I have now much pleasure in laying a more accurate drawing and description of this interesting monument before the members of our Association. It is a rude, undressed monolith of hard



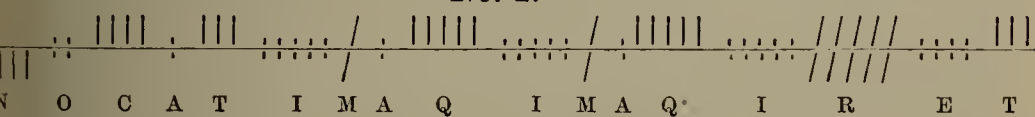
TURPILIAN STONE, BRECONSHIRE.

conglomerate, much weather worn, and standing six feet above ground, one foot seven inches by eleven inches at the bottom, and one foot four inches by four inches at the top; a large flake off the back has reduced its thickness in the upper part. Its front face bears the well-known inscription, principally in Roman capitals, with a few minuscules.

TURPILLI IC IACIT
PVVERI TRILVNI DVNOCATI.

This inscription is written vertically from the top downwards, it has been carefully described, and its peculiarities noted by Mr. Westwood; I would, however, make one remark on it, and that is, that the patronymic is most certainly a Gaedhelic one, as we find it without the prefix Du on an Ogham inscribed stone brought from Whitefield, co. of Kerry, and now deposited in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

No. 1.



N O C A T I M A Q I M A Q I R E T

(Stone of) "Nocat, the son of Mac Ret." The prefix Du, though not used in this instance, was very usual before Gaedhelic names, as Dunan, Dunchadh, Dunadach, Duinneachaidh (Ann. 4 Mas.); in fact, this last name is the Dunocat of the Welsh monument, and must be so pronounced. The Ogham inscription is as usual on the left hand angle, commencing at one foot three inches from the bottom, or rather the present ground-line, and occupying a length of two feet four inches; the characters appear to have been broadly and deeply cut, as if the engraver apprehended the obliteration of his work from the nature of his material; this I have found to be invariably the case with Irish examples; on the softer stones, the scores are broad and deep; on the hard ones, sharper and finer; this is evidence that the engravers were solicitous about the perpetuation of these memorials. The characters of

this inscription are of the exact type of the Irish Ogham letters, as follows :—

No. 2.

T U R P I L I

The inscription is much worn and damaged, the first four characters are legible, though some of the scores are faint ; the cross character, stated in the *Book of Balymote* to represent EA, and usually placed on the line or angle, is here placed below the line, or at the right-hand side of the angle ; the next character appears to have been the vowel I, two dots only of which are now legible, the rest having been lost by an injury to the angle, which in this spot is damaged ; the two letters following are legible. It cannot be doubted but that this inscription is partly bilingual, and that the Ogham characters were intended to read TURPILI or TURBILI, presuming, as I think we must do, that the cross character was intended to represent P ; its being placed below the line favours the idea of its being a consonant in this case. I have been long of opinion that the value assigned to this symbol in the *Book of Balymote* cannot always be relied on ; in the majority of instances where it occurs on stone monuments, it is placed between vowels of similar sounds. I have found it on thirteen Irish and one Scottish monument ; in the majority of the cases it occurs between vowels, as EXA . OXI . AXI . AXE . IXI . AXA. In these instances, if the symbol represented the diphthong EA, it could exert no possible power in the words in which it occurs ; future discoveries may enable us to determine the true value of this symbol, in Ogham inscriptions.

The name of the individual commemorated on this stone, though of a Gaedhelic type, I have not been able to identify in its present form of TURPIL. Names with the prefix Tor or Tur (as these vowels are commutable in Gaedhelic), are very usual, as TORBACH, TURLOGH, TURCAN, TORPAD, TORPTHA (*Annals 4 Masters*). The word TOR in Gaedhelic signifies a prince or head chief.

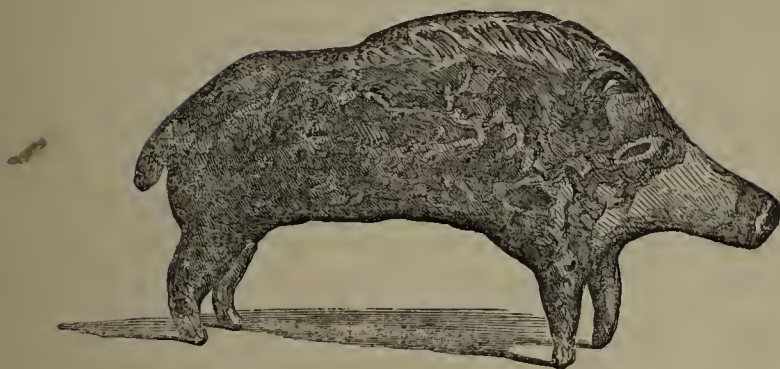
Ogham inscribed monuments bearing but the name of the individual commemorated, in the genitive case, are very usual in Ireland ; Wales presents us with another example in the Lanfechan stone. The consideration of those bilingual inscriptions is an interesting one that may legitimately raise many important questions. For instance, we may inquire as to the execution of both legends at the same time, and by the same hand ; if we believe that such was the case, the conclusion is inevitable that both characters were understood and used at the same period that the Roman letters were superseding the Ogham, but had not become in general use, and that the name in Ogham was added for the benefit of those acquainted with that character, but who had not learned the Roman letters and language.

On the other hand, it may be assumed that the original inscription consisted of the Ogham letters only, the Roman being added by a descendant at a time when the former had fallen into disuse ; the motive being to preserve more fully the name and connexions of an ancestor, in the newly adopted letters and language. From continued examinations of the inscribed stones of Wales and Cornwall, hitherto known as Romano-British monuments, the conviction has been irresistibly forced on my mind that they are not the work of the Cymry, but the memorials of a Gaedhelic race who preceded that people in the occupation of Western Britain,—a race who, under the tribe-names of Silures, Damnoni, Ordovices, etc., resisted the Romans, were subdued, and settled down under the government of that people, adopting their letters and language ; their subjugation by the Cymry from the north having taken place long after the departure of the Romans. This preoccupation has been fully demonstrated by the Rev. Basil Jones in his *Vestiges of the Gaedhil in Gwyned*. He has not, however, touched upon the monumental evidence which is both powerful and conclusive. Having written to Sir Joseph Bailey some inquiries respecting the removal of the monument, he has kindly sent me the following

information, that the stone was not on the farm of Ty yn y wlad, as stated by Jones and others, but on a farm of his own called Wern y Butler, adjoining the former; that it was placed as a foot-stone across a ditch, and in that position was entirely neglected, and hourly subjected to injury. Seeing the archæological value of the monument, and its precarious and neglected position, he considered it prudent to place it in a situation of safety by removing it to Glenusk Park, where it is sufficiently near its former site to maintain its local interest. I would, however, suggest to Sir Joseph the importance of removing it from under the trees, the continual dripping from which in wet weather, and the humid atmosphere at all times generated by them, will inevitably act on the stone, softening and disintegrating the surface, and consequently defacing the inscriptions, already much weather-worn. If not placed entirely under cover, it should certainly be removed from the immediate neighbourhood of trees and shrubs.

RICHARD ROLT BRASH, M.R.I.A.

BRONZE BOAR.



THIS bronze here represented, full size, from a drawing by Arthur Gore, Esq., of Melksham, was found some years ago within an ancient work in Montgomeryshire, called Gaer-fawr, near Welshpool. Under what circumstances it was first discovered, and whether associated with any other remains, has not been handed down. Even the work in which it was found has furnished subject of discussion as to its origin, whether it is to be assigned to the Romans or to an earlier or later race. The name may be thought to favour the opinion of those who call it Roman; but Professor Babington, who has examined it while investigating the lines of Roman roads of the district, thinks it must be assigned to that class of works usually called British, or by some Celtic: at any rate a Roman road runs very near it. Nor is the actual site of the discovery of essential importance in determining the character of the article found, as accident may have conveyed it to the spot. Such is the well known instance of the little Phœnician bronze bull found in West Cornwall, which some considered a strong argument for the Phœnician occupation of that part of England; whereas the more natural explanation would have been that it was probably dropped by some Roman soldier or any other visitor of the district.

The question, therefore, as to the Roman or other character of Gaer-vawr is of small importance in determining that of this little bronze figure, which speaks too plainly for itself. There are none of the rude outlines of animal form so common in Celtic work, but instead thereof a wonderful amount of fidelity and spirit found in good productions of Roman art. There will not, probably, then be two opinions as to the origin of this bronze boar. Independent of this is the fact that the Twentieth Legion, so long settled at Deva, assumed this animal as their badge; so that taking into consideration the circumstance of its being found within the military district of which Deva was the headquarters, and also in a fortified work, it is at least not improbable that we have before us an actual relic of a soldier of that legion. But although thus supposed to be purely Roman, this little boar may reflect a Celtic element under its Romanised form; for there can be little doubt that this animal had been adopted by the Gauls as their badge long before the existence of the legion. Thus it is found on a very large section of early Gaulish coins, the reverses of which are boars in the same position as in the cut, with some object or other underneath it. A still probably older example is that of the figure of this animal rudely engraved on the under side of the covering stone of the dolmen at Locmariaker, near Auray, known as the "Merchant's Table"; and which it is to be regretted has not yet been delineated in any English, and, it is believed, in any French notice of the monuments of that district.

In the British Museum are five bronze boars which were found at Hounslow, and have been noticed in the second series of the *Archæologia* (ii, pp. 91-92), and which Mr. Franks considers to be Celtic work, and anterior to the Roman occupation of this island. Nothing can be ruder than these little bronzes, one of which only is distinguished as a boar by the bristles on its back and shoulders, represented by little round knobs placed at intervals. The five are of different sizes, and

one of them has the remains of rings on its back, by which it was probably suspended. Whether these were mere personal ornaments, or connected with any superstition, is uncertain. All that can be certified of them is that they are not of Roman work, and are, no doubt, Celtic, and probably not bad representations of the real animal of that time, the descendants of which may have, perhaps, been seen in these islands some fifty years since, in the long, gaunt, greyhound like animal which, but for its snout, would hardly be recognizable as a specimen of the *genus porcinum*. On the other hand, the animal faithfully represented by the Gaer-fawr bronze would almost pass muster at the present time in the market.

But in addition to these Gaulish or Celtic boars others have at various times been found, and which have not been assigned to Roman workmen: thus, in the early part of the last century one was found in Burgundy which measured $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad. This, however, was remarkable for having two small horns projecting from the forehead; and as in the same district were found two bronze bulls of about the same size, and adorned with the same appendages, it may have been, as Caylus suggests, connected with some native religious cult. The same author mentions other examples, one of which was so rude and early in character that he considered it Etruscan work; while another, found in Crete, was evidently, from its finish, the work of some Greek artist. Figures of these last will be found in his *Recueil des Antiquités*, vol. v, Plates 15 and 27. The boar found in Burgundy measured $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, being about 1 inch more than that from Montgomeryshire.

It is, then, not unlikely that a Gaulish badge may have been adopted by the Twentieth Legion, which was sent over to Britain by Claudius, and remained here until the final abandonment of the island by the Romans. That it embraced within its numbers many Gaulish soldiers is far from improbable; and its being stationed so long at Deva, to hold, as it were, in order

the inhabitants of North Wales, may fairly confirm this suggestion. Gaulish soldiers would probably have been least obnoxious to the natives, without risk of a dangerous fraternisation. We know from the *Notitia* that the Roman legions who held North Britain and along the line of the Wall, were composed mostly of the European races, and a few of African and Asiatic ones, while from inscribed stones we have the names and countries of many of the officers. Thus the Gauls were in Cumberland, Kent, in Scotland, and elsewhere; and Julius Vitalis, the *Fabriciensis* of this Twentieth Legion, was a Gaul, although a Belgic one, according to an inscription found near Bath. (See Wright's *Celt, Roman, and Saxon*). Another Gaul, who belonged to the Second Legion, was also buried at Bath; other Gaulish officers at York. Then, again, we find a detachment of the Twentieth Legion at the Roman Wall, where they have left, among other records, their emblem of the boar in stone, but represented running, and not standing, as in our bronze one; while in the same locality the fourth cohort of the Gauls were also stationed, and who may have formed a portion of the legion. There is, then, abundant evidence of the number of Gauls serving in the Roman legions; and as the twentieth was one of the first that was sent into this island, it would have been more easily transferred hither from its station in Gaul than from the other side of the Alps. The fact, then, that the boar was the badge of the legion as well as of a large portion of the Gauls, may, perhaps, be explained by the suggestion that the Gaulish soldiers formed a considerable, if not the most important, element in that legion.

It only remains to notice how this bronze figure was connected with the legion; that is, whether it was used as a kind of small ensign, or was the ornamental crest of a helmet. In the museum of the Palace of St. Germain en Laye there was before the late Prussian occupation, and it is to be hoped is still there, a bronze boar of somewhat similar form, except that the four legs are more

stretched out than in the Gaer-vawr specimen. It is nearly nine inches long. The lower part has been pierced with a small circular hole evidently intended for the admission of a shaft, thus forming a military ensign, as it is called by M. de Mortellet in his *Matériaux pour l'Histoire de l'Homme*. The dimensions were then very different from this specimen; although the difference presents no great difficulty, as Caylus, in the fifth volume of his *Recueil* (plate xcii), gives the figure of a bronze goat, pierced exactly like the boar in the museum of St. Germain, and which was, therefore, meant to be fixed on a slight pole. This goat, about the same in length as our boar, is by him unhesitatingly termed a military ensign.

The size, therefore, in the present instance is no argument against the theory that this small boar may have served as an ensign to some small division of a legion; but the fact of its being pierced *longitudinally* under its lower side, and not perforated as the two figures just alluded to, does seem to point out the other purpose, namely that of having surmounted a helmet. Objection may, perhaps, be made that it is too small even for this use; for then there would be nothing very formidable in its appearance, and yet we read of the dread inspiring crests of Homeric heroes. But Roman helmets, at least such as have been found in this country, present no indications of having been so furnished. Some are quite plain; others have only a very small knob on the top, much less even than this bronze boar. Others, again, are surmounted with a slight ridge; and there is at present one in the British Museum so furnished, the ridge of which, or rather the remains of which, would have exactly fitted into the cavity in the under side of this figure; as if, in fact, the two had originally formed one piece. Other suggestions have been made; but the only two that may be considered satisfactory, are of its having been part of an ensign or of a helmet. The latter one will probably be preferred.

E. L. BARNWELL.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PARK CWM TUMULUS.

*(From the Journal of the Ethnological Society of London,
for January 1871.)*

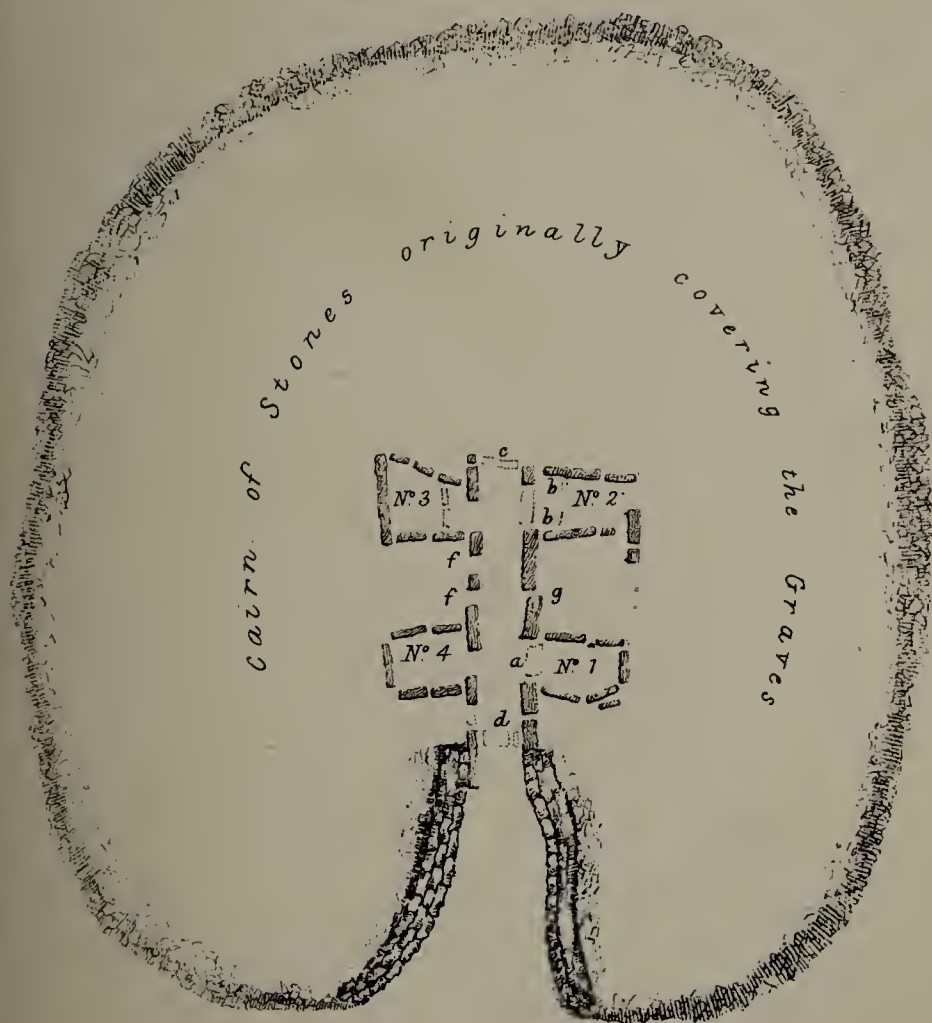
THE Park Cwm cairn is situated on the property of my friend Mr. Vivian, in the parish of Penmaen, and in the celebrated peninsula of Gower. In the spring of 1869 Mr. Vivian was making a new road; and for that purpose the workmen attacked a heap of stones, which stood conveniently, and the true nature of which was not then suspected. After removing a certain portion of the cairn on the north side, the men came upon some large upright stones forming a cell or chamber, and in the chamber they found portions of a skeleton. Upon this being reported to Mr. Vivian, he at once ordered that no more of the cairn should be removed, and he asked me to come down and see it explored.

The "Red Lady of Paviland," and the successful researches of Col. Wood in the bone-caves along the coast have made the peninsula of Gower extremely interesting to archæologists.

I gladly, therefore, accepted my friend's invitation. We drove to the spot early in the morning, on Saturday, 14th August, 1869, accompanied by a party from the Cambrian Archæological Society, under the guidance of their President, Lord Dunraven, and at once commenced operations.

The cairn is situated in a beautiful woody comb dell, about a mile from the sea, and almost at the foot of the small cave known as Cat Hole.

It occupied an oblong area of about 60 feet in length by 50 ft. in width, and was, when first noticed, about 5 ft. in height. The general design of the building will be seen from the plan (pl. xxvii). The direction of the cairn was north and south, the entrance, as usual, being to the south.



Scale 16 Feet to 1 Inch

The entrance itself was funnel-shaped, 16 feet in length, and 12 in width at the entrance, gradually contracting to 3 feet 6 inches. The sides were neatly built of flat stones, placed on their broadsides, and presenting the narrow edges externally. The walls are not perpendicular, but slope or batter outwards.

The central passage or avenue connecting the chambers is 17 feet long, with a uniform width of 3 feet. The sides were formed of ten large stones; but it is probable that there were originally eleven. They did not fit one another very well; but the interspaces were built up by small flat stones, arranged as in the entrance walls. The cairn itself extended some distance beyond the avenue towards the north. At each end of this passage, and at right angles to it, are two square or somewhat oblong chambers. The first (No. 1) was about 3 feet in width. Where it joined the central passage was a sill-stone (*a*). The sides were each formed of two large stones; and there can, I think, be little doubt that it was originally closed by a fifth. In this chamber we found remains of three, if not of four, skeletons, and one fragment of pottery.

The second chamber (No. 2) is 6 feet in length, by about 2 feet 6 inches in breadth, and closely resembles the first, but is imperfectly divided into two unequal parts by two low stones (*b, b*). This chamber contained the remains of two skeletons.

The third chamber much resembled the second, and, like it, was imperfectly divided.

The fourth, on the contrary, like the first, had no division; it had been somewhat disturbed, as was also the case with the second, by the roots of an ash.

At each end of the central passage was a long sill-stone (*c, d*). The large stones forming the central passage and side chambers were very irregular in height; and we saw no sign of any covering slabs. The interspaces (*f, f*) were filled up with stones and earth—the latter probably arising from decomposed leaves, etc., and quite unlike the natural soil of the cwm, both in colour and character.

In all cases the large stones were placed with their flatter sides inwards. On the outside they were very irregular ; none of them were at all worked.

The upper part of the cairn had been removed long ago, and the upper parts of the large stones had been long exposed.

It also appeared to me that the tumulus had been opened at some previous period, although Mr. Vivian did not feel satisfied upon this point. The bones were much broken, and in no regular arrangement. There appeared to be at least twenty skeletons. The bones were very tender ; and the skulls, unfortunately, were crushed into small fragments. The teeth, as usual, were ground flat, and showed no trace of decay.

The only bones of other animals were a tooth, I believe, of a deer, found in the space on the east side, at the spot marked *g*, and a few pig's teeth, which occurred in the entrance. Close to the sillstone marked *a*, we found some fragments of pottery ; but throughout the mound we met with no ornament or implement of any kind, no trace of metal, nor a single bit of worked flint.

Mr. Vivian submitted the bones to Mr. Douglas, whose report is subjoined.

It appears, therefore, that this tumulus resembles, in its internal construction, the one at Stoney Littleton, in the parish of Wellow, Somersetshire, which was described by Sir Richard Colt Hoare in the nineteenth volume of the *Archæologia*. The Stoney Littleton tumulus, however, had three transepts, whereas ours had only two. In this respect it resembled the one at Uley, in Gloucestershire (see Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society's *Proceedings*, 1858, vol. viii, p. 51).

J. LUBBOCK.

REPORT OF DR. D. M. DOUGLAS ON BONES FROM THE
PARK CWM TUMULUS.

Hafod Villa, 24th August, 1869.

DEAR SIR,—I have examined the interesting relics which you kindly sent to me for inspection.

I found that they represented the distinctive remains of twenty-four individuals: several of them, I have reason to believe, were females. They were all adults, excepting, I think, three, who were children, probably from eight to ten years of age. One individual had evidently arrived at extreme old age; another perhaps was sixty or seventy years old, and the rest comparatively young—say twenty-five to forty-five years respectively.

There are the remains of two remarkable skeletons: one must have been of gigantic proportions. I was much struck with the enormous thickness of some of the skulls, which are much thicker than those we find in the present age.

The teeth are wonderfully preserved, very good and regular; there are only two that exhibited signs of decay during life. The bones are well-formed; and the food must have contained considerable quantities of phosphate of lime.

The very comminuted state of the bones rendered the examination difficult, and it was impossible to arrive at a precise conclusion.

Case No. 1 contains distinctive portions of the remains of six individuals—probably four males and one female, and a young person.

Enclosed separately will be found:—A considerable number of teeth (I think I can make up five distinct sets almost complete, and all in excellent preservation); a portion of the shaft of a femur, the head of another, and portions of a very thick skull—the remains of a male of very considerable proportions.

Case No. 2 contains those of two individuals, male and female probably: enclosed separately are the portions of a very thick skull.

Case No. 3 contains those of at least ten individuals,¹ one of whom, I should say, had reached an extreme age: enclosed separately are the condyloid ends of two femurs, representing a skeleton of gigantic size, and a portion of a thick skull.

Case No. 4 contains those of four individuals: this case possesses nothing of any note.

Case No. 5 contains those of two individuals. These bones

¹ These bones were found in the central avenue.

appear to me to be of far greater antiquity than any of the others, and seem to have been a distinct interment, probably male and female. Judging from the various stages of decay in some of the other cases, I am strongly of opinion that the interments took place at different intervals.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) D. MORTON DOUGLAS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.L.

Explanation of Plate XXVII.—Plan of the Park Cwm Tumulus, in the Peninsula of Gower, Glamorganshire—the property of H. H. Vivian, Esq., M.P. Scale 16 feet to 1 inch.

THE KENFIG CHARTERS.

IN the lower part of the county of Glamorgan, almost upon the shore of the sea, and within sight of the tower of Margam, stand a very rustic church, a fragment of a castle, and a few scattered cottages, giving harbour to a poor and scanty population of less than three hundred persons. There is also a large and deep pool of fresh water, though close to the sea; and around are hillocks of sand, utterly barren, and heaped up, in these latter centuries, by the unfriendly south-west wind. Such is the parliamentary and municipal borough of Kenfig, for, all decayed and waste as it has become, it has a history, and still retains distinctions coveted by towns with which, in property and population, it is quite unworthy to be named.

The history of Kenfig commences with the Norman conquest of Glamorgan. That it is really of far older date is probable enough, for it is a parish, and its name is doubtless Welsh: moreover, it is traversed by a causeway known locally as Heol-y-Sheet and Heol-las, now, indeed, but little trodden; but which has upon its course some evidence of Roman occupation, and was, no doubt, a part of the great *Via Maritima* which connected *Tibia Amnis* and *Bovium* with *Nidum* and *Maridunum*, and

may itself have been a reconstruction and unification of a chain of earlier British trackways.

Kenfig is reputed by the Welsh to have been a private possession of Jestyn ap Gwrgan, which is exceedingly probable, seeing that in the general settlement it was reserved by the Earls of Gloucester, lords of Glamorgan, as their private demesne; and was by them, at a very early period, erected into a borough together with Cardiff, Cowbridge, Neath, Avan, and Llantrissant. A castle was in those days a necessary adjunct to a Welsh borough town, and at Kenfig a castle was accordingly built. The Register of Neath Abbey, cited by Sir E. Stradling, attributes the castle to William, son of Robert the Consul, who died 1183. Rees Meyrick says that he also built here "a town for merchandize upon the sea-bank." The name, as a surname, occurs 43 Henry III, Thomas de Kenefeg being one of the king's masons employed at Windsor. (Issue Rolls, p. 45.) Archbishop Peckham's Register shews Robert de St. Fagan's to have been admitted vicar of Kenfig "pridie Id. Martii" (14th March), 1289, on the presentation of the Abbot of Tewkesbury. It appears also, from the Plea Rolls of 36 Henry VIII, that Griffith ap Ievan was then vicar:

The charter of King John to Margam (8 John, *N. Monast.*, v, 741), confirming previous gifts, enumerates one by R[obert] Earl of Gloucester, and William his son, of lands between Avene and Kenfig, and a burgage in Kenfig; and another by the burgesses and free men of Kenfig, of whatever they have either in or out of the town. There is also a gift by Morgan, the son of Oenon, and "Havedhaloch," of whatever is contained between Kenefeg and Baytham; also by Gistelard and his heirs, of the land which Gistelard held outside of Kenfig,—donations possibly represented by two items in the schedule of property at the Dissolution, "of rents of tenants by copy of court-roll and by indenture, £5 : 16 : 7 per ann.; and "rents of tithe in Kenfig, £5 : 16 : 8." Also the records of Tewkesbury Abbey shew that Henry Thufard, clerk, had license from Earl William to found and build

at "Keneseegg" (Kenfig) the church of St. James; and Nicholas, Bishop of Llandaff, 1149-1183, confirmed to Kenfig the church of St. James, with the chapel of St. John in the same town, and the chapel of "Corneli que est in villa Thom." Also in 1207 the Abbot of Margam gave a hundred marcs and two good horses for the lands of the Welsh in the territory of Kenfig, in perpetual alms, whence thirty shillings per ann. were wont to be paid to the king (*Rot. de Finibus*, 9 John); and in the same year the monks pacified the king by a payment of fifty marcs on account of the above. (Close Roll, 9 John, M. 14.) Also among the miscellaneous charters in the *Monasticon* is one by which the Bishop of Llandaff gives to the House of Margam the church of Kenfig with the chapels, lands, etc., Margam paying to Tewkesbury annually ten marcs (*N. Mon.*, ii, 67, 77), a gift which probably led to the dispute between the Bishop of Llandaff and Margam, the particulars of which are recorded in the Harleian Charter, 75A 27, of 23rd John (1322). Michael Tusard, of Kenfig, occurs in a convention with Margam, probably about the end of the thirteenth century. (Harl. Chart. 75A, 41.)

The earliest charter preserved at Kenfig is one of Thomas le Despenser, 20th R. III; but that recites one by Edward his father, which was, no doubt, a repetition of others of earlier date, but now lost. In the inquisition on the estate of Gilbert Earl of Gloucester, 24 Edw. I, the manor; and in that on Joan, his countess, in 35 Edw. I, the town and castle of Kenfig are included. An entry on the Close Roll of 12 March, 8 Ed. II (1315), addressed to Bartholomew de Badlesmere as Custos of Glamorgan, mentions the petition of Lysan de Avene, stating that during a recent Welsh insurrection he defended Kenfig Castle at a cost of above forty marcs, and asking compensation. As Lysan was in truth defending his own lands, the king allowed him twenty marcs only, which Badlesmere was to pay him. (C. R., 8 Edw. II, M. 13.)

The parish contains about 1,550 acres, of which about

one half are cultivated, and one half sand-hills blown up, it is said, in the sixteenth century, and which do not appear to be on the increase.

By the old constitution the government is vested in a portreeve, recorder, and aldermen. The lordship of Kenfig contains Kenfig parish, or Lower Kenfig, part of Trissaint, and Upper Kenfig in the parish of Margam; and its jurisdiction extended over the sub-manors of North and South Cornellau and Sker-vawr. By its earlier parliamentary constitution it was, with Aberavan, Cowbridge, Llantrissant, Loughor, Neath, and Swansea, contributory to Cardiff. It is now contributory to Swansea with Aberavan, Loughor, and Neath.

The Town Hall, in the wall of which, in an iron safe, the charters are lodged, is a first floor, modern, of no pretensions, entered by an exterior stair, and much like the "church houses" of the county. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and hence the parish has the alias of "Mawdlam." The other church, probably that already mentioned as founded by Henry Thufard under license from Earl William, and dedicated to St. James, stood about three hundred yards south of the castle, where are the remains of the burial-ground. The church was swallowed up by the sand, and taken down. The sand has also enveloped the castle, of which only a small fragment is visible. The names of two Constables of the Castle have been preserved. "Ernauldus Constabularius de Kenef" witnesses a donation by Wrunn fil. Blethyn to the church of Margam in or about 1190 [Harl. Charter 75 B. 10]; and the Patent Roll, 1 Henry IV, p. 8, m. 12, contains a confirmation of a deed by Thomas Lord Dispenser, dated 21 Oct. 19 Richard II, appointing Thomas Stradling Constable of Kenfig Castle for life, with an annual fee of ten shillings from the exchequer of Cardiff.

The Abbey lands in Kenfig were granted to Sir Rice Mansell, 28 June, 1546, at a yearly rent of 12s., and in his descendants they have since remained. [*Report of Keeper of the Records*, ii, p. 274.] The Patent Roll,

38 Henry VIII, Pt. I, m. 5-6, says Sir Rice had the manor; but the succession seems to have remained in the Lords of Glamorgan, and afterwards in the Earls of Pembroke, whose descendants probably sold it to the Mansells. [Floyd.]

Skер, an extra parochial district, lies on the south-east border of the parish.

The documents preserved in the municipal chest are nine in number. 1. The charter of Thomas Lord le Despenser, dated 16 Feb., 20 R. II [1397]. 2. The charter of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, dated 1 May, 9 H. V [1421]. 3. The charter of Isabella, Countess of Worcester, dated 1 May, 1 H. VI [1423]. 4. The ordinance of Kenfig, 4 Ed. III. A roll $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad by 16 feet long, composed of seven strips of parchment stitched together. The original is lost. This is an early translation into English. 5. A copy of the same translation, also on a parchment roll. 6. A Presentment or Survey of the Lordship, Manor, Town, and Borough of Kenfig, taken in 1660. A parchment roll of five folios, in English, and probably original. 7. A copy, a parchment roll. 8. A translation of the charter of Lord Thomas, on paper, in a modern hand. 9. An abstract of the charter of Countess Isabella, in English; probably of the date of Geo. I or II.

1.—The charter of Thomas le Despenser.

Thomas, sixth Lord le Despenser by writ, was the youngest son of Edward, son of Edward, son of Hugh le Despenser the younger, who married Eleanor, sister and coheir of Gilbert de Clare, the last Earl of Gloucester, by whom the Despensers became Lords of Glamorgan. Eleanor, who died 2 kal. Jul. [30th June], 1337, married secondly W. la Zouch, who died 1 March, 1335.

Lord Thomas attached himself to Richard II, with whom he served in Ireland in the latter part of 1394 [18 R. II]. This, however, did not prevent him from an arrest about two years later on a charge of high treason. Dugdale, who mentions, does not explain this

event, which must have occurred soon after the date of the charter, evidently granted when he came of age. The charge seems to have been made under some misapprehension, for, on the death of the Duke of Gloucester, in 1397, he was created Earl of Gloucester, regardless of the claims of Humphrey, Duke Thomas's son, then alive. Also, the disabilities of the family were again removed by Parliament, and he was reinstated in his ancestral place. His prosperity, however, was brief. On the accession of H. IV, 1399, he was degraded in Parliament, and, being taken prisoner at Bristol, was beheaded by the populace. He was afterwards attainted and his estates forfeited.

Lord Thomas married Constance, daughter of Edmond of Langley, Duke of York, and among the estates allotted to her in dower occur the "Castle and Town of Kenfig." Their children were—1, Richard, the last male of the house of Despenser, who died 7th October, 1414, aged 18, childless, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Rafe Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland; 2, Elizabeth, who died young at Cardiff, and was buried in St. Mary's Church there; 3, Isabella, whose charter follows.

Of the witnesses to Lord Thomas's charter, the Lord John St. John, then sheriff, was of Fonmon, Sir William Stradelyng of St. Donats, John Basset of Beaupré, and Robert Walsh of Llandough by Cowbridge. John le Aur or Eyr occurs in a Berkerolles charter in 1411, and in another connected with Coyty of the same year a John le Aur or Eyre and Joan, his wife, probably a Cantilupe, held Cantleston, Newton Nottage, South Cornellau, and Llanmihangel, 7 Hen. VI.

The recited charter of Edward le Despenser, fifth baron, and father of Thomas, is dated 14 May, 34 Edw. III [1360]. The witnesses are Thomas, abbot of Neath, Dom. John de Coventre, archdeacon of Llandaff and custos of the lordship of Glamorgan and Morgan, the Lord Richard de Thurberville [of Coyty], John le Norreis [of Penlline], who witnessed charters of 1341

and 1372, and possibly others, but John was a common name in the family; John de la Sere probably was Le Sore of St. Fagan's [*New Mon.*, v, 259], and Elias Basset [of St. Hilary].

Edward le Despenser, born in 1336, was summoned to Parliament 15 Dec., 31 Edw. III, 1357, to 6 Oct., 46 Edw. III, 1372, and died 1375. He was, therefore, twenty-three years old when he conceded the charter, and he had just succeeded to the lordship on the death of his uncle in the preceding year.

His mother Anne, daughter of Henry Lord Ferrars, surviving her husband, was guardian of two parts of the lordship from the death of her brother-in-law to the majority of her son. The other third was held in dower by Elizabeth de Montacute, widow of the young lord's uncle. Anne le Despenser, as guardian, granted a release to the Abbot of Margam, dated Cardiff, 17 Feb., 28 Edw. III [Harl. Charters, 75 B. 45].

There is another charter by this Lord Edward, of which the original is extant, dated Cardiff, 20th April, 1373. It is granted to the contiguous borough of Aberavan, but refers incidentally to the liberties granted to Kenfig. [*Arch. Camb.*, third series, vol. xiii, p. 41].

*Charter of Thomas le Despenser, Lord of Glamorgan,
16 Feby., 20 Rich. II [1397].*

Thomas le despenser filius et heres domini Edwardi le despenser et domine Elizabeth consortis sue dominus Glamorgancie et Morgancie Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos hoc presens scriptum pervenerit salutem Noveritis nos inspexisse confirmacionem bone memorie domini Edwardi patris nostri nuper domini Glamorgancie et Morgancie quam fecit burgensibus nostris de Kenfeg de libertatibus eorum in hec verba

Edwardus le despenser dominus Glamorgancie et Morgancie omnibus ballivis et ministris nostris ac aliis fidelibus presentem cartam inspecturis salutem in domino sempiternam

Sciatis quod de gracia nostri speciali dedimus concessimus burgensibus nostris ville nostre de Kenfeg omnes libertates subscriptas imperpetuum videlicet quod ipsi et heredes sui quieti et liberi sint de thelonio muragio pontagio pavagio et terragio kayagio et picagio et aliis diversis custumis et consuetudinibus per totum dominium nostrum tam in Anglia quam in Wallia

Et quod ipsi eligere debeant annuatim ballivos nostros de burgensibus nostris eiusdem ville videlicet tres prepositos de quibus Vicecomes Glamorgancie seu Constabularius castri nostri de Kenfeg unum recipiet ad voluntatem suam duos ballivos ex quibus prepositus recipiet unum et duos tastatores cervisie qui debent recipi et iurari in castello nostro de Kenfeg coram vicecomite seu constabulario eiusdem castri ad bene et fideliter faciendum quecumque ad officia sua pertinencia Et quod idem prepositus onerari debent in compoto suo de exitibus ballivie eorum Et eciam predictus prepositus et ballivus qui pro tempore fuerint pro serviciis suis de redditu unius burgagii sint quilibet eorum quietus per annum Concessimus eciam predictis burgensibus nostris quod de omnibus merchandisis tam per terram quam per aquam ad predictam villam venientibus seu transeuntibus demonstratio primo fiet constabulario nostro predicto seu preposito ville priusquam aliquid inde sit venditum seu remotum sub pena qua decet

Et quod nullus de burgensibus nostris capi nec imprisonari debeat in castro nostro predicto pro aliquibus eos tangentibus dum manucapcionem seu plegiagium extra pontem castri predicti seu portam possent invenire nisi in casu felonie cum manu opere tantum capti fuerint seu pro aliquibus nos aut familias nostras specialiter tangentibus Et de omnibus rebus infra libertatem ville nostre predictae factis prefatos burgenses tenementa et catalla eorum tangentes unde inquisicio capi debeat quod illa inquisicio sit terminata per intrinsecos eiusdem ville et non per alios Concessimus in super eisdem burgensibus nostris quod ipsi nec heredes sui esse non debeant receptores Denariorum nostrorum nisi tantum de denariis exeuntibus de ballivia prepositatus ville nostre predictae nec distringi debeant ad blada carnes vina seu alia victualia nostra contra eorum voluntatem emendum sed quod liberi sint per libertates eorum vendere omnia que habent vendenda cuicumque et quibuscunque et quo tempore voluerint absque aliquo impedimento Preterea concessimus prefatis burgensibus nostris quod ipsi et heredes sui libere legare possent omnia burgagia sua per ipsos adquisita tam de tenementis quam de redditibus cuicumque et quibuscunque voluerint ad voluntatem ipsorum

Et quod iidem burgenses nostri distringi non debeant exire antiquas bundas libertatis ville predictae contra eorum voluntatem ad aliquid faciendum Et tales sunt bunde libertatis eorum videlicet inter locum vocatum Newdich et Taddulcrosse et quamdam divisam ducentam de Newdich usque Taddulcrosse inter terram Abbathie de Margan et terram Abbathie de Teokesburie in parte orientali et quendam rivulum vocatum Blaklaak qui solebat

currere de aqua australi usque aquam borialem de Kenfeg in parte occidentali et medietate cursus aque de Kenfeg in parte boriali a Howlotesford currentis ad mare et Regiam viam ducentem de Taddulcrosse ad crucem et sic de dicta cruce usque Blaklaak in parte australi Et quod nullus extraneus extra nundinas vel forum infra bundas predictas aliquas merchandisas de aliquo extraneo emat nisi tantum de burgensibus nostris eiusdem ville preter gentiles homines de Glamorgancie et Morgancie pro victualibus eorum et non racione merchandie Nec aliquis teneat seldam apertam de aliquibus merchandis nec tabernam nec Corf faciet in villa nostra predicta nisi fuerit cum predictis burgensibus nostris lotantus et escotantus et infra guldam mercatoris ipsorum receptus Nec non concessimus eisdem burgensibus nostris quod ipsi et heredes sui guldam inter eos facere possint quo tempore et quandocunque voluerint ad proficuum ipsorum Et quod distringi non debeant pro debito alicuius nisi debitores aut plegii pro eodem fuerint Et quod nullus ballivus seu minister noster colore ballivie sue sumoniciones seu attachiamenta faciet nec infra bundas predictas districtionem capiet nisi tantum constabularius predictus et ballivus eiusdem ville qui per ipsos burgenses electi fuerint Insuper concessimus prefatis burgensibus nostris quod omnes mercatores tam Pannarii Cerdones Pelliparii et Cirotecarii quam alii diversi qui ex empcone et vendicione vivant infra dominium nostrum Glamorgancie et Morgancie residere debeant in villis de burgh et non upland Et quod omni modas merchandisas faciant in nundinis foris et villis de burg et non alibi Et eciam omnes mercatores cum eorum merchandis alibi non transiant quam per regales *vicos* (?) et per villas de burgh Ita quod nos nec heredes nostri tolnetum nostrum nec aliquas custumas nobis debitas aliquo tempore amittamus

Et quod predicti burgenses nostri nec eorum heredes aliquam vigilacionem faciant nec aliquem fugitivum in aliqua ecclesia custodiant extra muros ville nostre predictae

Concessimus vero predictis burgensibus nostris quod per ordinationem constabularii predicti ordinationes et clamaciones libere facere possint de assisa panis et cervicie et aliis diversis rebus ad voluntatem eorum eandem villam tangencibus quandocunque necesse fuerit ad emendacionem illius ville et proficuum populi Nolentes quod iidem burgenses nostri sint ligati per ordinationes et clamaciones in comitatu nostro Glamorgancie aliquo tempore facta Preterea concessimus prefatis burgensibus nostris quod due nundine sint in eadem villa nostra quolibet anno sicut esse solebant tempore antecessorum nostrorum videlicet nundine quae incipiunt in vigilia Sti. Jacobi apostoli durante per octo die

sequentes In quibus vero nundinis predictus constabularius seu prepositus capiet tolnetum nostrum et alias custumas nobis debitas et quod de cetero in eisdem nundinis predictus constabularius seu prepositus teneat omnia placita corone de omnibus felonis infra bundas libertatis eiusdem ville durantibus illis nundinis factis ac alia placita de transgressionibus debitis et convencionibus et aliis diversis contractis ubicunque fuerint factis Et concessimus predictis burgensibus quod durantibus predictis nundinis nullus mercator aliquas merchandisas emat vel vendet extra illas nundinas inter Rempny et Polthecanan sub forisfactura earum merchandisarum et gravi amerciamiento et alie nundine sunt die Martis in septimana Penticostis que nundine quiete sint de tolneto tamen in vigilia et in die sequenti

Concessimus insuper prefatis burgensibus nostris quod constabularius seu prepositus ville nostre predictae teneat placita vocata Pepoudres de die in diem quodocunque necesse fuerit Et omnia alia placita terminentur de mense in mensem coram Vicecomite Glamorgancie in curia ville nostre predictae

Concessimus etiam quod constabularius noster de Kenfig qui pro tempore fuerit de cetero faciet officium Coronatoris de omnibus infortuniis infra libertatem predictam contingentibus Preterea concessimus prefatis burgensibus nostris quod ipsi et heredes sui habeant communem pasturam in communibus pasturis quibus usi fuerint ex antiquo pro averiis suis pasturandis et aliis aisiamentis in eisdem habendis prout habere solebant tempore antecessorum nostrorum Nos autem donaciones et concessiones predictas ratas habentes et gratas eas pro nobis et heredibus nostris predictis burgensibus nostris concedimus et confirmamus eas que tenore presencium innotamus Volentes et concedentes pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod carta predicta in omnibus et singulis articulis suis imperpetuum firmiter et immobiliter observetur

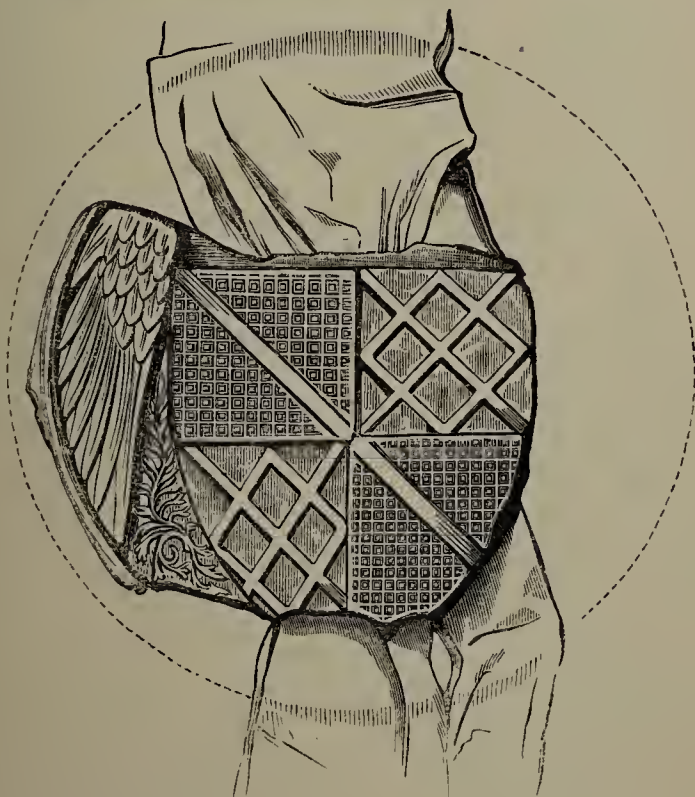
Eciam si aliqui articuli in eadem carta contenti huc usque forsitan non fuerint observati In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum Cancellarie nostre de Kaerdyf duximus apponendum Hiis testibus venerabilibus patris Henrico abbate de Margan Thoma abbate de Neth domino Johanne de Coventre archidiacono Landavensis et custode domini Glamorgancie et Morgancie dominis Ricardo de Thurberville Johanne le Norreis Johanne de la Seer Elya Basset militibus et aliis Data apud Kaerdyf quartodecimo die mensis Maii anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum tricesimo quarto

Nos vero prefatus Thomas le despenser de gracia nostra speciali concessimus predictis burgensibus nostris et eorum successoribus quod habeant unum messorum super [idem pasturam]

eorum vocatam le Rugge que se extendit in longitudine de Catput usque ab Rugge de Coitiff et in latitudine de Kevencribor usque aquam decurrentem de Lowerkesmore usque Kenfeg qui quidam messor si aliquis alios preterquam burgenses ville nostre predicte inveniat super dictam pasturam manuoperantes cum eorum averiis ipsos attachiari faciat et attachiamenta presentet ad hundredam ville nostre predicte et sint ibi amerciati secundum quantitatem delicti Concessimus insuper predictis burgensibus nostris et eorum successoribus unam pasturam communem vocatam le doune de Kenfeg que se extendit in longitudine a prato comitis usque al Goutesfurlong abbatis de Neth et se extendit in latitudine a Wadeslond quam Willielmus Stiward tenet usque le Burghes de Kenfeg super quam communam predictus messor pro comodo nostro attachiamenta faciat Et si aliquos de burgensibus ville nostre predicte ad comitatum nostrum Glamorgancie aliquo tempore attachiari contigerit volumus et concedimus quod medietas inquisitionis que super capi debeat sit de burgensibus ville nostre predicte et altera medietas de vikeneto

Concessimus insuper prefatis burgensibus nostris centum perticas terre in augmentum ffranchesie eorum videlicet de capella Sancte Marie Magdalene versus partem orientalem et citra circum quaque antiquas bundas et limites dicti Burgi de Kenfeg ratificantes et confirmantes imperpetuum per presentes pro nobis et heredibus nostris omnes predictas libertates tam de novo per nos [concessas] quam per predictas antecessores nostros predictis burgensibus nostris de Kenfeg et eorum successoribus prius datas In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum cancellarie nostre de Kaerdyf duximus apponendum Hiis testibus domino Johanni de Sancto Johanne tunc vicecomite nostro Glamorgancie Domino Willielmo Stradelyng milite Johanne Basset Roberto Walssche et Johanne le Eyr et aliis Datum apud Kaerdiff sexto decimo die Ffebruarii anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum vicesimo

This, the oldest extant Kenfig charter, is engrossed upon a skin of stout parchment, sixteen inches broad by twenty inches long, with a fold of three inches to carry the seal. The character is small but clear, and the ink good. The document is perfectly legible throughout, save where small holes have been worn by constant folding. Where this occurs, the words are supplied, in this print, in brackets. The seal is of red wax of excellent quality, shewn by the sharpness of the impression retained by what remains of it.



SEAL TO THOMAS LE DESPENSER'S CHARTER.

It will be seen that Lord Thomas begins by an inspection, recitation, and confirmation of his father's charter, which granted to the burgesses in perpetuity,—

To be quit of toll, murage, pontage, pavage, terrage, quayage, and pickage¹ throughout his lordships in England and Wales.

To elect annually from their own body as bailiffs three *prepositi*, from whom the county Sheriff or the Constable of the Castle was to select one at pleasure. Also to elect two bailiffs, from whom the *prepositus* was to take one, and two ale-tasters, who were to be sworn in at the castle before the Sheriff or Constable.

The *prepositus* to be charged in his account with the outgoings of the bailiwick. He and the bailiffs for the time being to be allowed, for their services, to be quit of the rent of one burgage.

All merchandise arriving by land or water, or in transit, to be declared to the Constable or *prepositus* before sale or removal, under penalty.

No burgess to be imprisoned in the castle “pro aliquibus eos tangentibus,” if bail can be found beyond the castle bridge or gate, except for felony detected in the act, or for a matter touching the lord or his household.

In all matters touching the burgesses or their effects within the town, requiring inquisition, such inquisition to be settled by the inhabitants alone.

Burgesses not to be receivers of the lord's taxes, save within the bailiwick, and not to be forced to purchase the lord's corn, flesh, or victual, and to be free to sell when and to whom they please.

Burgesses are free to lease by will all acquired burgages, whether tenements or rents.

Not to be forced to leave the bounds of the Liberty,

¹ Terrage and pickage seem here to mean the same thing, an exemption from the lord's charges on breaking up the soil for erecting booths at fairs or markets; though terrage seems, in some cases, to have the further meaning of an exemption from taxes on cultivated land. Perhaps pickage was the opening the ground, and terrage a rent for it while in use.

there set forth in detail. The places named are Newdich, Taddulcrosse, Black-laak, and Howlotesford, all names of English origin, as though the colonists were mostly of that nation.

No stranger, save at fairs or markets within the bounds, to buy from any other stranger, but only from burgesses, except the gentlemen of Glamorgan, and they for consumption only, and not for sale.

None to hold in the town open stall or bench or to make corf, unless paying scot and lot, and of the guild of merchants. Burgesses may form a guild for their profit. Burgesses not to be distrained for debt unless themselves debtors or bail. No servant of the lord as bailiff to attack or summon or distrain within the bounds, except the constable and bailiffs duly elected by the burgesses.

All traders, clothiers, shoemakers, tanners, and glovers living by buying and selling in the county, are to reside in the towns, not in the upland, and their sales to be conducted in fairs, markets, and borough towns only. Merchants with goods to use the king's highway only and the borough towns, that the lord lose not his toll.

Burgesses not to be called to watch or guard a fugitive in any church outside the walls.

Burgesses, by direction of the constable, may claim assize of bread and ale when necessary for repairing the town, or for the profit of the people. The ordinances of the county not to bind them.

Two fairs in the town allowed annually. One from the vigil of St. James for eight days, at which the constable or *prepositus* shall collect the lord's tolls, and hold pleas of the crown on felonies done within the liberties and during the fair, also other pleas for transgressions wherever committed; and no merchant between Rhymny and Pwlcynon (in the county) during the fair, to sell goods save at the fair, under forfeiture and fine.

The other fair is on Tuesday in Penticost week, and is quit of toll during the vigil and the day following. The constable or *prepositus* to hold a court of piepowder

each day if needed. All other pleas to be settled monthly before the sheriff in the borough town.

The constable to be coroner *de omnibus infortuniis* in the liberties.

Burgesses have common of pasture for cattle and other easements as before.

To Lord Edward's charter Lord Thomas adds :—

The burgesses to have a messor¹ upon their pasture called the ridge, which extends from Catput to the ridge of Coity, and in breadth from Cefn-Cribour to the water flowing from Lowerkesmore to Kenfig. Should he find others than the burgesses using the pasture, their cattle to be attached, and they presented in the hundred court of the town for fine according to the offence.

Burgesses also to have common of pasture on the down of Kenfig from the Earl's meadow to Goates furlong, and from Wadesland, which William Stiward held, to the burghs of Kenfig.

Should any burgess be attached before the county, half the jury to be burgesses of Kenfig and half from the vicinage.

The burgesses to have one hundred perches of arable land in augmentation of their franchise from the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen eastwards.

2 and 3.—The charters of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, and Isabel le Despenser, his Countess.

It has been mentioned that Thomas de Despenser, the grantor of the preceding charter, left a daughter, Isabel, who became finally sole heir of the name. She was born at Cardiff, St. Anne's day [26th July], 1400, 1 Hen. IV, seven months after her father's death, and on the day of the seven sleepers, 27th July, 1411, 12 Hen. IV, was married at Tewkesbury by Abbot Thomas Parker, to Richard Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny, who

¹ "Messor" is strictly a mower; nor does Ducange give any low Latin rendering of it. But as common of pasture does not usually give a right to set the grass for hay, the officer was probably a sort of field-recve.

about four years later, 2 Hen. V, had livery of her lands, and, 4 Hen. V, of those held in dower by her mother, who then died.

Richard was son of that William Beauchamp on whom Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, entailed the castle, and therefore the barony of Bergavenny, who was a younger son of Thomas, Earl of Warwick, and Katherine Mortimer. Richard was created Earl of Worcester in 1420, and died of a wound in his side from a stone from a "ballister," 15 kal. April [18th March], 1422. He was buried 25th April at Tewkesbury, and left one child, Elizabeth Beauchamp, born at Hanley Castle 16 Dec., 1415, who married Edward Neville, a cadet of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland. She inherited all her father's estates save Bergavenny, which passed by a special entail to another Richard, her father's cousin, and the head of his family.

This Richard, with his cousin's estate, took his widow. He was grandson of Thomas, Earl of Warwick, and Katherine Mortimer, and also Earl of Warwick. He was born 28 Jan., 1381, 5 Richard II, and married Countess Isabel 6 Nov., 1423, within a year and ten months of the death of her first husband. They were married at Hanley Castle by dispensation, by John Ford, Prior of Worcester. By him Isabel had—1, Henry, afterwards King of the Isles of Wight, Guernsey, and Jersey, Earl and Duke of Warwick, who died 1445 *s.p.m.*, aged about twenty-two years; and 2, Anne, who married Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, and had issue.

Earl Richard of Warwick died 30 April, 1439, 17 Hen. VI, and Countess Isabel a few months later. His will was proved 4 Feb. She was buried with the Despensers at Tewkesbury.

It appears, therefore, that the Earl of Worcester's charter was granted just upon his obtaining that earldom, and a little before his death. The list of witnesses is a long and a local one. It includes William, Abbot of Margam; this was William Meyrick, who also wit-

nessed charters to Cowbridge and Llantrissant of this same date; Lleisan, abbot of Neath; Sir John Stradelyng [of St. Donats], then sheriff; Sir John de St. John [of Fonmon]; Sir Oliver de St. John, probably his brother; Sir Gilbert Denys, who married an Eyre. He was one of a family of Gloucestershire origin, but of whom five generations were seated in Glamorgan. Their seat was at Waterton, but they held Cornellau, near Kenfig [*Arch. Camb.*, third series, vol. xiv, p. 372]. Sir Edward Stradelyng was a cadet of St. Donats. Robert Welsh was of Llandough. The names of Laurence and Moreton are otherwise unknown in this county.

Countess Isabel's charter recites those of her father and grandfather, but, possibly because his tenure was by marriage only, takes no notice of that of her husband, though hers was granted just ten years after it, about nine years after his death, and almost as long after her second marriage. It is remarkable that she retains the title given by her first marriage, and takes no notice of the much older and greater one of Warwick, borne by her second and existing husband. Her witnesses are nearly the same with those of Lord Worcester's charter. Sir John Stradelyng is still sheriff, and Laurence and Moreton still appearing, had doubtless some connexion with the county which has escaped record.

Earl Richard's charter recites that of Lord Thomas le Despenser, and mentions his wife's progenitors as his own, meaning probably, predecessors.

*Charter of Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester,
1 May, 1421, 9 Henry V.*

Ricardus de Bello Campo Comes Vigornie Dominus Ledespenser et de Bergavenny omnibus fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit salutem Inspeximus confirmationem Thome Ledespenser domini Glamorgancie et Morgancie patris Isabelle consortis nostre quam fecit burgensibus nostris de Kenfeg de libertatibus eorum in hec verba

Thomas Ledespenser filius et heres domini Edwardi Ledespenser et domine Elizabete consortis sue dominus Glamorgancie et Morgancie etc. etc. ut supra¹

*

*

*

¹ It is unnecessary to reprint the recitation.

datum apud Kerdiff [sexto decimo] die Februarii anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum vicesimo

Et nos igitur prefatus Ricardus de Bello C[ampo Com]es Wigornie pro eo quod per cartas progenitorum nostrorum concessum fuit prefatis burgensibus nostris quod si aliquos de burgensibus nostris [ville nostre predicte ad comitatum] nostrum Glamorgancie aliquo tempore [atta]ch[iari con]tigerit quod medietas inquisitionis que super eos capi debeat sit de b[urgo ville nostre] predicte et altera medietas de visineto Ac jam ad supplicationem predictorum burgensium ville nostre predicte concessimus [quod quociens contigerit quod aliq]uos de dictis burgensibus ad comitatum nostrum G[lamorg]ancie aliquo tempore imposterum attachiari quod inquisi[cio inde super eos fiat mo]do supradicto ad primum secundum vel tercium commotum Glamorgancie postquam ipsos vel eorum [aliquem ibidem debetur attachiari] contigerit ita quod non] sit communis aut notarius latro Ac eciam [.....don]aciones et concessiones predictas ratas habentes et gratas eas pro nobis et h[eredibus nostris dictis burgens]ibus nostris concedimus et confirmamus easque tenore presencium innotamus Volentes et concedentes imperpetuum pro [nobis et heredibus nostris cartam [predictam] confirmacionis nostre et donacionis nostre predicte in omnibus et singulis articulis suis firmiter et [in]violabiliter observetur [aliqua] interrupcione non obstante In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte confirmacionis et donacionis nostre sigillum c[ancellarie nostre de Kaerdiff] apposuimus Hiis testibus venerabilibus viris Willielmo Abbate de Margam Lleisant Abbate de Neth Johanne Stradelyng tunc vicecomite nostro Glamorgancie et Morgancie Johanne de Sancto Johanne Olivero de Sancto Johanne Gilberto Denys et Ed[wardo Stradelyng] militibus Johanne Lau[er]lence Roberto Walsshe et Waltero Moreton armigeris et multis aliis teste meipso apud Kaerdiff primo die Maii anno regni Regis Henrici quinti post conquestum nono

Wigrym

This charter is engrossed in a clear but rather small hand, closely written, with enduring ink, upon a skin of rather thin parchment, twenty-two inches broad by twenty-one inches long, including a fold of three inches, to which the seal was attached by two rather slight labels. It is less injured by folding than the others, but the writing is discharged in four places by stains.

*Charter of Isabella le Despenser, Countess of Worcester,
1 May, 1423, 1 H. VI.*

Isabella Comitissa Wygornie Domina le despenser Glamorgancie et Morgancie omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit salutem Inspeximus confirmacionem Thome le despenser Domini Glamorgancie et Morgancie patris nostri in hec verba

Thomas le despenser filius et heres Domini Edwardi le despenser et Domine Elizabete consortis sue Dominus Glamorgancie et Morgancie &c. &c. &c. Datum apud Kerdiff sexto decimo die Februarii anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum vicesimo

Et nos igitur prefata Isabella Comitissa Wygornie Domina le despenser Glomorgancie [*sic*] et Morgancie pro eo quod [per] cartas progenitorum nostrorum concessum fuit prefatis burgensibus nostris quod si aliquis de burgensibus nostris ville nostre predictae ad comitatum nostrum Glamorgancie aliquo tempore attachiari contigerit quod medietas inquisicionis que super eos capi debeat sit de burgensibus ville nostre predictae et altera medietas de visineto Ac jam ad supplicaciones predictorum burgensium ville nostre predictae concessimus quod quoties contigerit aliquos de dictis burgensibus ad comitatum nostrum Glamorgancie aliquo tempore imposterum attachiari quod inquisicio inde super eos fiat modo supradicto ad primum secundum vel tercium commotum Glamorgancie postquam ipsos vel eorum aliquem ibidem sit attachiari contigerit Ita quod non sit communis aut notarius latro ac eciam [.....] concessiones predictas ratas habentes et gratas eas pro nobis et heredib[us nostris] dictis burgensibus nostris concedimus et confirmamus easque tenore presencium innotamus Volentes et concedentes imperpetuum pro nobis et heredibus nostris [cartam] predictam confirmacionis nostre et donacionis nostre predictae in omnibus et singulis [..... articulis suis firmiter] et inviolabiliter observetur aliqua interrupcione non obstante In cuius testimonium huic presenti carte confirmacionis et donacionis nostre sigillum c[ancell]arie nostre de Kaerdiff apposuimus Hiis testibus venerabilibus viris Wil[l]ielmo Abbate de Marg[an] Lleisant Abbate de Neth Johanne Stradelyng tunc vicecomite Glamorgancie Johanne de Sancto Johanne Olivero de [Sancto] Johanne et Edwardo Stradelyng militibus Johanne Lau[er]ence Roberto Walsshe Waltero Moreton armigeris et multis aliis Teste meipsa apud Kaerdiff primo die Maii anno regni Regis Henrici sexti post conquestum primo

A small fragment of the seal, in green wax, remains

attached to the broad label. It has been of large size, and the folds of the drapery, probably of a figure on horseback, may be distinguished. The charter is engrossed with enduring ink, within a margin of unusual breadth, upon a skin of strong, excellent parchment, twenty-four inches broad by twenty-nine inches long; including a broad fold of three inches, to which is attached the label for the Chancery seal. Save where the membrane has been worn away by frequent folding and infolding, in eight places, the charter is well preserved and perfectly legible. The handwriting is bold and excellent.

(To be continued.)

TOMEN-Y-MUR.

THE two main Roman roads that ran north and south through Britannia Secunda were the Sarn Helen, starting from Caermarthen (Maridunum) and terminating in Segontium by the route of Llanio and Penalt, and the road from Neath, or near Neath (Nidum), by Castell Col-len, Caersws, and Mediolanum, where, turning sharp to the left, a branch passed somewhere near Bala and so on to Caernarvon, while the main line continued straight on to Chester (Deva). These two lines crossed each other at Tomen-y-mur (Mons Heriri), the first-mentioned of the two being also continued from that point direct to Caerhun (Conovium) near the present Conway. Thus, from this station four lines diverged, namely, north-west to Segontium, north to Caerhun, eastward with a slight southern tendency toward Bala, and the fourth direct south towards Caermarthen.

The importance of this position, not only as the centre of four great communications, but commanding, from its elevation, a full view of Cardigan Bay, as far as Bardsey Island, must have been considerable, and such seems to have been the opinion of the Romans, if we may judge from the care and labour bestowed upon the

works. From certain causes, however, it seems to have been little frequented after the withdrawal of the Roman legion from Britain. Other lines of communication had been made, which better suited the general mass of the population, while the original object of a position so strongly fortified, and so elevated, no longer existed. Lower ground and more sheltered situations would be naturally preferred; and hence, in later times, a locality like that on which stands Tomen-y-mur would be little known except to the nearest owners or occupiers of the circumjacent land. That such was the case may be inferred from the manner in which Pennant speaks of it—"Not far from hence, within the enclosed country, I found a very fine Roman camp"; as if the discovery on his part was a new one. He alludes to the frequent finding of coins and urns there, and of its communicating with the Sarn Helen; but does not seem to suspect that he had found the important station of Mons Heriri, although he notices the extensive view from it, and its "commanding a number of passes to the lesser parts of this mountainous district." Nor was he apparently aware of what the "ditch and bank", he mentions, contained beneath its surface. He evidently seems to think it nothing more than a "very fine Roman camp" of the ordinary type. He speaks, indeed, of "the vestiges of a wall" on the bank, which, he says, or seems to say, had been built of stones removed from the great mound in the middle of the work; but the "vestiges," he mentions, could hardly have been part of the real wall, nor the stones of which it was built have come from the earthen mound or tomen. What he saw was probably the remains of some much later wall. It is the fashion to consider Pennant's statements as thoroughly to be relied on; but he was not so accurate as he is sometimes called, for he has made more than one blunder which, even taking into consideration the time he wrote, ought never to have been made by a person of his experience.

Since his time we are not aware that this interesting

Roman work has been noticed or described by any one, for whatever mention has been made of it in various guide-books or tours of Wales the writers seem to have been contented with simply borrowing Pennant's meagre and imperfect account.

The late Mr. Lloyd made some excavations and brought to light several objects of interest, some of which are at present in the British Museum, the rest remaining, according to report, in the hands of some members of his family. No detailed account of them has been preserved, and during the visit of the Association to Merioneth in 1868, fruitless attempts were made to obtain a sight of such as were stated to be still in the neighbourhood. Some inscribed stones are also said to be at Plas Tanybwllch, and others are in the possession of Miss Roberts, of Maentwrog, and were examined by the members of the Association on the occasion of their visit.

In 1850, on the occasion of the Society's meeting at Dolgelly, a part of the western side of the camp was laid open and disclosed the Roman masonry, but, even at that time, it would appear from the President's opening address, some entertained doubts as to the work being even Roman at all. On the same occasion other excavations were made on the outside of the southernmost of the south-western entrances, but nothing but remains of animal bones, bricks, tiles, a fragment of pottery, and a large quantity of charcoal were found, which suggested the idea of a cess-pool or sink, although there was no trace of any drain or sewer. During the visit of 1868 further trial was made, and a portion of the wall and one side of a gateway exposed, a view of which is given from a drawing made by Mr. Blight. Three courses and the plinth are all that remain, and the fact that a modern wall now surmounts the bank prevents the excavations being continued beyond the distance as given in the cut, so that neither the thickness of the main wall or the length of the passage leading into the interior of the work could be

ascertained. On the left hand is seen the projection of the jamb beyond the face of the wall, which may have served as a stop to a gate or door suspended from the opposite jamb; but which jamb, with the contiguous wall, has been entirely destroyed by the cutting of a modern roadway into the work; so that neither the length nor breadth of this entrance-way can now be ascertained. The gutter or open drain skirting the plinth of the jamb is perfect; and, as the whole of the station slopes down towards this side, the torrent carried off by this gutter must have been very considerable in rainy weather. The stones are beautifully squared and tooled, although of the hardest kind, and fit so accurately together that it is hardly possible to insert even the blade of a knife between the joints. No mortar has been used. There is also another feature to be noticed, and that is, that the builders rejected the stone of the district, which belongs to the lower Silurian system, and is the ordinary Cambrian slate. This material, close at hand and inexhaustible, did not suffice, so it was considered necessary to obtain other material from a distance. The inhabitants of the district state that no similar stone is found in that part of the country, and they do not know, nor even can guess, whence it was obtained. The stone in question is a dark, compact, igneous rock, and apparently some kind of trap, which may possibly be obtained from portions of the district between Barmouth and Tremadock, where lines of trap crop out.

This gateway is in what may be called the eastern side, but it does not occupy a central position in the wall. On the south side was another gate at which on a former occasion some digging had exposed not only the entrance but a kind of square chamber, masking and protecting it; unfortunately, no record of details has been preserved, and the ground has been restored to its former condition. The angles of the station are slightly rounded off, as is frequently the case in Roman camps, and the whole circuit can be easily traced out, even

where the wall has suffered most, namely, on the west and north side.

The work is of oblong form, measuring five hundred feet by about three hundred and fifty, and slopes down towards the south-east, so that the lower part is partially protected from the west winds. On the higher part stands the huge mound which gives the name of Tomen-y-mur to the work, and which is connected with other walls to the outer defences of the work. Some doubt, however, may exist as to the age of some of these connecting walls.

The mound itself may be considered the most striking and remarkable feature in the whole work, situated as it is, within Roman walls. Was it there before the Romans came? Did they raise it? for that it is later than the Roman is very improbable. This question cannot be easily answered without a thorough exploration of the mound itself, a rather serious operation, which must be carried on under still more difficult circumstances, from its solitary position, and with very indifferent accommodation for those who superintend the labourers. The mound itself looks more like a military than a sepulchral one; but, if it is the former, the Romans would hardly have taken the trouble to build up such a mound for mere defence while they were so well protected by their walls, as it would have been useless as a defence after their capture. It is, indeed, possible that they may have wanted a more elevated look-out, and taken the trouble to provide themselves with this mound, which, with the forced service of the conquered natives could have been done, and much of the material might have been supplied from the soil removed in their building operations.

Another supposition may be that they found the mound there, and took advantage of it so as to incorporate it with their own work; and a remarkable instance of a similar use of existing structure occurs near Port Navalo in Arzon (Morhiban), in an important situation at the entrance of the little sea (Mor-bychan) that

gives its name to the department. This enceinte, which is strongly fortified, although unprovided with a ditch, is of rectangular form, measuring 180 feet by 120, and has the appearance of a Roman work, although no remains of tiles, bricks, or mortar, have been found. But, whoever erected the work, purposely included a large cromlech which is on the actual line of defence, and adds much to its strength in that part. They were, no doubt, ignorant of the sepulchral nature of the monument, and saw apparently nothing but a strong point which would add to the strength of the defence. The same thing may have occurred at Tomen-y-mur; and the Romans finding the mound there, situated so admirably on the most elevated ground, and commanding so extensive a look-out, may have been induced to fix on the spot for their station. If this was the case, the mound is in all probability a sepulchral one, for the erecting such mounds for defensive purposes is rather of early mediæval than præ-Roman times. The situation certainly is one that was usually preferred for important burial-places by the builders of our cromlechs; and it is, therefore, by no means improbable that under this huge mound may exist a chamber of unusual size and importance.

It should be remembered that when once a Roman station like that of Mons Heriri was established, it was *en permanence*; nor were the soldiers draughted at intervals from one post to another, as in later times. Where they were first sent, there they, as a general rule, remained settled for the rest of their lives; married from among the natives, and left their sons to fill their places in the ranks. In course of time, as their numbers thus increased, houses were built in or near the station, and if occasion required were probably protected by some earthwork. Thus along the line of the Great Wall we find, in the rear of stations, numerous vestiges of little towns which had been thus peopled, and which lying between the Wall and the vallum were effectually protected from attack. There are, indeed,

traces of habitations outside Tomen-y-mur; but neither in number or character to induce one to suppose that, unless the ground has undergone considerable alterations, there had been any such extensive settlements. Such remains of houses as do exist indicate more important structures, such as an official residence of a superior functionary. Excavations were made at the visit of 1868, but only led to the discovery of large quantities of thin bricks, or rather tiles, mostly ornamented with diamond patterns, of various sizes; masses of very hard, burnt bricks of a much greater thickness than usual, and which must have been submitted to very great heat. There were also, in addition to fragments, pottery of British-Roman character, and large quantities of plaster still retaining the marks of the trowel. At some little distance, where some flat stones projected, other excavations were made which disclosed part of a platform of masonry, the use of which was not quite certain. Among the *débris* was picked up a rude, unpolished stone hammer, the sides of which had been partially chipped away so as to give an easier and firmer grasp. The most important discovery, however, of the day was a small intaglio, of red carnelian, representing a Mercury, of fair execution. This is now the property of Mr. Coulson of Corsygedol. It appears to have been picked up within the camp a few days previous to the visit of the Society, by one of the occupants of the small house or rather cottage adjoining the camp. Querns and small Roman millstones have been found at various times, some of which are still lying about on the premises of the cottage, but more or less in a mutilated state. The modern walls adjoining are partially constructed of the squared hard stones which, as already stated, had been procured from some now unknown locality, and are easily distinguished at a glance, so different are they to the ordinary wall-stones of the district.

Allusion has been made to the incised stones brought from this work, and now in the possession of Miss

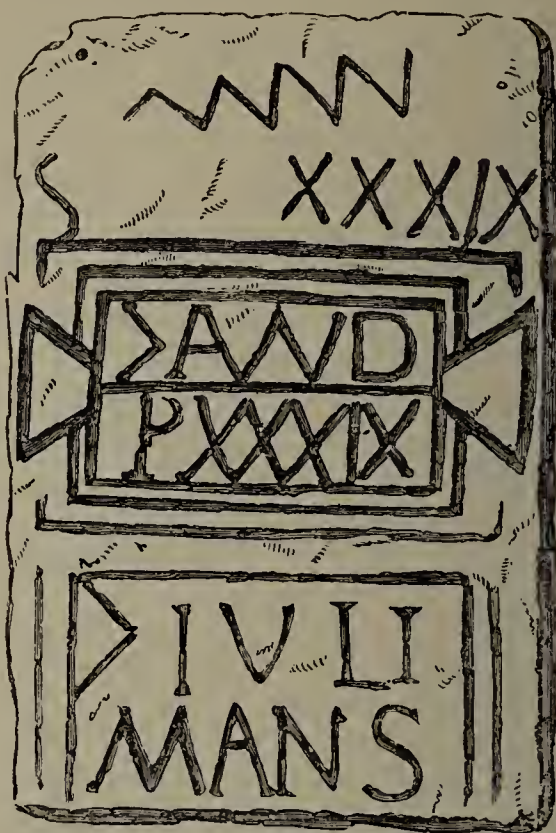


Fig. 2.

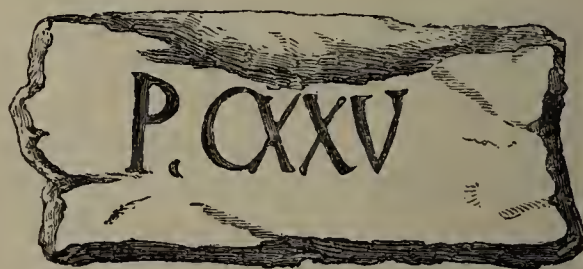


Fig. 4.



Fig. 3.

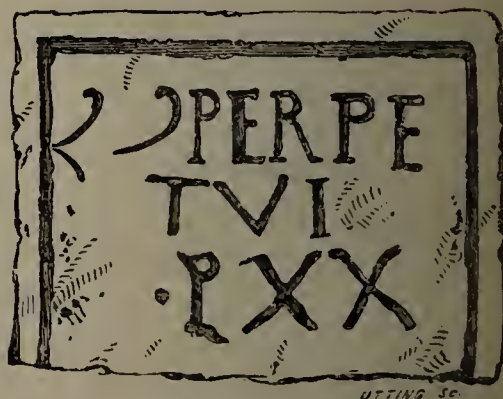


Fig 1.

Roberts of Maentwrog. They are very similar to each other both in execution and the inscriptions themselves, which differ principally as to certain numerals.

Their general character will be readily understood from the accompanying representation of one of them, taken from a rubbing sent some years ago by Mr. Wynne of Peniarth to Professor Westwood, who has described it and others in the *Arch. Camb.* of 1856, p. 139. The stone here represented measures 12 ins. by 10 ins., and has its letters fairly cut, although by no means of pure, classical character. The form of the R, and bottom of the third P, and the shortness of the top and bottom cross-strokes of the E, are, to use the language of Mr. Westwood, somewhat "rustic". In front of the inscription are two letters, the first of which is rather straighter and thinner than is represented in the cut. The second one is one of the usual forms of the inverted c, the other being that of a horizontal v form. Dr. Collingwood Bruce, to whom the inscription was submitted by Mr. Westwood, conjectures that the first of these characters is an accident. Is it possible that the first was intended for a horizontal v, but, having the point turned the wrong way, was condemned, and the inscription recommenced with the other form of the inverted c? (See fig. 1.)

Another of these stones has only the inverted c, without a second centurial mark, and P. XXII. A third has what at first sight might be taken for DIVI, except that what appears to be a D is probably an inverted c. The numerals are P. XXI. A fourth stone has the same word, but with apparently a second I, and the numerals xxxv. Another stone came from the same locality, but is not very legible. Mr. Grover, who has directed his attention to these inscribed stones, consulted Professor Hubner, who thinks that the apparent DIVI should be read C. IVL.; and in the case of the fourth stone, C. IVLI. If the learned Professor is right, we should then have four centurial stones commemorating the completion of dif-

ferent portions of some work, and the name of the *centurio*, Julius Perpetuus.

Of the stones said to have been removed from Tomen-y-Mur, one is built up in the terrace-wall of Tan-y-bwlch House, and is also described by Professor Westwood. In the upper part of the stone are some indented lines of uncertain meaning. Below, and somewhat to the left, a rude s; and to the right, xxxix. Here intermediate letters may have existed, but they did not appear in the rubbing. (See fig. 2.)

In the usual Roman ornamental framework we read

▷ AND
P. XXXIX

and below, on another frame, but without the triangular appendages, is

▷ IVLI
MANS.

These are read by Dr. Bruce, CENTVRIO AND... P. XXXIX. CENTVRIO IVLII MANS. How the names of AND. and MANS. are to be completed is doubtful. Mr. Grover reads *Andrasius*. The amount of work done by the century of Julius Mans... is not given, apparently from want of space, unless a part of the stone is lost; but as far as the cut enables one to judge, this is not the case. What the upper portion of the stone originally contained is very doubtful; but if it was always much the same as at present, it is not impossible but that the xxxix may denote the work done by the century of Julius Mans... and which could not be introduced in its proper place.

One of the Tomen-y-mur stones, or rather, unfortunately, only a fragment of one, and measuring about 15 ins. long, has beautifully cut letters of $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in height. The remains of the letters may, Dr. Bruce suggests, be the first three letters of *proprætor*; but the character, and probably the date, of the inscription are different from these less carefully executed centurion stones. (See fig. 3.)

Another fragment of an inscribed stone (see fig. 4),

probably of the same class, is at Dolau Cothy House, and has been figured in the same volume of the *Journal* (p. 252). The letters are well formed, and nearly 2 ins. high. The number, however, is much larger than in many of those previously mentioned; and still more so than that recorded on a stone which is, or lately was, used as a seat in a cottage porch at Llanio in Cardiganshire, which place has been satisfactorily identified with the *Loventium* of the *Itinerary*, lying on the main line between *Maridunum* and *Mons Heriri*, at its junction with another line leading to *Isca* or *Caerleon* by *Gaer*. The inscription, as given in *Meyrick's Cardigan*, is *COHORS SECVNDÆ AVGVSTA FECIT QVINQVE PASSVS*,—a remarkably small amount of work for a whole cohort, when we find that a single century completed seven times as much. According to the same proportion, a cohort should have completed nearly eighty paces instead of five, as a cohort during the early empire consisted of six centuries.

Dr. Collingwood Bruce, in his communication to Mr. Westwood, says:—"On the Antonine Wall¹ numerous slabs are found ascribing the erection of so much of that structure to such a cohort or legion. Lately, however, I have noticed some in stones such as you have sent me sketches of; but the point which puzzled me was the small number of paces noted. I am inclined to think that the paces of work done apply rather to the wall of the station,—including, perhaps, a certain amount of the garrison buildings inside,—than to the great barrier Wall." In his account of the Wall he alludes to four centurial stones which record nothing but the names of the centurions, and so far differ from the examples found in Wales.

That these stones commemorate a certain amount of work done seems to be a matter of little question; but some doubt may arise whether P can stand for *pes* as

¹ The West Kilpatrec stone from this wall commemorates that in the time of Hadrian, *VEX . LEG . XX . V . V . F . P . P . IIIICDXI*, or "the Vexillarii of the Twentieth Legion, the valiant and victorious, executed 4442 paces." In this inscription the P is repeated.

well as *passus*; and yet it seems improbable that the same letter should stand for two lengths, one of which is five times as long as the other. *Passus* is also denoted by P.S.; and in Godwin's *Handbook for Archæologists* only this abbreviation is given, that of P being unnoticed. One might be tempted to suggest that, to lessen the contrast between the work of a cohort of a legion (five paces) with that of a century of thirty-nine, that in one instance we are to understand *pedes*, and in the other *passus*,—a supposition, however, which does not remove, although it may to some extent lessen the apparent anomaly. If, however, *passus* is to be understood in *all* cases, the difference that now presents some difficulty can only be accounted for by the great dissimilarity of the work done. In the case of the Tomen-y-mur stones there cannot be much doubt but that the measurements refer to the magnificent and carefully built walls of the station, and that the century under the command of Julius Perpetuus built a considerable portion; for it may be supposed that these were not the only records of their labours. The records that do survive account for 651 feet, whereas the longest sides of the work measure only 500 feet.

The two other inscriptions unfortunately only give portions of the names of the centurions.

Whether MANS is to be supplemented with UETTI or INI, as Dr. Bruce conjectures, or any other termination, must remain doubtful, at least for the present.

Near the camp is what has been called by some a reservoir, and by others an amphitheatre. That the latter assignation is correct there can be little doubt, and, even were it not such, it could not easily from its construction have been a reservoir. One, moreover, would have been of little use, as a small lake near receives a stream that runs close to the camp. Penant merely describes it “as an oval enclosure about thirty-six yards long and twenty-seven wide in the middle, surrounded by a high mound of earth, but without a foss. There were two entrances, one opposite



TOMEN-Y-MUR AMPHITHEATRE.

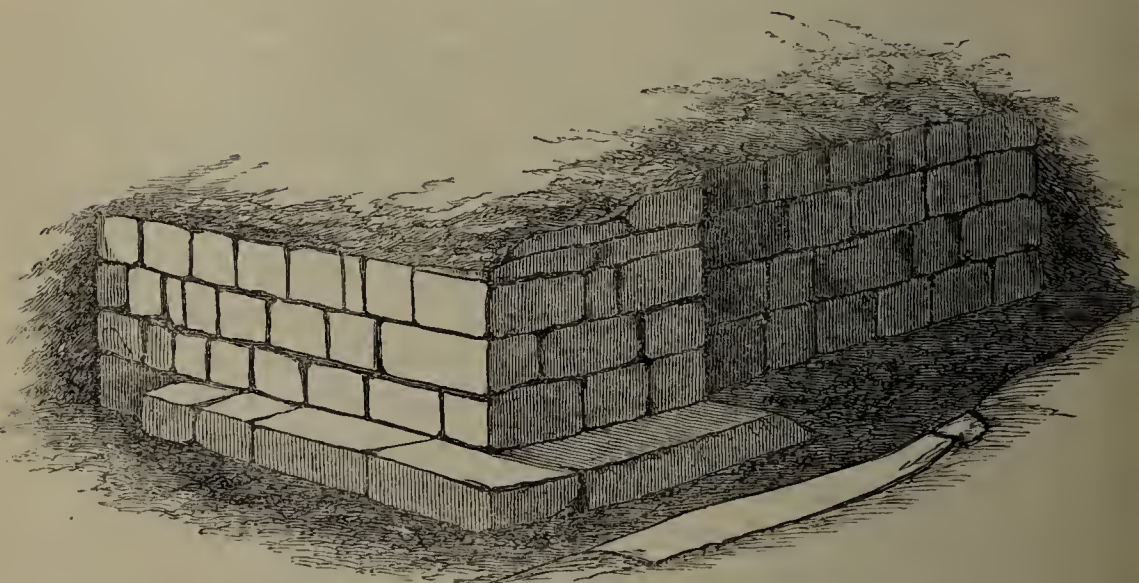
to the other, and near one end a part seems to have been divided off by a wall, whose foundation still remains." In some respects this account will apply to the present state of things with the exception of what is said about the wall at one end, no traces of which remain, and which may have been of a later period, and probably never any part of the original arrangement. Mr. W. Wynn Williams, in his interesting and important account of a great amphitheatre at Tre'r dryw bach in Anglesey, in the last number of the *Journal*, states that the internal diameter of this work is 81 feet,¹ the thickness of the mound 21, and the height from 10 to 12 feet. It is, therefore, of much smaller dimensions than the Anglesea theatre, but probably large enough for the requirements of the garrison and their families. The one at Tre'r dryw has an internal diameter of 165 feet, which, Mr. Williams remarks, is about the same size as the amphitheatre at Richborough. Mr. Williams also mentions works very like an amphitheatre on a farm called Crûg in Caernarvonshire, which has every appearance of being connected with the Roman camp which has given its name to the church of Is-gaer (p. 36). The second legion also had its amphitheatre at Caerleon. At present it is believed no other amphitheatres, besides those here noticed, are known to exist in Wales, although they are found at Dorchester, Silchester, Cirencester, Colchester, and, as already mentioned, at Richborough. The accompanying illustration is from a drawing by Mr. Blight, and gives a very faithful representation of it. The surrounding bank is composed of ordinary soil, which must, at least partially, have been brought from elsewhere, as there is no ditch or foss which would have supplied so much material.

In conclusion, one word about the name of Mons Heriri being given to a height so distant from the Heriri proper, now known as Snowdon. This name is now confined to a very narrow area, but formerly included the

¹ Pennant calls it thirty-six yards.

highlands of Caernarvonshire and Merioneth for many miles round: thus even Conway is described by Higden and Matthew of Westminster as built at the foot of Snowdon (see an. 1283); and to this day the whole range in which this Roman station is included is called Craigiau Heriri: thus also, in mediæval times, the Forest of Snowdon extended for miles; so that if Mons is to be applied only to the height on which the camp stands, the meaning of Mons Heriri may be the hill in Heriri, not the hill of Heriri.

E. L. BARNWELL.



Tomen-y-Mur.—Part of Wall and Eastern Entrance.

Correspondence.

OLD KING COLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In Williams' *Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen* we read that one Coel ap Meurig, a contemporary of Agricola, and king of Britain, is made by Langhorne to have lived two hundred and eighty-nine years, and hence his celebrity in song as "Old King Cole." But has not another king of Britain, also called Coel (Godebog), as good a claim to be the original of the song alluded to? The wonderful longevity of Ap Meurig is not likely to have been a matter of tradition, while there are circumstances connected with Coel Godebog (whether his existence is mythical or not) which may have led to the handing down of his name. He is distinguished in the long pedigrees made up for Henry VII, and given in the Appendix of Wynne's *History of Wales*, as a "right worthy king," a distinction that is not assigned to any other in the lists. Then, if the Welsh accounts are to be received, he was the father of Helen, the mother of Constantine the Great; and although this fiction has been long since exploded, yet there are still many who adhere to the old faith of the Earl of Colchester, one of the titles of this Coel, and of his daughter Helen. But whatever be the truth or fable of this story, it is by no means impossible but that there is some connexion between this name and that of "old Cole"; and that if such is the case, I would respectfully suggest it is to this Coel, and not that marvellous example of longevity, the son of Meurig.

I am, dear Sir, yours very obediently,

AN ANCIENT BRITON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In the last number of the Journal appears a letter of Mr. R. V. Kyrke with reference to a Roman altar near Hope. At the end of his letter your correspondent adds, "it is said that a Roman road went up the Nant-pill Valley." There is a good foundation for such a statement; for although, as far as I am aware, no actual vestiges of the Romans have been discovered, yet a Roman road is known to exist some feet below the surface, running from Glascoed to Pant-derwydd, following the old road which rejoins the present turnpike-road at Pen-dinas after passing Aber-derfyn. Derfyn is *terminus*, and may indicate the presence of the Romans on this line. From this point there is every probability that the line followed the present road by Tafarn Dywyd, making straight for Caergai or the Tomen at Bala. That the Minera mines were known to the Romans has been proved

by the discovery of several mining tools of decided Roman character. Many inquiries have been made concerning them at various times, but without the least success. Much has yet to be done in tracing out the numerous lines of communication throughout North Wales, and especially in Denbighshire. Will Mr. Kyrke assist in so desirable a work?

B. L.

WELSH GUIDE-BOOKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—I have often been amused at the pertinacity with which writers of Welsh guide-books repeat, one after the other, blunders and myths which have been over and over again proved to be such. Where the scissors is more used than the pen, this perpetuation of blunders might be expected; but what is hardly to be expected, is the fact that a writer who evidently considered himself highly qualified to describe and print his various tours, should, in spite of his own eyes, have made one of the most extraordinary blunders conceivable. At p. 140 of his first volume of his *Walk through Wales*, the Rev. Richd. Warner thus describes Bangor on his visit, Aug. 22, 1797: "The town of Bangor, though small, is neat and clean, and watered by '*Deva's wizzard stream*,' which flows under an elegant bridge of five arches. This river springs from the foot of the mountain *Rauran Vawr*" (? Aran-mawr), "*and discharges itself into the Irish sea at Chester*"!!! In the preceding page Mr. Warner says: "Bangor, you know, is the site of the ancient Roman station of Bovium," as if he was entirely ignorant of Bangor in Flintshire. He had apparently found in some book, probably a guide-book, some description of Bangor on the Dee, and and transfers it bodily to Bangor on the Menai, without the slightest suspicion of his geographical absurdities. One would have thought he would, when at Bangor, have at least looked for the "elegant bridge" and "*Deva's wizzard stream*"; and when he could not find them, might at least have noticed the contradiction of what he saw with what he had written. Instead of that, he coolly describes, as if from personal experience, features of Bangor which never did or could exist. It is not often one meets with such an instance of ignorance and impudence.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

BANGORIENSIS.

PENNANT'S ACCURACY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—The remarks made by Mr. Barnwell in his account of Tre'r Ceiri, in the last number of our Journal, are somewhat, to my mind, confirmed by an observation of the elder Disraeli in his *Curiosities of Literature*. Speaking of Pennant's *London*, he says: "On the whole this is a superficial performance as regards manners, character, and

events. That antiquary skimmed everything, and scarcely grasped anything. He wanted the patience of research and the keen spirit which vivifies the past." I quote from the Paris edition, 1835, vol. ii, p. 207.

I am, Sir, yours truly

AN OLD MEMBER.

ROMAN TEMPLE AND ALTAR IN CAERMARTHENSIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In your October number you did me the favour of inserting a communication respecting a Roman altar at Caergwili in Flintshire, which, since the publication of Mr. Hughes' reply in your last number, has at least been the means of ascertaining the fate of this relic. Permit me, therefore, through the medium of your pages, to endeavour to rescue from oblivion another inscribed Roman altar also found in the Principality. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August 1770, p. 392, the following passage occurs: "There has been lately discovered, in the county of Caermarthen, the foundation of an ancient temple, with an altar entire, on one side of which appears a cornucopia, and on the other an augural staff. By the inscription it appears to have been dedicated to Fortune."

As far as I can learn nothing else has ever been published about either this inscription or the temple. Some of your readers may, perhaps, possess information as to what part of the county it was where the discovery occurred; and possibly a copy of the inscription may be extant, though inedited. In the latter case a valuable addition would be made to the Roman inscriptions of Wales were it published.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,

W. THOMPSON WATKIN.

20, Church Street, Birkenhead.

Feb. 18th, 1871.

Miscellaneous Notices.

THE proposed meeting of members at Cardiff, of which a preliminary notice was given in the last number, will not take place. A meeting, however, of the Association, for the transaction of important business, will be held as soon as convenient. It was intended to have made London the place of meeting, and the Royal Archæological Institute has kindly placed a room at the disposal of the Society for that purpose; but objections have been made by some to the distance from Wales. Every member is, therefore, requested to communicate, as soon as possible, his opinion as to what town within, or on the borders of, Wales, will be most suitable and convenient for the meeting. Members not making any such communication will be considered as indifferent on the point, and the place will be selected according to the

majority of opinion. As the business to be transacted is of unusual importance, members are particularly requested to comply as soon as they can conveniently with this request.

With the notice itself of the meeting will be issued a programme of the subjects to be discussed ; and members who cannot attend in person may communicate by letter to either of the General Secretaries, or Professor Babington, Chairman of General Committee, their opinions and wishes.

THE PROPOSED BOOK OF THE INSCRIBED STONES IN WALES.—The Committee appointed to arrange for the publication of this work under the superintendence of Professor Westwood, announce that they think the work can be completed in three Parts published annually (in quarto), and in a manner similar to the *Irish Stones*, one Part of which has already appeared. The price of each Part will be ten shillings. Fuller details will be subsequently given. Subscribers' names will be received by either of the General Secretaries, and the earliest subscribers will be entitled to the earliest impressions, according to the dates of their subscription.

ST. DONAT'S CASTLE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.—The attention of members is again drawn to the proposed issue of the history of this Castle and the Stradling family, by Mr. G. T. Clark, illustrated with twelve views of the Castle, taken in 1865, by a lady, and printed by the anastatic process. The drawings represent the details of the buildings, both outside and inside the walls, exactly as they were before the late alterations. The price to subscribers is seven shillings and six-pence, and to others ten shillings. Subscriptions are received by Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton, The Square, Shrewsbury. Any profits arising from the sale will be made over to the Cardiff Infirmary. It is very desirable that the work should be completed before the meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute at Cardiff this summer.

Archæologia Cambrensis,

FOURTH SERIES.—No. VII.

JULY, 1871.

WIGMORE ABBEY.

THE history of this Abbey is so intimately connected with that of the Mortimers, one of whom founded the Abbey, and others enriched it, that it would seem necessary, first of all, to state what has come down to us of this distinguished family which played so important a part in the early history of our country; the last of them, Edmund Earl of March, having been declared by the Parliament, in the ninth of Richard II, heir to the crown, and Edward IV being immediately descended from it. But as so full an account of the Mortimers is to be met with in other writings, I shall confine myself here to the account given of this family by Dugdale in relating the history of the foundation of the Abbey, and add only such notices of the Mortimers as appear necessary to elucidate the subject. The statement of Dugdale with respect to the origin of the Abbey is as follows :

“Hugh Mortimer, a noble and great man in the reign of King Stephen, made Oliver Merlimond his seneschall or steward, and gave him the town of Scobbedon (Shobdon), and to his son Eudo the parsonage of the church of Aylmendestree (Aymestry). There was then no church at Scobbedon, but only a chapel of St. Juliana; but Oliver built one there, and dedicated it to St. John the Evangelist.

“Afterwards the said Oliver went a pilgrimage to St. James the Apostle at Compostela in Spain; and having been most charitably entertained, at his return, by the canons of St. Victor at

Paris, when he had caused his church at Scobbedon to be consecrated by Robert Betun, Bishop of Hereford, and obtained of him the church of Rugeley, he sent to the Abbot of St. Victor, and obtained of him two of his canons, to whom he gave the said two churches and his lands of Ledecote, providing them a decent house, with barns and store of corn.

“Some time afterwards Hugh Mortimer and Oliver Merlimond disagreeing, the latter went away into the service of Miles Earl of Hereford; and Hugh reassumed all he had before given him, and what Oliver had granted to the canons, who were thereby reduced to such streights that they designed to have left the place. But the quarrel being made up, Hugh restored to Oliver all his lands, and theirs to the canons; adding moreover, of his own, to the latter the church of Wigmore, advancing the Prior to the title of an Abbot. Notwithstanding all which, he again took from the canons the town of Scobbedon, and some time after restored it again.

“There being want of water at Scobbedon, the canons moved their habitation to a place called Eye, near the river Lugg, where they had not been long before they again removed to Wigmore, and from thence again to Beodune,¹ where they built a monas-

¹ Beodune seems to have been the name of that particular part of the Abbey lands where the remains of the Abbey still stand; but the name cannot be identified with any of those by which the different fields are now called, nor with those which they had when the grant of Philip and Mary was made. The following fuller description of this is given in the Anglo-Norman account copied from Dugdale by Wright in his *History of Ludlow*: “The canons continued to be very much incommoded and annoyed daily by their residence at Wigmore, and they went about the country on every side to seek and consider of a place where they could make a decent and a large dwelling of themselves and others for ever. It happened one day in August that one of the canons, whose name was Walter Agaymoth, sat on the field of Beodune amongst the reapers, and contemplated all the country about, and considered attentively, and saw the place where the Abbey is now situated, and marked the spot; and returned to his house, and told the Abbot and his brethren what he had seen, who went with him, and considered the place on all sides, and saw well that the spot was very good and large, and convenient to make their Abbey there. And they were very glad and joyful above measure, and went to Sir Hugh de Mortimer, and told him what they had found, and that the place suited them very well to make a perpetual dwelling by his aid; and immediately he granted it to them fully, and with much joy, and promised them his aid, and commanded immediately that they should remove thither the goods they had at Wigmore.” (Wright, pp. 118-119.)

tery and a church, dedicated to St. James by Robert Foliott, Bishop of Hereford; Hugh Mortimer bestowing on the canons several possessions,¹ and much plate for the altar.²

"After the death of Hugh, his son Roger de Mortimer for some time oppressed the canons so grievously that most of them were forced to retire to Scobbedon; but the difference was at last adjusted by King Henry; and Roger, before his death, confirmed his father's grants to them, and added more of his own. His wife, Isabella Ferrars, built a religious house at Lechlade after his death, and endowed it with lands, for the good of his soul.

"King William the Conqueror brought over with him into England two hundred and sixty renowned knights, the chiefest of whom was Ralph Mortimer, to whom he gave the lordship of Wigmore, besides other possessions in the marches of Wales. This Ralph built the Castle of Wigmore,³ and left two sons, Hugh and William, of whom Hugh was the founder of the Abbey of Wigmore, as has been said above, in the year 1179, endowing it with large possessions. He died in the said monastery anno 1185.

"His grandson, Ralph Mortimer, was sent over into Normandy by King John, to defend that country, which the King of France had invaded because King John refused to do him homage for

¹ In the Anglo-Norman account it is stated that Sir Hugh Mortimer gave to the Abbey the churches in Leintwardine, Aymestree, Cheilmers (Chelmarsh), Downton, Boreton (Burrington), Elton, Leinthall, Kinton, and the mill of Leintwardine, and land of the yearly value of twenty sols., which Hugh de Mortimer bought of Herbert du Chaston; and the land below Wigmore, and the land of Newton, and the rent of the mill of Boreton, and the rent of Elton and of Brinshop. (Wright, p. 122.)

² Mr. Eyton, in his *History of Shropshire*, quoting from the French *Annals*, and speaking of the foundation of the Abbey, says Brian de Brompton and his son John were most urgent about the undertaking. Hugh de Mortimer laid the first stone, Brian de Brompton laid the second, and promised one hundred shillings in aid of the work; but he gave no money, though he granted the canons all easements in his lands, which easements were of great avail. John, son of the said Brian, laid the third stone, and neither gave nor promised anything; but what he did not do in promise he performed fully afterwards in deed, for by him was the church of Kinleth (Kinlet) given to the Abbey. (Eyton, vol. iv, p. 243.)

³ There was a castle already at Wigmore when the Conqueror came into England, belonging to Edrick Count of Salop. Ralph de Mortimer fought against him, and took the castle and rebuilt it, having had the lordship of those parts bestowed upon him by the Conqueror. (See Dugdale.)

the same, as of right he ought to do. Ralph was there taken prisoner by the French; and during his absence the Welsh, making an irruption, plundered and burnt down the monastery of Wigmore, leaving only the church standing.

“Roger, the son of this Ralph, firmly adhered to King Henry III against his rebellious barons, being a great instrument in subduing them and establishing the King on his throne. Like his father and grandfather, he was buried in the Abbey.

“Roger Mortimer, grandson of the above named, was the first Earl of March,¹ created in the 1 Edward III; and he was great-grandfather to Edmund Mortimer, who married Philippa, sole daughter and heir of Lionel Duke of Clarence, second son of King Edward III. He went over into Ireland anno 1381, and dy’d there at the age of 29 years.

“Before his going into that kingdom he had settled 2000 marks a year upon the canons of Wigmore, to build them a new

¹ He was also made Chief Justice of Wales, and by his marriage with Johanna de Geneville he came into possession of the Castle of Ludlow; and the King soon after, in making a progress, was entertained by him at his castles of Ludlow and Wigmore. He was so set up by these honours, and became so proud, that one of his sons, in raillery, styled him the “King of Folly.” He was hanged at “The Elms,” at Smithfield, for consenting to the death of Edward II, and was buried, according to some accounts, at the Grey Friars in London; by other accounts, at the Friars Minors at Shrewsbury; and by another, again, at the Friars Minors at Coventry; but many years afterwards his body was interred in the Abbey.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon, in his *Tower of London*, thus describes Mortimer’s intrigue with the Queen, and his escape from the Tower: “When Edward went away from London, on his wars and other follies, the fair Isabella ruffled her indolent mood by receiving visits in her chamber from Roger Mortimer, the reckless and handsome border chief, who was then a prisoner in the Keep. Mortimer got into the kitchen, crept up the kitchen chimney, and came out on the roof, from which he escaped to the river, and so away into France.” (*Her Majesty’s Tower*, vol. i, p. 50.)

He left four sons, of whom one son, John, was killed in a tournament at Shrewsbury; and Edmund, the eldest, died at Stanton Lacy, 26 Jan. 1331, in the flower of his age; leaving, however, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Bartholomew de Badlesmere, a son Roger, then three years old. This Roger received the honour of knighthood with the Prince of Wales; and in the 28th Edward III, the judgment against his grandfather, Roger Earl of March, was reversed. He married Philippa, daughter of William Montagnac, Earl of Salisbury, and died Feb. 26, 1539, leaving Edmund his son and heir, born Candlemas Eve, 1551. (See Mr. Clive’s *Records of Ludlow*.)

church, the said revenue to return to his heirs when the church was finished. And whilst in Ireland he procured the Abbot the privilege of the mitre and other pastoral ornaments, besides many immunities, and sent them over oxen and cows, and many other presents.

"This Edmund, by his wife Philippa aforesaid, left two sons, Roger and Edmund;¹ and two daughters, Elizabeth and Philippa. Roger Mortimer was killed in Ireland, anno 1398, leaving issue, by his wife Ellenor, two sons, Edmund² and Roger; and two daughters, Anne and Ellenor. Anne married Richard Consborough, Earl of Cambridge; the two sons and the other daughter all died without issue."

Thus far Dugdale, and to this I will only add that the account given by Bishop Tanner, in his *Notitia Monastica*, of "the Austin Abbey of Wigmore," coincides in all respects with that of his predecessor, except in being far more concise.

CHARTER OF HENRY VIII.

The next source of information which we meet with concerning the Abbey is that which is contained in the charter of Henry VIII. This charter, which was passed in the first year of his reign, enumerates and confirms all the preceding charters. It does not, however, take these in the order in which they were granted. It begins with the charter of his father, "præcarissimi Patris mei domini Henrici nuper Regis Angliæ septimi." The next mentioned is that "præpotentis Principis

¹ This Edmund was taken prisoner by Owen Glendwr, and married his daughter. His sister Elizabeth married Henry Percy, the "Hotspur" of Shakespeare.

² The Edmund here mentioned was the last Earl of March, and was the Mortimer of Shakespeare (first Part of *Henry VI*); as his uncle Edmund, last mentioned, was the Mortimer of the same writer in the first Part of *Henry IV*. Addressing his nephew, Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, he says:

"Thou seest that I no issue have,
And that my fainting words do warrant death.
Thou art my heir."

The Duke of York succeeded him in the lordship of Wigmore, and was one of those who confirmed the privileges of the Abbey, as *his* son, Edward IV, did after him, and subsequently also Henry VII.

nobilis memoriæ Ricardi nuper Ducis Eboracensis, Camariæ, Marchiæ et Ulsteriæ.” The third charter mentioned is that of Edmund “de Mortuo Mari, Comitis Marchiæ et Ulsteriæ, domini de Wigmore et Clare et Camariæ.” Then follows one of another Edmund Mortimer, bearing the same titles. It then goes up to the original charter “Hugonis de Mortuo Mari,” the founder of the Abbey. This it gives at full length. Commencing “Ego Hugo de Mortuo Mari in nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti, fundator abbatiæ canonicorum regularium de Wigmore,” it proceeds to enumerate in considerable detail the various privileges granted to the abbot and canons. That they shall not be compelled to attend any fair or market; that they may keep a court within themselves, and hold plea of all matters excepting those which concern putting any man to death, which may not be done without leave; that they shall be free from all arrests within the liberties which belong to the said Abbey, and from all service in the county; that they shall have common of pasture for all sorts of cattle, where the said Hugh, their founder, hath any right or title; that they fish and fowl in all places about Wigmore, excepting his own vineyard and ponds; that they shall not be compelled to do him suit or service to the court of “halimot,” or hundred court, unless they desire advice or judgment in any doubtful case, and then to have the same without fee or delay; that they shall not be compelled to entertain the servants of their founder, nor to follow any hue or cry, nor to shew their arms to any of their founder’s officers; that they shall have the tenths of things that belong to their said founder; that they shall pay no fine, relief, or other service, upon the decease or alienation of the lord or lordship of Wigmore, and that they and their successors shall be free from all secular service and examinations whatsoever; and, lest these privileges and liberties be hereafter infringed and diminished by the said founder’s heirs, he warrants the same to the said abbot and convent against himself, his heirs, and suc-

cessors, to hold the same in pure and free alms for ever. Witnesses to the above grant: the Lord Robert Ffoliot, Bishop of Hereford, who dedicated the church; the Lord Hugh de Lacy, the Lord Robert Corbet, the Lord Robert Rowles, who were themselves present at the dedication; Elured de Cheyber, Brian de Brompton, Simon his son, Roger de Kynlet, William brother of the Lord Hugh, the son of the Lord Adam de Salvagio),¹ Everard de Jellona, Roger de Cornelia, and others.

The grant next noticed is that of Roger de Mortuo Mari, son of Radulphus de Mortuo Mari.² The charter now goes back to the year 1244, in which year³ Thomas

¹ Mr. Robinson, author of the *Castles of Herefordshire*, considers Adam de Salvagio=Adam Salwey. There was an Adam Salwey in a very early part of the pedigree of that family, who might correspond to the above; and there was also another member of the same family in the neighbourhood of Ludlow at the time, Thomas Salawey having, with two of the Mortimers and others, been in the year 1241 one of the witnesses to the grant, by Jordan of Ludford, of the common of Whikliff to the town of Ludlow.

² This was Roger, created the first Earl of March in 1328, and who was executed Nov. 20, 1330.

³ The family of De Fraxino (or Fraximo, as it is spelt in the old copy of the charter of Henry VIII in our possession) was afterwards known as that of De Frene. Mr. Eyton, in his *History of Shropshire*, tells us the name of Ingeram de Fraxino occurs in the years 1203, 1210, and 1221. He married Petronilla, eldest daughter of Baldwin le Poer, and held one fourth of a knight's fee at Neen Sollars in the honour of Richard's Castle. Hugh de Fraxino, his successor, and probably his son, held in 1243 two hides in Sutton St. Nicholas (afterwards called Sutton Frene) and Marden, both in the honour of Kington. He also held half a knight's fee in Moccas of the Earl of Hereford. He seems afterwards to have been deprived of some of his lands by the King, as having been a follower of Simon de Montfort. (Eyton, vol. iv, 295.)

Mr. Robinson, in his account of Moccas (see *Castles of Herefordshire*), says that in the 10th Edward III Hugh de Frene had summons to Parliament as a baron of the realm, but only in that year. This Hugh, he adds, is presumed to be he who married Alice, daughter and heir of Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and widow first of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, and secondly of Eubolo le Strange; in right of which lady he is said to have claimed the earldom of Lincoln. The last of the De Frenes whom we find in connexion with Moccas was Richard Frene, Chevalier, who died seized of it about the year 1375.

What relation Thomas de Fraxino was to Hugh I have not been

de Fraxino, lord of Prestmede,¹ makes a grant of certain lands at Prestmede to the abbot and canons of Wigmore, with considerable rights and privileges. This grant is given at the same length as that of Hugh Mortimer, the founder of the Abbey. The grant, amongst other privileges, authorises the canons to hold their court at Prestmede, and to try all causes, both great and small, excepting only those which pertain to the taking away a man's life. The grantor is not to be entitled to sit in their court with them, unless especially invited by them to do so. One third of the fines are to be paid to him, and he is to keep all their prisoners for them in his castle at Prestmede. The con-

able to discover; but as Hugh held land in the honour of Kington in 1243, and Thomas de Fraxino's grant of Prestmede was in 1244, they were probably brothers.

¹ Prestmede was the old name of Presteign in Radnorshire. R. W. Banks, Esq., has sent me the following notice of it from the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV in 1291 A.D.: "*Ecclesia de Presthemmed, taxatio, £17:6:8; decima, £1:14:8; cum capella, est abbatidis de Wygemore. Porcio vicarii in eadem, tax. £8; dec. 16s.*" In Dugdale also, vol. vi, pp. 535-6, we find the following: "Prestmede vel Prestend reddit assis, £1:5:4; Prestmede, annual redd. 8s. 8d.; Prestmede redd. custumar. ten. £9:4:9½; Prestmede, decima, £22:8:4; Presbend, porc. vicar. 8s. 2d." Mr. Banks also informs me that in the ministers' accounts of the Mortimer possessions, *temp.* Edward III, "Presthende" occurs in connexion with Radnor and Norton, the latter of which is in the parish of Presteign. In the same accounts, 3 and 6 Henry IV, it is "Presthende"; and in the *valores* of castles of Edward IV, in respect of his earldom of March (7 and 8 Edward IV), it is "Presthemped"; and there is an item for rent of the pasturage of Combe Hill, "apud Presthemmed," Combe Hill being in the parish of Presteign. There is a variation in the spelling of the name even in the charter of Henry VIII; and finally, in the *Survey* of Browne Willis, of the diocese of Hereford, we come to the modern name of Presteigne,—"*Presteyne, V. and R. St. Andrew, Priory of Wigmore.*" There is, indeed, no name which in any degree approaches Presteign, except Prestmede; and to this we may add that most of the names to De Fraxino's grant of Prestmede were from the neighbourhood, and some from the parish itself of Presteign. "Trestmede" is mentioned by Dugdale as part of the possessions of Edmund Mortimer, who died 32 Edw. I. It belonged, however, as appears from the grant in 1249, to the De Fraxinos, and must have been sold by them to the Mortimers between this date and 1304.

sideration to be paid by them for the grant was a horse of the value of ten marks in silver. The grant was made April, 1244, at Prestmede. The names of the witnesses were the Lord Brian de Brompton, the Lord John de Lyngaine, Payano de Essis, John de la Combe, Adam de Perwardine, Richard de Lecton, Richard de Turgley, Thomas de Turpleton (Tripelton), Roger de la Haye, William de la Rode, Henry son of Jorford, William de Craselake, William de Ffraximo, and others.

Five years after this grant was made by De Fraxino it was confirmed at Earnwood,¹ on the Purification of the Virgin Mary, by Roger Mortimer, great-grandson of the founder, in the year 1249. The witnesses to this are mostly the same as those to De Fraxino's grant, with the addition, however, of two of the Mortimers, Henry de Mortuo Mari² and William de Mortuo Mari, and Radulph de Prestmede, clericus.

The next confirmation of all the preceding grants mentioned in Henry VIII's charter is one "*datum apud Wigmore undecimo die mensis Martii anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum tertio.*"³

¹ Ernewood, now a manor in the parish of Kinlet, was originally a forest residence, with a park attached, of the Mortimers. In 1225 (Feb. 13), Henry III commands Hugh de Nevill, justice of the Forest of Feckenham, to let Hugh de Mortimer have ten does (dames) from Feckenham, which the King has given him, towards stocking his park of Ernewood. In 1267 Mortimer appears to have used his manor-house there as a prison. (Eyton, vol. iv, p. 270.)

² It appears from the pedigree of the Mortimers, given by Mr. Eyton, that when De Fraxino made his grant, in 1244, the head of the Mortimers was Ralph de Mortimer, who married Gladuse, daughter of Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, and who died in 1246, two years after De Fraxino's grant. It was his son Roger, therefore, who confirmed the grant in 1249. The William de Mortimer, one of the witnesses on this occasion, was probably the fifth son of Roger, and the same whose seal is one of those in the British Museum with the date of 1253. There is, however, no Henry de Mortuo Mari recorded in the pedigree. He was probably, however, another son of Roger.

³ The Mortimer who made this grant in the 3rd Ric. II must have been Edmund, who married Philippa, daughter of the Duke of Clarence, who was made by Ric. II Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and in the ninth year of the reign of that king was declared heir appa-

After enumerating all the preceding grants, Hen. VIII then proceeds to his own grant. He states that of his special grace and favour, and for improving of the said Abbey, and for security to the said Abbey and Convent, he ratifies and confirms all their former gifts and grants, liberties, franchises, and hereditaments whatsoever, to hold and enjoy the same for ever. And whereas the said Hugh, their founder, by his charter granted the said abbot and canons liberty to keep a court, he confirms the same, and grants them liberty to keep a court and view of frankpledge, and whatsoever pertains to the view of frankpledge and to the royal power, as far as he himself possesses it, and is able to grant it, to be held in the said Abbey or elsewhere within any of their manors, townships, or liberties, which are mentioned to be Leintwardine, Kinton, Witton, Tripleton, Marloe, Wigmore, Yetton the Less, Adforton, Stanway, Peytoe, Letton, Newton Walford, Adletton, and Coxhall, within the royalty of Wigmore aforesaid; and also Shobdon in the county of Hereford; and Cainham, Cleobury, and Walton, in the county of Salop; to hold plea of all matters, except putting any man to death, which is not to be done without leave; together with all waifs and stray cattle in the common called the "Clee" in the said county of Salop, every third year, when they drive the same; which driving, it adds, doth of right pertain to the aforesaid abbot and canons, as belonging to the royalty of Cainham. Also the King grants them liberty of pasture in all the lands, manors, meadows, and pasture, within the royalty of Wigmore, together with the right of fishing and fowling. All their lands they are to hold free from all suit or service to the hundred court or courts of "Halimot," and free from all carriage-service with wains or teams.

The said abbot and convent also are to pay no fees or fine upon exchange, alienation, or decease of the lords

rent of the crown. He went over to Ireland, according to the preceding account of Dugdale, in 1381, and died there at the age of twenty-nine years.

of Wigmore; and that no bailiff, sheriff, or other officer, shall enter their liberties; but the same are privileged from all arrests. And all these liberties and privileges are granted and confirmed unto them, although they have not been used, or by some negligence, or necessity by the change of time, abused.

“*In cujus rei testimonium has literas meas patentes fieri fecimus. Datum decimo quarto die Maii anno regni mei primo.*”¹

As the above grant of Henry VIII concludes our account of the Abbey previous to the dissolution, and the Mortimers will not again come under our notice, I will mention that several of the Earls of March were buried in the Abbey; and about ninety years ago, in making some alterations in the garden of the present house at the Grange, a large stone coffin was dug up, and afterwards replaced in the same spot, supposed to be that of one of the Earls of March. I would add also that there is in the British Museum an interesting collection of the seals of some of the Mortimers, and one or two also of the abbot of Wigmore. My friend Mrs. Acton, of Acton Scott, had some beautiful casts made from these, and kindly presented them to Alfred Salwey, Esq., one of the present proprietors of the Abbey. The seals here alluded to are those of William de Mortimer, 1253; Roger Mortimer, 1259; Sir John de Mortimer, 1297; Edmund de Mortimer, 1301; Roger de Mortimer, 1303; Roger de Mortimer, 1366; Edmund Earl of March, 1372; and Hugh Mortimer, 1409.

Having thus given an account of the various donations given to the Abbey, and of the great privileges conferred upon the canons, it will be interesting to see how these, from time to time, fulfilled the trust reposed in them, and carried out the intentions of their several

¹ Henry's charter is given only in an abbreviated form. Towards the close of it he confirms also the grant of his predecessor, Edw. IV. It was through this King, the son of that Richard Duke of York, the nephew and heir of the last Earl of March, that all the property of the Mortimers reverted to the crown.

patrons. The most instructive and authentic account of the state of the Abbey, from its foundation to its final dissolution, is to be found in the different visitations in the episcopal Register of Hereford. I regret, however, that my age and infirmities have prevented me from consulting these. How much interesting matter, however, is to be found in them may be seen from the following extracts sent to me by Dr. Bull of Hereford; and should a complete history of the Abbey ever be published (and I hope that some competent person may yet be found to undertake this work), it will be indispensable for him to have recourse to this authentic and original source of information; and I have only to regret that, from the cause already stated, it has not been in my power to give more copious extracts.

“Roll of the Household Expenses of Richard de Swinfield, Bishop of Hereford, during the years 1289 and 1290. Edited by the Rev. John Webb, and published by the Camden Society, 1855. Pp. cxcix-cciii.

“The Bishop is proceeding in his visitation from Clunbury. At Leintwardine they crossed the boundary that separates it from Herefordshire, where, from before the old Conqueror’s time, the old Watling Street¹ led from the one county to the other. The Visitor inspected this church on his way, the last in that part of the deanery of Clun. It belonged to the Abbey of Wigmore, to which, with several others, it had been given by their second founder, Sir Hugh de Mortimer; and the family cherished an affection for it in after times, and richly endowed the services that were celebrated there. In the following century nine chaplains chanted daily mass at its altars for the souls of Edward III, of Isabella his mother, and Philippa his Queen, of Henry Bishop of Lincoln, the Earl of Lincoln, his Countess Joan, and others, with all the faithful departed. The lands assigned for these comprehensive services were granted by Roger Earl of Mortimer, and were exempted by royal favour from the statute of mortmain. (*Liber Niger de Wigmore*, f. 496.)

“The church contained a regularly appointed choir with stalls

¹ This old street runs through the present lands at Wigmore Grange, and in such a direction as to shew that the Abbey must have been built over a part of it. It may be clearly traced to the south of the present house.

yet remaining. Thither the monks of Wigmore repaired in processions, and the abbot delivered an annual sermon on the Festival of the Virgin, the patron saint. It may be concluded that the reputation of this place was increased by the residence of an anchoritess, on whose self-denying poverty the Bishop, by an acceptable donation of twelve pence, conferred a more substantial token of approval than by, what still might not have been withholden, his merely verbal blessing.

“The Bishop’s next sojourn is Wigmore, May 14 to 17, 1290. And here he touched on the deanery of Leominster. On three of the above days he is the guest of the abbot by procuration. Sunday the 15th was employed in visiting the parish church; Monday was devoted to the Abbey itself. He visited the canons (“visitavi canonicos loci”), and very needful it might have been that he should do so. Existing documents tend to shew that some time ago there had been a necessity for this; and as the present was a triennial visitation, a question would naturally arise how far sundry admonitions conveyed to them about three years before had taken permanent effect. In 1286 their affairs had been found in disorder, and the Bishop, in the performance of his duty as Visitor, thought fit to point out to their superior certain irregularities that required amendment, both in himself and those under his immediate care. A precept addressed to him, entitled *Corrections of Wigmore*, comprise these charges. Beginning with the lord abbot himself, ‘we find,’ he observes, ‘that, contrary to the statute, he allows some of the brethren to engage in secular trading, forbidden to ecclesiastics, and especially to those among them who are professed; that every office of the house is burdened with useless numbers of attendants,—some maintaining, and causing to be maintained, out of the goods of the house, two brothers; some their cousins and nephews, some their own carnal sons, others very many strangers who receive food and clothing, yet in no wise serve the house or church; and if any one of this sort be removed, he is presently brought back again; which things, by connivance or consent, the said lord abbot doth allow. Also, whereas all who are to be received as brethren, ought to be received as honest and worthy by common consent specially asked, simple folks, and even idiots, are admitted as brethren; also that the sickly and infirm are not sufficiently supplied with what is necessary for them; also that one Jenkin Lightfoot (Lightfoot) by name, the usher, an invalid, reveals secret conversations of the brethren that he hears, not merely to the superiors and elders of the house, but even to secular persons, disturbing the peace among the brethren, and often stirring up strife among them; also that the seats in

the cloister provided for the brethren who resort thither, are neither sufficient nor of the proper kind; but, owing to their awkwardness, the brethren on that account sooner become weary, give up looking into their books, and are driven to stroll about and walk off; also that brother Richard, superior of the house, with certain accomplices, has endeavoured to disturb the bond of charity among the brethren.'

"These and other matters the Bishop strictly commands to be corrected in house, church, and chapter, ordaining that neither they, nor any like them, be in anywise in future allowed. He then directs the abbot for the time being to govern the affairs of the house by the advice of the more sensible persons in the convent, with all moderation, according to the form of his rule; gives some instructions on the management of the sick, and exhorts one and all to obey those who are over them; entrusting to the abbot the carrying out of these corrections, and requiring a report from him whenever called upon to give an account of what he had done in the premises. (*Reg. Swinfield*, f. 386.)

"This return, if ever called for, has not been recorded; but the present was, of course, an opportunity for further inquiry.

"Now as Abbot Adam was advanced in years, and probably even at this time not altogether equal to hold the rein of government, it would not be strange if, in such a case, the head of an unruly community should in many respects have become too passive for his office, and degenerating into an 'abbot of misrule', have suffered such abuses to take root among them as he had neither the energy to resist or reform. However this may have been, the time was not far off when, by his own admission, he was no longer able to stay at the helm.

"About three years after, in July 1293, when another visitation came round, he complained of being so worn out with age and infirmity, that he could neither take care of his own person nor the bodily and spiritual infirmities of others, and therefore entreated that he might be released from his charge. The Bishop, commending his good qualities and deserving conduct up to that time, professed a general disapproval of resignation; yet that his inability might be no longer injurious to those who were under him, issued a commission to Master William de Kingescote, his ordinary, to inquire and report upon the case; and if true, upon his resignation, to cause an apartment, with a sufficient maintenance out of the Abbey, to be secured to him and his attendants. Adam accordingly withdrew, and John de Erleston (Eardisland?) was chosen in his room. But before another cycle of three years was completed, John in his turn earnestly and repeatedly petitioned to be released. His plea rested upon

insufficiency to support the burden of his dignity, and a desire in future for a contemplative life. About the beginning of 1296 he too retired, and great attention was paid to his comfortable provision within the convent. His popularity among them, or their desire to procure his abdication, is indirectly expressed in the minute attention to his wants, and even comforts, set forth in the order for his maintenance. It was voted unanimously that he should have the chamber next to the Chapel of the Blessed Mary, with another chamber thereunto adjoining, and the little plot of ground called 'The Herbary'; and for his help and comfort he was to have one of the canons, a non-residentiary (*i. e.* holding no office in the house), in the house, of his own choosing, removable at his pleasure to choose another. They were to have, in daily food and clothing, as much as two other canons received by the year; to be under no obligation to attend in choir or convent against their inclination, nor hindered from so doing when it was their desire; to have one servant to wait upon them, whose food and clothing, provided by the monastery, should be the same as that of the abbot's groom. Should brother Adam, his predecessor, depart this life, the said John was thenceforth to receive from the Abbey his yearly salary of forty shillings, by half yearly payments at Michaelmas and Lady Day, over and above one mark, which he was to receive annually to purchase necessities at the festival of Christmas. And for his need he was to have a mortar or cresset burning by night in the aforesaid chamber, with firing and candles, and his expenses for repair of the walls and roof of his dwelling; and all other little necessities, such as utensils, table-cloths, towels, and such things as are wanted for the support of human life; the canons reserving to themselves the power of adding to or diminishing, correcting and interpreting, this ordinance, as they should hereafter think fit for the honour of God and the advantage of the Abbey and of John their brother. This instrument is dated at Bosbury, April 16, 1296. (*Reg. Swinfield*, f. 116A.)

"They had now two pensionary abbots upon their roll, when John de Wytton, or Wylton, undertook the office. He, too, appears to have been an incompetent ruler; for in three years after his election a dispute had broken out between him and the brethren, when the house was once more visited and corrected, and a council of six elders of the fraternity was appointed to assist him. These seem to have turned against him whom they were called in to support, and in 1300 the Bishop interposed to establish the abbot's claim to rents of which they attempted to deprive him.

"About this time Wytton left them, and Walter de Ludlow,

chosen from among them, came into office, only soon to throw it up again. He had been some time præcentor, and one of the council above mentioned. (Wright's *Ludlow*, p. 195.) Then Philip de Waleys, or Galeys, in 1302 undertook the difficult government, and for a while appears to have been more successful in it than those who for the last ten years or more preceded him. He remained with them during the rest of Swinfield's episcopacy; but the leaven of mismanagement or insubordination was still at work, and in 1318 they were in sad confusion. Not all the religious privileges they enjoyed, nor the wealth of the estates that fed them, nor the generous protection and encouragement of the princely family race by which they had been founded and endowed, could turn them aside from that desperate course of anarchy and disobedience that had so frequently disgraced them. They wanted a severer castigator than Swinfield had ever been to them, and in Orleton they ultimately found one. His letter, sent to them in 1318, indignantly seizes the point of ingratitude for benefits received, and administers a sharp rebuke for the utter disorder into which the house had fallen through the neglect of rules of discipline, and the malice or perverseness (*malitia*) of those that dwelt therein.

"On the morrow after St. Nicholas Day, he tells them, 'I will visit in head and members that monastery of yours which the Lord hath blessed of old in the dew of Heaven and the fatness of the earth.' He was true to his word. Philip de Galeys abdicated. Provision was made for him, as usual, in his retirement. Amongst other things he is to have his choice of the painted or the dark coloured chamber for his lodging ('pro habitatione sua assignamus cameram depictam in Abbatia quam frater Johannes de Erleston, quondam abbas, inhabitavit dum vixit; aut nigram cameram quam frater Johannes de Weston quondam occupavit dum vixit.' (*Reg. Orleton*, 276, 28A.)

"The Bishop took the next appointment of the abbot into his own hands, and nominated John de Clehonger, prior of Wormesley, in his place. Two of the rebellious canons were banished for a season to other monasteries, to undergo a course of salutary penance, and a thorough reform ensued." (*Reg. Orleton*, ff. 236, 25, 276, 28A.)

Other religious establishments became disordered from wilful extravagance, or were distressed by inevitable failure of their means. It does not appear that Wigmore Abbey was labouring under pecuniary embarrassment. The income was £107:19:9¼. The probability is that they suffered from wantonness of prosperity.



J. H. & J. W. S. C.

WIGMORE GRANGE . S . SIDE .

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE ABBEY.

It has been seen that Henry VIII, in the first year of his reign, granted a new charter to the Abbey, and confirmed all the preceding ones. It was the last gleam of sunshine which fell upon the devoted monastery. Ere his reign closed, it had, with all others in England, been dissolved. Mr. Wright, in his *History of Ludlow* (pp. 352-358), and subsequently Mr. Froude, in *Short Studies on Great Subjects* (pp. 78-84), have given, *in extenso*, the account of the state of the Abbey sent up to the Lord Thomas Cromwell, the original of which is in the Rolls Office. But though the account has been thus twice published, yet as it has not yet appeared in any separate and connected account of the Abbey, and as no history of the Abbey would be complete without it, I have ventured to introduce it. It is as follows :

“Articles to be objected against John Smart, Abbot of the Monastery of Wigmore, in the County of Hereford, to be exhibited to the Right Honble. L^d Thomas Cromwell, the Lord Privy Seal, and Vicegerent to the King’s Majesty.

“I. The said abbot is to be accused of simony, as well for taking money for advocation and putations of benefices as for giving of orders, or more truly selling them, and that to such persons which have been rejected elsewhere, and of little learning and of little consideration.¹

“II. The said abbot hath promoted to orders many scholars when all other bishops did refrain to give such orders on account of certain ordinances devised by the king’s majesty and his council for the common weal of this realm. There resorted to the said abbot scholars out of all parts, whom he would promote to orders by sixty at a time, and sometimes more, and otherwiles less ; and sometimes the said abbot would give orders by night, within his chamber ; and otherwise in the church, early in the morning, and now and then at a chapel out of the Abbey. So that there be many unlearned and light priests made by the said abbot, and in the diocese of Llandaff, and in the places afore-

¹ It has been seen by Dugdale’s account (p. 5) that it was Edmund Mortimer, who went over to Ireland in 1381, who procured for the abbot the privilege of the mitre.

named. A thousand, as it is esteemed, by the space of this seven years he hath made priests, and received not so little money of them as a thousand pounds for their orders.

“III. Item, that the said abbot, now of late, when he could not be suffered to give general orders, for the most part doth give orders by presence of dispensation; and by that colour he promoteth them to orders by two and three, and takes much money of them, both for their orders, and for to purchase their dispensations after the time he hath promoted them to their orders.

“IV. Item, the said abbot hath hurt and dismayed his tenants by putting them from their leases, and by inclosing their commons from them, and selling and utter wasting of the woods that were wont to relieve and succour them.

“V. Item, the said abbot hath sold corradyes, to the damage of the said monastery.

“VI. Item, the said abbot hath alienated and sold the jewels and plate of the monastery, to the value of five hundred marks, to purchase of the Bishop of Rome his bulls to be a bishop, and to annex the said Abbey to his bishopric; to that intent that he should not, for his misdeeds, be punished, or deprived from his said Abbey.

“VII. Item, that the said abbot, long after that other bishops had renounced the Bishop of Rome, and professed them to the king's majesty, did use, but more verily usurped, the office of a bishop, by virtue of his first bulls purchased from Rome, till now of late, as it will appear by the date of his confirmation, if he have any.

“VIII. Item, that he, the said abbot, hath lived viciously, and kept to concubines divers and many women that is openly known.

“IX. Item, that the said abbot doth yet continue his vicious living, as is known openly.

“X. Item, that the said abbot hath spent and wasted much of the goods of the said monastery upon the aforesaid women.

“XI. Item, that the said abbot is malicious, and very wrathful, not regarding what he saith or doeth in his fury and anger.

“XII. Item, that one Richard Gyles bought of the abbot and convent of Wigmore a corradye and a chamber for him and his wife for term of their lives; and when the said Richard Gyles was aged and very weak, he disposed his goods, and made executors to execute his will. And when the said abbot, now being perceived that the said Richard Gyles was rich, and had not bequested so much of his goods to him as he would have had, the said abbot then came to the chamber of the said Richard Gyles, and put out thence all his friends and kinsfolk that kept

him in his sickness ; and then the said abbot set his brother and other of his servants to keep the sick man ; and the night next coming after, the said Richard Gyles' coffer was broken, and thence taken all that was in the same, to the value of forty marks ; and long after the said abbot confessed, before the executors of the said Richard Gyles, that it was his deed.

“XIII. Item, that the said abbot, after he had taken away the goods of the said Richard Gyles, used daily to reprove and check the said Richard Gyles, and enquire of him where was more of his coin and money ; and at the last the said abbot thought he lived too long, and made the sick man, after much sorry keeping, to be taken from his feather bed, and laid upon a cold matrass, and kept his friends from him till his death.

“XIV. Item, that the said abbot consented to the death and murdering of one John Tichkill, that was slain at his procuring, at the said monastery, by Sir Richard Cubley, canon and chaplain to the said abbot ; which canon is, and ever hath been since that time, chief of the said abbot's council ; and is supported to carry cross-bows, and to go whither he lusteth at any timè, to fishing and hunting in the king's forests, parks, and chases ; but little or nothing serving the quire, as other brethren do, neither corrected of the abbot for any trespass he doth commit.

“XV. Item, that the said abbot hath been perjured oft, as is to be proved, and is proved ; and, as it is supposed, did not make a true inventory of the goods, chattels, and jewels, of his monastery to the king's majesty and his council.

“XVI. Item, that the said abbot hath infringed all the king's injunctions which were given him by Doctor Cave to observe and keep ; and when he was denounced, *in pleno capitulo*, to have broken the same, he would have put in prison the brother as did denounce him to have broken the same injunctions, save that he was let by the convent there.

“XVII. Item, that the said abbot hath openly preached against the doctrine of Christ, saying he ought not to love his enemy but as he loves the Devil ; and that he should love his enemies soul, but not his body.

“XVIII. Item, that the said ábbot hath taken but small regard to the good living of his household.

“XIX. Item, that the said abbot hath had, and hath yet, a special favour to misdoers and manquellors, thieves, deceivers of their neighbours, and by them is most ruled and counselled.

“XX. Item, that the said abbot hath granted leases of farms and advocations, first to one man, and took his fine ; and also hath granted the same lease to another man, for more money ; and then would let to the last taker a lease, or writing, with an

antedate of the first lease, which hath bred great dissension amongst gentlemen, as Master Blunt and Master Moysey, and other takers of such leases, and that often.

“XXI. Item, that the said abbot having the contrepaynes of leases in his keeping, hath for money razed out the number of years mentioned in the said leases, and writ a fresh number in the former taker’s lease, and in the contrepayne thereof, to the intent to defraud the taker or buyer of the residue of such leases, of whom he hath received the money.

“XXII. Item, that the said abbot hath not, according to the foundation of his monastery, admitted freely tenants into certain almshouses belonging to the said monastery; but of them he hath taken large fines; and some of them he hath put away that would not give him fines, whither poor, aged, and impotent people were wont to be freely admitted, and receive the founder’s alms, that, of the old customs, were limited to the same; which alms is also diminished by the said abbot.

“XXIII. Item, that the said abbot did not deliver the bulls of his bishopric, that he had purchased from Rome, to our sovereign lord the king’s council till long after the time he had delivered and exhibited the bulls of his monastery to them.

“XXIV. Item, that the said abbot hath detained, and yet doth detain, servants’ wages; and often, when the said servants have asked their wages, the said abbot hath put them into the stocks and beat them.

“XXV. Item, that the said abbot hath had, in times past, a great devotion to ride to Llangarvan, in Wales, upon Lammas Day, to receive pardon there; and on the eve he would visit one Mary Hawle, an old acquaintance of his at the Welsh Poole; and on the morrow ride to the aforesaid Llangarvan to be confessed and absolved, and the same night return to company with the said Mary Hawle, her first daughter, whom the said abbot hath long kept to concubine, and had children by her that he lately married at Ludlow. And [there be] others that have been taken out of his chamber, and put in the stocks within the said Abbey; and others that have complained upon him to the King’s Council of the Marches of Wales; and the woman that dashed out his teeth, that he would have had by violence, I will not now name, nor other men’s wives, lest it should offend your good lordship to hear the same.

“XXVI. Item, the said abbot doth daily embezzle, sell, and convey the goods and chattels and jewels of the said monastery, having no need so to do; for it is thought that he hath a thousand marks, or two thousand, lying by him that he hath gotten by selling of orders, and the jewells and plate of the monastery, and

corradyes; and it is to be feared that he will alienate all the rest, unless your good lordship speedily make redress and provisions to let the same.

“XXVII. Item, that the said abbot was accustomed yearly to preach at Leyntwarden on the festival of the nativity of the Virgin Mary, where and when the people were wont to offer to an image there, and to the same the said abbot in his sermons would exhort them and encourage them. But, now the oblations be decayed, the abbot, espying the image there to have a cote of silver plate and gilt, hath taken away of his own authority the said image, and the plate turned to his own use, and left his preaching there, saying it is no manner of profit to anyone, and the plate that was about the same image was named to be worth forty pounds.

“XXVIII. Item, the said abbot hath ever nourished enmity and discord among his brethren, and hath not encouraged them to learn the laws and mystery of Christ; but he that least knew was most cherished by him, and he hath been highly displeased and disdained when his brothers would say ‘it is God’s precept and doctrine that ye ought to prefer before your ceremonies and vain constitutions.’ This saying was high disobedience; and should be grievously punished when that lying, obloquy, flattery, ignorance, derision, contumely, discord, great swearing, drinking, hypocrisy, fraud, superstition, deceit, conspiracy to wrong their neighbours, and other of that kind, was had in special favour and regard.

“Laud and praise be to God that hath sent us the true knowledge. Honour and long prosperity to our Sovereign Lord, and his noble council, that teaches to advance the same. Amen.

“By John Lee, your faithful bedesman, and Canon of the said monastery of Wigmore.

“*Postscript.*—My good Lord, there is in the said Abbey a cross of fine gold and pretiousstones, whereof one diamond was esteemed by Doctor Booth, Bishop of Hereford, worth one hundred marks. In that cross is inclosed a piece of wood named to be of the cross that Christ died upon, and to the same hath been offering—and when it should be brought down from the treasury to the church, it was brought down with lights, and like reverence as should have been done to Christ himself. I fear lest the abbot, upon Sunday next, when he may enter the treasury, will take away the said cross and break it, or turn it to his own use, with many other pretious jewels that be there.

“All these articles aforewritten be true as to the substance and true meaning of them, though peradventure for haste and lack of counsel, some words be set amiss, or out of their place.

That I will be ready to prove forasmuch as lies in me when it shall like your honorable Lordship to direct your commission to men (or any man) that will be indifferent and not corrupt to sit upon the same at the said Abbey, where the witnesses and proofs be most ready, and the truth is best known; or at any other place where it shall be thought most convenient by your high discretion and authority.

Notwithstanding the very serious charges here laid to the account of Abbot Smart, it appears, as Mr. Wright informs us (Wright's *Ludlow*, p. 363), from the books of the receivers still in the British Museum, that this Abbot, who is supposed to have been deposed, is there found receiving the unusually large yearly pension of eighty pounds out of the property of the dissolved abbey in two half-yearly payments of forty pounds each; whilst his predecessor, Walter Hopton, also described as late abbot, who had resigned to make room for Smart, and must now have been an old man, is represented as receiving a pension of twenty pounds. Each of the canons appears by the same account to have received five pounds yearly.

There is a very long list of the sources of the income of the Abbey given in the *Monasticon*, with the result as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
"Summa valoris omnium temporalium .	169	18	5½
Ditto omnium spiritualium .	132	13	10
Total	302	12	3½
Deductions .	41	9	5
Remanet clare .	261	2	10½."

It appears from Burnet's *History of the Reformation*, vol. iv, p. 242, that the abbey was surrendered in the 30 Henry VIII; and in p. 263 we find the following notice of the abbey :—"Wigmore, Herefordshire (Austin canons), the commentator, and ten monks.

In the *Archæological Journal* (No. 60, 1858, p. 357-8) is given some account of the things found in the abbey at the time of the dissolution. We find from this that "the patron appears to have confided to the monks his

costly hangings and coverlets, carpets and dorsers, and also his wardrobe, with a precious heir-loom, the brazen horn ‘quod una cum quodam fauchone est, ut dicitur, carta terre de Wygemore.’ This tenure horn was delivered to the king. We are not aware that it has been mentioned elsewhere. At the abbey had been also deposited a quantity of valuable armour, probably part of the provisions for the Lord of Wigmore’s own person ; also a large collection of valuable furniture, hangings, garments, linen, and precious objects of personal use, belonging, as it was said, to the wife of Roger Mortimer. The enumeration of the wardrobe of Lady Mortimer contains many items interesting in illustration of personal appliances and costume. Here also we find mention of the few books which occur in this inventory, consisting of a psalter and four books of romances ; unfortunately, the titles are not given.” There is an enumeration also of several articles of ancient armour given in this number of the *Archæological Journal*, to which I would refer those interested in this subject.

Mr. Wright, in his *History of Ludlow*, tells us that in 1574 the records of the abbey were lying in a neglected state in Wigmore Castle, as we learn from a letter dated the 3rd of October in that year, and written by the celebrated Dr. Dee, who says “the last and principal point of this my present suit to your lordship (Lord Burgley) is for your lordship’s hand to a letter directed to Mr. Harley, keeper of the records of Wigmor Castell, or to whom in this case it doth appertain. For that, at my late being there, I espied an heap of old papers and parchments, obligations, acquittances, accounts, &c. (in time past belonging to the Abbay of Wigmor), and there to lye rotting, spoyled, and tossed in an old decayed chappel, not committed to any man’s special charge ; but three quarters of them I understand to have been taken away by divers (eyther taylors, or others, in tymes past). Now my fantasie is that in some of them will be some mention made of noblemen of those dayes, wherby (eyther for chronicle or pedigree)

som good matter may be collected out of them by me, at my leysor, by the way of recreation."

Mr. Wright adds :—"All these records have now so entirely disappeared that it is stated, in the last edition of the *Monasticon*, that even an impression of the abbot's seal is no longer to be met with. This, however, is not strictly correct, as I have now before me casts of three seals of Wigmore, the largest of which (apparently as old as the thirteenth century) represents St. Victor (?) with figures on each side of him, all three standing in niches of a canopy, and a monk on his knees below. The inscription around appears to be 'S. Monasterii Sanctor. Jacobi et Victoris de Wigmor'" (Wright, pp. 360, 361).

Having thus brought down the history of the abbey to its dissolution, it remains only to take notice of the different grants which have been made of it by the Crown. These are all rehearsed in the grant of Philip and Mary to Mr. Cockeram, and which commences as follows :—

"Philip and Mary, by the grace of God, King and Queen of England, Spain, France, and the Two Sicily's, Jerusalem and Ireland ; Defenders of the Faith ; Arch-dukes of Austria ; Dukes of Burgundy, Milan and Brabant ; Counts of Hapsburg, Flanders and Tirol ; to all to whom these letters shall come, greeting."

It then proceeds to state that Hen. VIII, "the most dear Father of our said Queen," did under his great seal on the 3rd day of August, in the thirty-second year of his reign, grant unto John Bradshaw, of Ludlow, in the county of Salop, gent., the house and scite of the late monastery of Wigmore, with all the houses and buildings within the precincts of the said monastery, and all the lands belonging to it, of which the name and acreage of every field is carefully enumerated. He granted him also "all the oblations, mortuaries, and tithes belonging to the church of Leintwardine, including those arising from all the hamlets of the parish, viz., Kinton, Witton, Tripleton, Letton, Newton, and Walford, but

reserving the advowson of the *Vicarage* of Leintwardine to the King; and also excepting from the grant all such tithes of the aforesaid Rectory which at the time of the dissolution of the monastery were demised to other persons." It mentions, incidentally, in this part of the grant, that "the said Father of our said Queen had then from thenceforth ordered that the monastery should be pulled down, *and taken away*." It then states that the grant, both of the lands and tithes, is to be for twenty-one years. The sum that Bradshaw was to pay yearly to the King for the above grant was £28 : 13 : 2; viz., for the house and lands, £12 : 17 : 8; and for the tithes, £15 : 15 : 6. He was also to pay sixty pounds as a consideration for the grant.

During the time that Bradshaw holds the lease, the King grants the reversion of the lease to John Core, citizen and mercer of London, to hold it for thirty-one years upon the same terms as Bradshaw. The date of Core's grant is the 8th day of June, in the thirty-sixth year of the King's reign, and when therefore Bradshaw had only held it not quite four years. But on the 2nd day of December, in the sixth year of Edw. VI, and when therefore there were nine years of his lease still remaining, Bradshaw sells the remainder of his lease to one William Thomas, who, being shortly after attainted and convicted of high treason, the abbey lands and tithes revert to the Queen. Upon this, altogether passing over John Core, to whom a reversion of Bradshaw's lease had been granted, and who, perhaps, was now dead, the Queen upon the 30th of May in the first year of her reign, and for the consideration of sixty shillings and eight pence, and "by the advice of our dearly beloved kinsman and counsellor, William, Marquiss of Winchester, our Treasurer in England," makes a grant for seven years, and upon the same terms as to Bradshaw, "to our beloved servant William Cockes, one of the Gentlemen of our pantry, in recompense of his good service to us and our said Queen."

Hitherto the grants made of the abbey had been, as

we have seen, nothing more, in fact, than leases for a certain number of years, and upon payment of a certain annual rent, and in these the tithes had been leased as well as the land. But the grant we now come to, viz., that to Philip Cockeram and Joyce, his wife, is altogether different. It is, in fact, a grant to them and to their heirs for ever, for the sum of three hundred and nine pounds four shillings,¹ of the site, and house, and all the lands belonging to the abbey, which are the same as in the preceding grants, and enumerated with the same particularity, but with the exception of the tithes of Leintwardine and its several hamlets above enumerated; and all these premises and lands are granted “as fully, freely, and entirely, and in as ample a manner and form as any abbot, or abbots, or other governors of the said late monastery, or any other person or persons, hereto being seized thereof, had held and enjoyed.” And these are granted with all “waifs, strays, fugitives, and felons’ goods, also free warrants, and all other rights, jurisdictions, franchises, liberties, profits, commodities, advantages, and hereditaments whatsoever, as any other person seized thereof had ever possessed or enjoyed; and amongst those who had so possessed them is here mentioned, for the first time, Sir Thomas Palmer, Knight, “lately condemned and attainted of high treason.” The grant of the abbey to Sir Thomas Palmer is here only incidentally mentioned, and when, and by whom this grant was made, we are left to discover. It has been seen that the grant was first made by Hen. VIII for twenty-one years to John

¹ We shall, I think, readily see how this particular sum came to be fixed upon, by considering that in all the previous grants, or rather leases of the Abbey, the value of the lands and tithes is given separately. Mr. Cockram only had the site of the house and the *lands* granted to him. Now the annual rent of these is stated to have been £12: 17: 8; and if we multiply this sum by 24, we have the sum of £309: 4 as that to be paid by Mr. Cockram. In fact, as we should now say, he bought the property of the crown at twenty-four years’ purchase; which, perhaps, was the usual rate at which properties were then sold.

Bradshaw; then, by the same King, four years afterwards, the reversion of it for thirty-one years to John Core; then, when Bradshaw sells the remainder of his lease to Wm. Thomas, upon the latter being attainted of high treason,¹ it falls to Queen Mary, who, as we have seen, grants the reversion for seven years to William Cockes, and before these seven years are expired the grants of the reversion of it in *perpetuity* to Philip Cockeram and his wife. When, then, and by whom the grant was made to Sir Thomas Palmer we cannot discover, so far as we are left only to the grant of Philip and Mary. Upon referring, however, to the *Monasticon*, we find Dugdale stating that the site of the abbey was granted to Sir Thomas Palmer in the second year of Edw. VI. Now this is four years before Bradshaw sells the remainder of his grant to William Thomas. In an old paper of Mr. Cockram's it is stated by him that the abbey had been granted to Sir Thomas Palmer in the *sixth* of Edw. VI, and, as this was the year in which Bradshaw sold the remainder of his lease to William Thomas, soon afterwards attainted of treason, I think it must have been upon the attainiture of this Thomas that Sir Thomas Palmer obtained the grant. Still there remains the difficulty that Philip and Mary's grant to Mr. Cockram states that it was upon the attainiture of Thomas that the remainder of Bradshaw's grant was made to Wm. Cockes. Unless, therefore, the original grant to Sir Thomas Palmer should be still in existence, it seems hopeless to try and discover the date of it, and this is not of much consequence, as there is sufficient proof that such a grant was made.²

¹ Sir Thomas Palmer was one of those arrested and committed to the Tower by Queen Mary, immediately upon her accession, as having conspired to make Lady Jane Grey queen. He was executed and buried in the Tower. (See *Her Majesty's Tower*, by Hepworth Dixon, vol. i, pp. 182-188.)

² The above Sir Thomas Palmer seems to have contrived to sweep into his net a very large number of dissolved monasteries and priories. There is in the possession of Mr. Alfred Salwey, from amongst Mr. Cockram's papers, a decree of the Star Chamber, in

Reverting, however, to the provisions of the grant of Philip and Mary to Mr. Cockerham, it proceeds to state that the abbey and all the lands above enumerated are granted to Philip Cockerham and his wife, and the heirs and assigns of the same for ever, "to hold of us the heirs and successors of our said Queen *in capite for the twentieth part of a Knight's fee*, for all rents, services, dues and demands whatsoever from thence to us, the heirs and successors of our said Queen in any manner to be rendered, paid, or done."

"In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness ourselves at Greenwich the seventh day of January, in the third and fourth years of our reign.

"By writ of Privy Seal, and of the aforesaid date, by authority of Parliament, ADAMS.

Having thus brought down the history of the abbey to the grant of Philip and Mary to the Cockrams, it remains only to add that it continued in the possession of that family till the death of Salwey Cockram, Esq., in 1744, who bequeathed the property to the Salweys,

the ninth year of James I, against the nephew (the Sir Thomas Palmer of that time) for forgery. This person, who must have been an old man when he was convicted, had forged a will of his uncle's, by which he attempted to prove that his uncle had left to him all the property of which he had received grants from the crown, and these are all enumerated in the forged will; and as Wigmore Abbey was one of them, it may be interesting to give the whole list, which was as follows:—The manor of Harlmyton in the county of Bedford; Huneley, Warwick; Shipton, Salop; Attingham ad Acham, Salop; Sherforde, Devon; the manor and park of Slindon, Sussex; the manor of Lebotwood, Salop; Wishanger, Gloucester; Meddenham, Bucks; Burley, Salop; Rathen (or Kathen?), Monmouth; Luggershall, Bucks; the Priory of Sneshall, Bucks; the manor of Camelton and Sherford, Bedford; the manor of Pullen (late parcel of the possessions of the Priory of Dunstable), Bedford; the monasteries of Wooburn, Bedford; Wigmore, Hereford; the manor of Whippley, Bedford; the chapel of Farley, in the parish of Sutton, Bedford; and the Priory and Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England. From the signature of Lord Bacon to the above decree, in a bold and square hand, and in different coloured ink from that of the document, there is every appearance of this signature being an autograph; and if so, it must have been the original decree, and not a copy.

with which family the Cockrams had been more than once connected by marriage, and in which family it still remains.

As Wigmore was one of the greater abbeys, and as we have so many beautiful remains of these ancient buildings scattered over the country, it may seem strange that there is so little to show of what was, in all probability in the times of the Mortimers, a magnificent building. Mr. Froude, however, informs me that at the dissolution the orders were that every abbey should be levelled with the ground, be the occupants good or bad (and we have already seen in Philip and Mary's first grant to Bradshaw it was stipulated that the abbey should be pulled down and *taken away*); but that where the monks had won the affections of the neighbourhood by their good deeds, as in places where the Reformation had not made much progress, the people opposed the destruction of the buildings, and that in many places men could not be got to pull down, or carts provided to remove the spoil.

Now, in the case of Wigmore, the character of the monks, and more especially of the abbot, was notoriously bad, so that the inhabitants of the neighbourhood would only be too ready to pull down a religious house where religion had been so grossly corrupted. And to this we may add that the forest of Deerfold or Darvold, adjoining Wigmore, had long been a stronghold of the Lollards, whose opinions had been extensively embraced by the inhabitants of the surrounding district, and thus a strong prejudice against the monks must have long existed in the neighbourhood of the abbey.

There are, however, still a few interesting remnants of the old abbey existing. The abbot's barn is still standing, and, with the exception that a floor has been made in it for the better convenience of storing grain, and thus taking off from the height of the interior, the barn is probably now in the same state in which it was at the time of the dissolution. The timbers of which it is constructed are of unusually large size, and being gradually curved upwards in one length from the base

till they meet at the top, a section of the interior presents the form of the hold of a large ship turned bottom upwards. For the beautiful drawing of the interior of the barn, (and which conveys a most accurate representation of it), I am indebted to the kindness of Edward Blore, Esq.

In the annexed photograph of a very old view of the buildings of the Abbey Grange, taken from a picture in the possession of Mr. Alfred Salwey, which is about one-fourth less in size than the original, (and which, judging from the particular costume of the figures, must have been taken about two hundred years ago); the appearance of the abbot's barn, which is that on the left side of the picture, would give no intimation of the extremely massive size of the timbers of which the interior is constructed; and the present exterior contrasts equally also with the interior. The two towers which flanked the entrance from the road leading from Wigmore to Leintwardine have long since been taken down, as has also the tower with a vane, seen over the roof of the house. In comparing this old picture with Mrs. Acton's drawing of the present south view of the house, it will at once be seen how great an alteration (the old picture being also a south view) has taken place. The perpendicular window seen in Mrs. Acton's view is that of a wainscotted chamber with an old timber roof, which is believed to have been the abbot's hall. A sketch of the roof of this room taken by Mr. Blore, and of the window by Mrs. Acton, have been kindly contributed by them as an illustration of this paper. The roof is said to be similar to that of the old Refectory at Worcester, now taken down, and also to the roof of the building at Deerfold, only that the latter is more ornamented.

One of the most interesting remains of the abbey has, I regret to say, been lost within these few years, viz., the abbot's chair and the stalls of the canons, of beautifully carved oak, which existed till lately in the chancel of the church at Leintwardine. When this church was restored, some years ago, it was found that

these were in so dilapidated a state, and that the expense of restoring them would be so considerable, that it was determined to remove them. It is due to the antiquarian zeal of the present postmaster at Leintwardine, who found a place for them in his barn, that these interesting remains have not yet been destroyed.

I would also mention that about two years ago an underground passage was discovered, which was by some thought to be only a drain; the width of the passage, however, which was about fourteen feet, and the character of the arch leading into it, as well as the fact of its being well paved with tiles, so far as it was examined, would seem to indicate that it must have been something more than a drain. Should it be possible at any time to examine it farther without injury to the building, the matter might, perhaps, be cleared up.

For the following interesting episode in the subsequent account of the abbey, I am indebted to a communication from my friend Mrs. Acton.

“A correspondent of *The Weekly Account*, who signs himself T. H. (Thomas Harley?), and writes from the neighbourhood of Wigmore, Aug. 13th, 1645, gives the following account of the proceedings of the royal army between Presteign and Ludlow:—

‘Since my last I and my neighbour have been much terrified by the King’s forces, of which we heard little news until they came to demand quarter; and, to tell you the truth, we thought we were secure while the Scots army besieged Hereford. But on Wednesday last a party of the King’s (or rather that army he hath), which were about three thousand horse and dragoons, came over by Presteign to Wigmore, and that night took up their quarter amongst us. Some of them went to Brampton Brian (the ruined seat of Sir Robert Harley), but the most to Wigmore, which is three miles distant. Sir Marmaduke Langdale quartered at Mr. Cockeram’s at the Grange. The King is reported to be there also, and we believe it to be true; yet in his passage out it was kept very secretly.

‘We understand that they came this way to avoid the Scots army, of which they are much afraid; though their stay here was not above eight or ten hours, they kept very diligent watches, and sent out a party of horse towards Aymestry and Kingsland, which brought them an alarm in the morning, upon which about one hundred were left behind to discover what would come of

it, and the rest marched away through Laynterdin, and so to Bridgenorth.

‘Having given you thus far an account of their coming into these parts, and likewise of their departure, I shall only add a word or two of their demeanour during the short time they stayed here. There were a hundred quartered at Mr. Cockeram’s house; and, notwithstanding his complacency both before, and now in the morning, they killed of his milch kine, and all his sheep they could light on; after they had drunk out all the beer, and all that was in a poor man’s house a’dying, they plundered him of all his goods, saying that his next landlord was a captain in their late design against Hereford. The like they did to John Clarke, of Laynterdin, and divers others of your acquaintance. They also took three horses from Mr. Higgins, of Tripton.

‘Sir, I am your servant,

T. H.”

[The engraver having been unable to complete all the plates intended for the illustration of this article, the remainder are unavoidably postponed until the issue of the October number, when they will be accompanied by a brief notice of the principal architectural details. Those now given represent the north and south sides of Wigmore Grange.]

BODYCHEN, ANGLESEY.

ON Thursday, August 25th, 1870, during the Holyhead meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association, the members visited an old building on the farm of Bodychen, half a mile south-east of Llandrygarn Church, and three furlongs south-west of Gwyndy, or rather Gwindy, formerly a celebrated inn on the old Holyhead road. This is all that now remains of the residence of Rhys ab Llewelyn ab Hwlcyn, who for his services at the battle of Bosworth field was appointed sheriff of Anglesey for life. He is said then to have assumed the name of Bodychen, or, as it is otherwise spelt, Bodychan and Bodychain, from this his ancient family mansion, which must, therefore, have been called by that name before the year 1485. The transfer of the name of the habitation to that of the individual was usual in Wales, and has scarcely died out even at the present day. The simplest



Fig. 1.—Doorways into Upper Story.

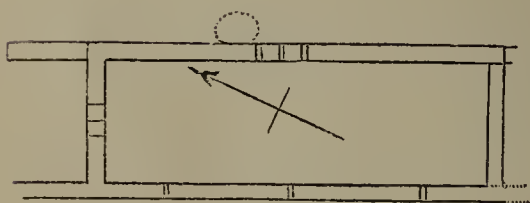


Fig. 2.—Plan of Bodychen.



Fig. 3.—Window in Gable.



Fig. 4.—Bodychen

derivation of Bôd-ychen seems to be abode of oxen, implying an abundant supply of what would constitute the principal source of wealth in those days ; or there may, perhaps, have been a Fychan (Vaughan) living there before the time of Rhys from whom the place may have been called Bod-Fychan, the F being gradually dropped afterwards. A derivation heard by the Rev. R. H. Williams, of Llandrygarn, from the lips of an old woman living near the place is as follows :—"Bod-ochain, abode of lamentation, because there was a jail at Bodychen." This interpretation of the word is, however, scarcely admissible, because we have no evidence of there having been a jail there until after Rhys had been made sheriff. Many of the names of neighbouring fields bear testimony to the style of punishment subsequently in use there, as "Cefnithgroen" (Cefn noeth groen), ridge of bared skin ; Cae-crogbren, gallows-field. Pennant (vol. iii, p. 78) speaks of Rhys as having gone "to assist Henry VII with a company of foot," and that "he made his house (now converted into a barn) the county jail, the dungeon whereof is still to be seen." By dungeon he may have meant the tower, of which it is said by Miss A. Llwyd (*Hist. Angl.*, p. 227), and Lewis (*Top. Dic.*, v. Landrygarn) that "there are still some remains."

Nothing is now left to indicate its existence, but a few fragments of the lower steps of a spiral staircase attached to the outside of the north-east wall, and leading apparently up to the double doorway (see Plate, fig. 7) represented in the woodcut, giving admission on that side to the rooms in the upper story. Mr. Williams questioned several of the oldest inhabitants in the neighbourhood who seem never to have heard of the tower or its remains ; as far as they remember, the old building was always in the same state as it is at present. The architecture is mentioned (*Arch. Camb.*, 4th series, No. iv, p. 365) as being "that of the early part of the reign of Henry VII;" so that, in all probability, this is an addition then made to the original house by Rhys on his

advancement to an office of so great trust as the sheriffalty. We can easily imagine that in those days it may have been no uncommon occurrence for his Majesty's representative to be compelled to stand a siege, more especially if he happened to have captured some notable offender, who might at the same time be a favourite of his countrymen, and whom it was thought desirable, if possible, to rescue. This will also account for the strength of the walls and the absence, in the lower story, of windows or doors of the same date as the rest of the building. (Fig. 2.) As it now stands, the edifice is 45 feet long by about 24 ft. broad. The side walls evidently extended beyond the present south-east gable, which is of comparatively modern workmanship; the original gable at this end may have contained the fireplaces, of which no traces are elsewhere to be met with. In the north-west gable there is a single-light window of the same character as the three on the south-west side (one of which is represented in the accompanying woodcut, fig. 3); and a few feet below it are to be seen three projecting stones that indicate the point of junction and pitch of the roof of an adjoining building, the remaining side-walls of which appear now as buttresses. (Fig. 4.)

The double doorway, in the gable at this end, now built up, must have opened into this building, but at a point very near the roof. The present doorways (two in number) and windows (four in number) in the lower story are quite modern, and there is nothing left to show whether or not they replaced older ones. Into the wall at the side of one of these doorways (that in the north-east wall, which may have replaced the original entrance into the hall from the tower) is built a stone inscribed with fifteenth century characters. There is no possibility, in its present position, of obtaining a rubbing of the inscription. It is much to be desired that this stone should be removed and subjected to inspection, as it may prove to be commemorative of the erection of this mansion by Rhys. It is difficult now to say what may have been the original arrangement on the north-east side, of what size the tower was, and how attached;

but, probably, the building as it now stands formed one side of a square, two of the other sides of which, viz., those at right angles, may have been occupied by offices. I append the Bodychen pedigree, omitting collateral branches.

HWFA AB CYNDDDELW, founder of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, lord of Llifon, etc. Arms: *gules*, a chevron between three lions rampant *or*.

Iorwerth Ddu

Hywel

Hwlcyn

Llewelyn

Rhys, who first assumed the name of Bodychen, sheriff 1485, and till his death in 1535 = Margaret, daughter of Rhys ab Cynrhug (or Kenric) ab Robert of Tegeingl

John Wynn ab Rhys, sheriff for Anglesey, 1543, 34th Hen. VIII; and again, 1555, 2nd of Mary = Grace, dau. of William Williams of Cochwillan

Rhys Wynn, sergeant-at-law, 1559 = Jane, dau. of Sir John Puleston, Knt.

John ab Rhys Wynn = Margaret, dau. of Richard Meyrick of Bodorgan

John Wynn ab John ab Rhys, sheriff, 1624, 21st James I (?) = 1st, Jane, dau. of Owen Woods of Rhosmor; 2nd, Elizabeth, dau. of Morris Wynn of Graianllyn in Denbighshire

1 | Wm. ab Rhys Wynn, O.S.P.; supposed to be the one who is entered in the Register of Burials of Llandrygarn as "Willemus Wyne 1623."

2 | Richd. ab Rhys Wynn = Mary, dau. of Sir R. Bulkeley of Baron Hill, Knt.

Richd. Bodychen, whose name is attached to a declaration in behalf of the King (Charles I), 14th July, 1648, when a rising took place in Anglesey = Mary, dau. of Pierce Lloyd of Llugwy

1 | Anne = Henry Sparrow of Red Hill, 1661, O.S.P.; sheriff, 1689, 1st Wm. and Mary

2 | Richd. died young; supposed to be the one mentioned in the Llandrygarn Register as being buried the 1st day of April, 1672

The following are copies of the entries in the Register book of Llandrygarn :—

1. David ab Wyne was buried the xxth day of October (1617). (I cannot find this name in the pedigree.)

2. Willemus Wyne de Bodychen sepultus erat die vicesimo-sexto novembris anno 1623 (son of John Wynn and Jane, daughter of Owen Woods).

3. Bodychen senior was buried the xth of July 1628 (probably Richard ab Rhys Wynn, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Bulkeley).

4. Richard Bodychen, gent., was y^e first day of April 1672 (supposed to have been the brother of Anne, who married Henry Sparrow).

The only other entry bearing connexion with the family is a marriage—Johannes Sparrow et Jana White matrimonio conjunte fuerunt decimo-sexto die Decembris Año Dⁿⁱ 1694.

There is an old tombstone in the churchyard, but the inscription cannot be read owing to the proximity of another tombstone.

I have put down the "Wynn" as it is spelt in the pedigree in my possession, but it will be observed that the entries in the Register have the name "Wyne"—the surname is there also invariably spelt "Bodychen." My best thanks are due to the Rev. R. H. Williams, Vicar of Llandrygarn, through whose kindness in answering several queries, and making extracts for me from the parish register, I have been enabled to complete this notice. I was unable to make (as I intended) a second visit to the spot, owing to an accident, the effects of which confined me to the house for some weeks.

W. WYNN WILLIAMS.

Menaifron, June, 1871.

THE KENFIG CHARTERS.

(Continued from p. 190.)

Nos. 4 and 5.—The Ordinances of Kenfig, 4 E. III, 1330. The original of the older part of this curious municipal document was, of course, in Latin, and has long been lost. Of the two translations extant, one, here printed, appears to be of the date of 1572. The other is a copy made in 1773, when certain final additions were inserted. The date of 1330 evidently applies only to the first fifty-one clauses. No. 52 is actually dated 1572, and mentions the dissolution of Margam Abbey and the overblow of the sand upon a large part of the borough and its church. The clauses following were for the most part rendered necessary by this misfortune.

In these days of measureless civil liberty it is curious, and not without profit, to look back to the fetters imposed upon trade in the Plantagenet and Tudor times, and upon the rules of conduct which, administered for the people by their own elected officers, were probably not ill-suited to the times, and do not appear to have been regarded as either harsh or oppressive. Some of them indeed, having fallen into disuse, have been re-enacted by our recent local governments. The baker, licensed by the portreeve, was to bake good and sufficient bread of certain fixed dimensions. The oven-keeper was to keep proper weights for his customers. No corn was to be bought in the market for malting, and no baker or brewer to buy it there before noon in summer, or eleven in winter. Brewers were to brew good ale, third drink, and small drink. Butchers were not to open shop on a Sunday, nor to use the High Street as a slaughter-house; nor to throw out garbage there; nor, being burgesses, to sell flesh elsewhere than under the shambles, nor, being strangers, within the town, save on Fridays and Saturdays. Also they were only to

sell good meat, not blown nor raised on the kidney. All stranger butchers bringing in meat were to bring also the hides.

Merchandise brought into the town was to be purchased, not by private persons, but by proper officers, and then offered to the burgesses according to their means. Forestalling and regrating were stringently forbidden. Hides and merchandise coming to market were not to be anticipated save by the portreeve and his brethren for their own use. All chencers and strangers selling fish were to be fined; and so with cheese, butter, eggs, capons, hens, chickens, and provisions generally there was to be no forestalling. No traffic was allowed in goods evading the town royalties.

Brawlers and fighters drawing blood were to be fined. A civil tongue is to be kept towards the authorities. Female scolds are to sit in the cucking-stool, for the first offence for one hour, then for two, then to be "let slip," that is ducked, or else heavily fined. No tavern is to be open after ten p.m.; no tapster after nine. No dice, cards, bowls, or other unlawful games allowed, and if played in a house the owner also to be punished. Tennis not allowed in the streets, High Street. Every ostel to display a sign, and no ostler to keep a lodging or harbour a stranger. No dust or dung to be cast into the street or town ditches, or within fifty feet of the town gates or walls. No swine to go free within the walls, and pigstyes only to be allowed within the gardens within the walls, and not to be an annoyance. No swine to be kept at the cross, and none to go unringed upon the common. No kine to be milked in the street, and only to pass to and fro in their way to and from pasture.

Burgesses are only to be admitted as such within the Guildhall, and by the portreeve, aldermen, and burgesses. Strangers are to be imprisoned in the lower prison, burgesses in the Guildhall above. No burgess or chencer to pass out of the franchise to a wedding ale. No stranger to keep open shop or ostrey. No

tenant to be accepted within the town save with consent of the authorities. No burgess so to deal with strangers as to enhance prices, nor to embezzle the lord's dues, nor to say anything against them.

No chencer or stranger to buy corn within the franchise for sale, nor to sell bread, ale, or victuals, nor to hold open Ostrey, save with license; nor to buy corn in the market until the authorities are served. Gentlemen, however, may buy corn for their own households. No stranger is to walk abroad after 9 p.m., save on reasonable cause and with a light. No burgess to betray the town counsel. Every dweller in a house is to pave and keep clean the way in front of it.

No burgess is to buy tiles, boards, etc., to the injury of any other burgess, from a stranger. All tanners are to sell well-tanned leather. All actions within the competence of the borough courts are to be settled there only. No loose women, naughtipacks, or tramps are allowed. Only residents are eligible for the council, or allowed free pasture. Burgesses are not to overpasture the common land. No actual or past portreeve is to be summoned upon a jury between parties. The hayward is to visit the common pasture daily to see that no strange cattle enter, and that no sedges are cut improperly or without license.

The 52nd clause, added in 1572, describes the loss to the borough from the overblow of sand, covering up much free land and all the burgages save three, while the full rent continues to be paid to the lord, and enacts that eight burgesses shall arrange for the enclosing, ditching, and allotting to twenty-nine burgesses a part of Cefn Cribwr Common. None of the new allotments are to be sold save at a fixed price, and never to a stranger to the exclusion of a burgess. The regulations with regard to the new allotments, chiefly when set for hay, are numerous.

Clause 59 was added in 1773, and provides that no inhabitant of the town shall be admitted a burgess save upon a legal settlement. At the end are the names of the allottees under the resolutions of 1572.

*Copy Kenffeg Ordinance, 4th year of Edward III, or 1330.
Kenffeg Villa.*

“The ancient, true and laudable Ordinances of the said town newly drawn by the consent of the portreeve and aldermen thereof whose names are hereunder written, word by word and agreeable to the old decayed roule, with other more ordinances added thereunto, for the good government of the said town and libertys. Dated the twentyeth day of May and the fourth year of Edward the Third after the Conquest.

1. “First it is ordained by the portreeve and his brethren the aldermen of the said town that every baker licensed by the said portreeve, from time to time shall bake good and sufficient bread to be sold as well to all burgesses, chencers, inhabitants and strangers, keeping such true size as shall be limited unto them by the portreeve, weighing according to the rate of the corn sold in the markett, on pain of a grievous amerciamment at the portreeve’s pleasure, and further punishments and penalties provided [by] his Majesty’s laws and statutes for such heinous and intollerable offences.

2. “Also it is ordained by the said portreeve and aldermen that every oven keeper within the said town shall keep true and lawfull weights, and the same deliver to him or them bakeing bread to be sold, whether they be burgesses, chencers, inhabitants or strangers, upon pain of a grievous amerciamment.

3. “Item it is ordained by the said portreeve that noe manner of person shall buy wheat nor noe other corn in the markett for to make their mault upon pain of amerciamment.

4. “Item it is ordained by the said portreeve that noe baker nor brewer shall buy noe manner of corn in the markett before xii of the clock in the summer and xi of the clock in the winter, upon pain of a grievous amerciamment.

5. “Item it is ordained by the said portreeve that all brewers shall brew good and wholesome ale, third drink and small drink, as well to strangers as burgesses, chencers and inhabitants of the town upon pain of amerciamment.

6. “Item it is ordained that no tapster shall wern her ale to selling to burgesses, chencers and inhabitants of the said town by gallon, pottle or quart, if she hath above three pottles in her house, upon pain of a grievous amerciamment.

7. “Item it is ordained that all brawlers and fighters that draweth blood the one upon the other, shall pay iij*s.* and iiij*d.* for the blood shed, and for the fray such amerciamment as shall please the portreeve.

8. “It is ordained that noe butcher shall hold noe open shop

on a Sunday, nor on that day sell noe flesh openly, upon pain of amerciament.

9. "It is ordained that noe butcher shall not slay any manner of victuall neither make any scalding in the high street, upon pain of amerciament. Also that noe butcher being burgess shall sell flesh but under the shambles, upon pain of amerciament. And also that all butchers, strangers, shall sell noe flesh within the said town but upon Frydays and Saturdays, upon pain of amerciament.

10. "Item it is ordained that noe manner of burgess shall buy noe manner of merchandizes that shall happen to come to the said town, but such men as shall be appointed by the said portreeve and aldermen, upon pain of xls.; and all such merchandizes to be divided amongst all the burgesses, every man according to his ability.

11. "Item it is ordained that noe butchers shall cast noe heads, feet, nor none other garbage in the High Street, nor in noe other place, to the annoyance of his neighbour, upon pain of amerciament of xij*d*. at every time he is so found or taken.

12. "Item it is ordained that if any burgess have any wrong, and may be (by the portreeve thereof) remedied, and will make any other suit against the portreeve or Councell, unto the lord or his deputy, that burgess soe doing to be discommoned by the portreeve and Councell for ever more without any gainsaying, and a greivous amerciament at the pleasure of the portreeve, if he be found guilty, by III of the Councell and III of the com'ons.

13. "Item it is ordained that noe burgess, chencer nor inhabitant, nor their servants, shall buy within the gates nor without the gates noe manner of thing coming into the markett, untill the time it be brought unto the place accustomed; and all those that be taken up or put up for that forestalling or regrateing to be amerced in xs. at every time that any of them be found faulty, unless it be the portreeve or any of his brethren for their own house; and all chencers or strangers that selleth any fish until the time it be brought unto the place accustomed, shall pay amerciament at the portreeve his pleasure.

14. "Item it is ordained that noe chencer nor inhabitant or resciant shall say noe unfitting words which should be rebukefull or spitefull to the portreeve or to any of the Councell, or will gainsay the good rule and ordinances of the said town which is made and ordained by the said portreeve and aldermen, upon pain of imprisonment and amerciament of xs., the one half thereof to the lord, and the other half to him that the rebuke is given; and the third fault to be discommoned, if he be found guilty by three of the aldermen and three of the burgesses.

15. "Item it is ordained that noe burgess, chencer, nor inhabitant of the said town shall take noe part against the portreeve and aldermen with noe burgess, chencer, nor noe other person, upon pain of xs.; and if he be a burgess, to pay the penalty forthwith, and to be discom'oned, and his body to prison; and if he be a chencer, to pay the said penalty, and his body to prison, there to remain untill the portreeve and the Councell doe commune together.

16. "Item it is ordained that noe burgess be made or received into the Guildhall except he be admitted by the portreeve, aldermen and burgesses, soe that he may be ruled by the portreeve of the said town; and he or they soe admitted and received, shall take noe maintenance, upon pain of discomyneing, if he be found guilty by three of the aldermen and three of the burgesses, and amerced at the portreeve's pleasure.

17. "Item it is ordained that noe burgess, chencer nor inhabitant of the said town shall buy neither cheese, butter, eggs, capons, henns, chickens, nor noe other manner of victualls coming to the said town to be sold, untill it come to the common markett of old time used, upon pain of amerciament of vjd. at every time that any of them be found guilty or faulty.

18. "It is ordained that noe taverner keep noe open tavern in the annoyance after x of the clock at night, noe tapster after ix, upon pain of amerciament.

19. "Item it is ordained that noe manner of person shall play at dice, cards, bowles, nor noe other unlawfull games within the said town nor the franchise of the same, upon pain of amerciament of xijd. upon him that owneth the house that such play is kept in, and the players to be brought to prison, and an amerciament at the portreeve's pleasure; and also there be noe tennis playing within the High Street, upon pain of vs. to be levied upon every of them that playeth.

20. "Item it is ordained that noe burgess, chencer, nor inhabitant of the said town shall not suffer any stranger within his house privily nor openly to buy nor to sell any manner of merchandizes against the royaltys of the said town and the freedom thereof, upon pain of xxs.

21. "Item it is ordained that noe ostler shall hold noe ostrey without a sign at his door, upon pain of amerciament of xxs., and that noe ostler shall werne noe lodging nor harbour noe strangers coming to the said town on horseback or on foot upon pain of amerciament of xijd. at every default.

22. "Item it is ordained that noe stranger shall have free prison in the Guildhall above, but in the lower prison, unless he be a burgess giveing, yielding and paying within the said town

according to the charter; and he to find suretys to save the serjeant harmless.

23. "Item it is ordained that noe manner of person shall make noe foraigne nor piggestye to the annoyance of his neighbour upon pain of five shillings, unless and except it be in his garden within the walls of the said town.

24. "Item it is ordained that noe manner of person or persons shall cast noe dust, dung nor other filth in the streets nor in the town ditches, nor within fifty foot of any of the gates of the said town or any part of the walls thereof, upon pain of amerciament at the pleasure of the portreeve.

25. "Item it is ordained that noe burgess nor chencer shall goe out of the franchise and libertys of the said town to the wedding ale of any person or persons whatsoever, upon pain of five shillings at every default.

26. "Item it is ordained that if any woman be found guilty (by six men) of scolding or railing any burgess or their wives or any other of their neighbours, then she to be brought at the first fault to the cucking-stool there to sit one hour, and the second fault two hours, and third fault to lett slippe, or else a high fyne at the portreeve his pleasure.

27. "Item it is ordained that noe manner of person shall hold nor open shop to cutt carne or trawntrey or ostrey hold, unless he be a burgess yielding and paying by the appointment of the portreeve, upon pain of a grievous amerciament.

28. "Item it is ordained that noe manner of person shall have any swine goeing within the town walls upon pain (if a complaint be made) of twelve pence amerciament at every time that they be found faulty; and if any swine be found about the Cross, the Cross keeper is to have for every swine so found four pence; and further, if any complaint be made by the haywarden or by any other person of any swine going upon the common unringed, the owners of the said swine to pay and forfeit for every such default two shillings and six pence.

29. "Item it is ordained that all such persons as have burgages or any houses within the town or franchise of the same shall take no tenants into their houses but such as will and may be allowed and admitted by the portreeve and aldermen and other officers of the said town, and not to hurt the libertys and franchises of the same, upon pain of discomyneing (if he be a freeman) and ten shillings amerciament; and if he be not a burgess, ten shillings amerciament and his body to prison.

30. "Item it is ordained that noe burgess shall not merchandize with noe strangers goods to their singular advantage and for to inhance merchandizes and for to imbeazle the lords roy-

altys, dutys and customs, upon pain of high amerciament at the portreeve's pleasure.

31. "Item it is ordained that noe burgess, chencer nor inhabitant of the said town doe not say against the royalties and libertys of the same, nor of the charter, upon pain of amerciament.

32. "Item it is ordained that noe chencer nor stranger shall buy any corn within the markett nor within the franchise of the said town, to be sold again, upon pain of amerciament.

33. "Item it is ordained that noe chencer shall sell bread, ale, nor noe other victualls, nor hold noe open ostrey by night nor by day within the said franchise of the said town, but through license from the portreeve for the time being, upon pain of amerciament.

34. "Item it is ordained that noe stranger shall buy any corn in the markett untill the portreeve, aldermen and burgesses be served, except gentlemen for their own household, upon pain of amerciament.

35. "Item it is ordained that noe stranger shall walke by night after nine of the clock, without a reasonable cause, or fire in his hand, upon pain of amerciament of twelve pence, and his body to prison, at the portreeve's pleasure there to remain.

36. "Item it is ordained that noe burgess shall discover the Councell of his brethren burgesses of the said town, upon pain of discom'oning without gainsaying, and a grievous amerciament at the pleasure of the portreeve.

37. "Item it is ordained that every burgess, tenant and resciant dwelling within the town walls where the pavements or causeways hath been, shall and doe keep them clean from dung and other filth, upon pain of twelve pence at every fault; and where the streets be unpav'd, every man to pave the same, upon pain of amerciament, before his door.

38. "Item it is ordained that noe man nor woman shall milke any kine within the High Street, within the town walls, nor none shall suffer their beasts to abide in the High Street nor in noe other street by night nor by day, but only going and coming to and from their pastures, upon pain of amerciament of twelve pence at every such fault.

39. "Item it is ordained that noe burgess shall buy no manner of wares as boards, lathes, tyles, nor noe other chaffre for any strangers, whereby the libertys and freedom of the said town may be hurt and hindered to the annoyance of any other burgess, upon pain of three shillings and four pence at every fault and offence comitted therein.

40. "Item it is ordained that every tanner using the mystery of tanning shall sell their leather well and sufficiently tanned accordingly, upon pain of forfeiture of his said leather or a fyne.

41. "Item it is ordained that noe burghess nor chencer shall buy noe manner of hides or skinns (comeing to the markett) of any beasts or cattle whatsoever or wool but only in the com'on markett place of old accustomed, upon pain of amerciament.

42. "Item it is ordained that all butchers, as well strangers as burgesses and chencers, shall bring unto the markett good and wholesome and sufficient victuals unblown not raised upon the kidney or otherwise abused contrary to his highnesses laws, upon pain of a greivous amerciament. And all strange butchers that bringeth beef, mutton, or other victual to be sold shall bring with them the hides and skinns thereof, upon pain of forfeiture of their victualls.

43. "Item it is ordained that no burghess of the said town shall sue, arrest, trouble, or vex any other burghess at any court, shire, or franchise, or any other court if out of the said town, upon pain of discomyeing and amerciament if such his plaint and action be and may be determinable within the court of the said town.

44. "Item it is ordained that noe manner of burghess, chencer, nor inhabitant of the said town shall keep noe licentious naughtipacks, bawdrey, or suspected harlots, vagabonds, nor loyterers in their houses, upon pain of ten shillings amerciament.

45. "Item, it is ordained that noe manner of person or persons whatsoever, burghess, chencer, nor inhabitant of the said town, shall make noe mixions in any place within the franchise and libertys of the said town to the annoyance of any man nor to the inconvenience of any of the streets of the said town, upon pain of ten shillings on every of them so doeing.

46. "Item it is ordained that noe burghess nor burgesses be admitted to be putt in election for portreeve, nor in the councell of the said town, nor in any other office with the said burrough except he or they be dwellers therein.

47. "Item it is ordained that noe burghess nor burgesses shall have liberty for his or their cattle or cattles to pasture (in any place) upon our common and freedom except he be a dweller within the said town.

48. "Item it is ordained that noe burghess or burgesses shall take upon any condition noe manner of cattle or cattles of any person or persons whatsoever thereby to overpasture our com'on and freedom but such number as is reasonable and fitt, and that noe burgesses shall take noe manner of cattle or cattles under three years, upon pain of amerciament at the pleasure of the portreeve.

49. "Item it is ordained that noe aldermen burgesses that have been portreeves shall appear in a jury between party and party. And those who are elected and chosen for election

portreeves are also to be free from being in the said jury for the present year in which they are elected.

50. "Item it is ordained that the hayward shall dayly make a diligent view and survey over our com'on and freedom, and thereby to see that no strangers cattle nor cattles doe pasture upon our freedom. And also to see that noe manner of person or persons whatsoever doe reap any sedges, neither draw nor pull any rootes, nor cutt any furzes in any place whatsoever, nor doe any other thing that may be to the ruin, destruction, and overthrow of the said burrough nor the inhabitants thereof, upon pain of five shillings for every default.

51. "Item it is ordained that noe burgess nor burgesses stranger nor inhabitant shall reap or pluck any sedges nor any other rootes (in any place upon) the said burrough to the annoyance ruin and overthrow of the same. But only such person or persons as the portreeve and councell shall admitt, and in such place upon the said burrough as the said portreeve and councell shall appoint, upon pain of two shillings and six pence for the first fault, for the second fault five shillings, and for the third fault to be discomyned and disfranchised.

52. "To all to whom these presents shall come to be seen read heard or understood that whereas the Lords of Glamorgan and Morgannog of old antiquity of their meer clemency and mercy and by their goodness and freewill and by their several charters have given and granted to the burrough and town of Kenfegg their libertys and franchises with the freedom appertaining to the same with many goodly and Godly comoditys for the preserving of the government and profits of the com'onwealth of the burrough and town corporate of Kenfegg and to the burgesses of the same as in the said severall charters under their hands and seales more att large may and doth appear And amongst divers other gifts and grants the said Lords of Glamorgan and Morgannog in their several charters and letters patents have given granted and fully confirmed to the burrough and town corporate of Kenfegg and burgesses of the same and to their successors for ever as well certain parcells of free com'ons sett lyeing and being at Kevencribor between the lands of the Lord of Newcastle on the east part and the lands of the late dissolved monastery of Margam on the north-west and south as alsoe many other parcells and quilllets of lands with free libertys and freedoms within the franchises aforesaid as in their severall charters is mentioned Know ye further for good and reasonable considerations us moveing and alsoe for a com'onwealth and commodity of our burgesses and successes for ever and according to the tenor and purport of the said severall charters to us severally granted by the

said Lords of Glamorgan and Morgannog wee the burgesses aforesaid have consulted ourselves together and to and thereupon concluded and agreed within ourselves for because wee have and yett doe yearly fall in arrearages and losses the which is to the portreeve's great charges by reason of the overthrow blowing and choaking up of sand in drowning of our town and church with a number of acres of free lands besides all the burgages of ground within the said libertys except three for the which burgages so lost by the said overthrow yett nevertheless the rent thereof is and hath allways been paid to the lords receivers to the portreeve's great losse and hinderance yearly in making of auditt Therefore it is condiscended concluded assented and fully agreed between all the burgesses of the said town that the said portreeve shall call twelve before him and of them to name of the most substantial honest and the best freeholders of the said town eight and they shall yearly make their ordinances for any com'onweale to stand and remain for their comodities amongst them their heirs successors and assignes and soe being once substantially made to continue for ever And thereupon Evan Griffith portreeve of the same called these eight burgesses to him to make this present order or composition videlicet William Thomas Aylward Gent., John Morgan Gent., Rees Thomas Melen, William ap William, Rees Thomas Ievan, Thomas Jenkin, Llewellyn Pritchard, and Robert John. The said portreeve and the eight beforesaid have stablished this for com'onweale profitts and commodity of our said burgesses and to their heirs successors and assigns and to every of them for ever for the inclosing parking and ditching in part of the aforesaid free comon at Kevencribor for and towards some help of the loss of their burgages of lands by the overthrow aforesaid and that the same be and shall bee inclosed parked and ditched in by the burgesses on this side and before the twenty fourth day of Aprill next comeing after the date hereof and soe from thenceforth shall stand and remain to every of the said twenty nine burgesses and to their heirs successors and assignes and to every of them for ever every one his part as to the chances by lotts none shall challenge otherwise and they shall begin on the eastern part to ditch at Clawdd y Cline and soe westward under the hill to Trod Rhyw Yr Glo' and from thence downwards to Rhyd Yorath Goch To have and to hold the aforesaid parcells of free com'on to every one of the twenty nine burgesses hereon indorsed and to their heirs and assigns for ever without any lett interruption molestation or vexation of the burgesses inhabiting or dwelling within the said libertys or of any person or persons in their behalfs or steads Item wee order that the same parcell of free

comon shall be fenced and put into hayne on the twenty fourth of March and shall not be depastured untill the feast of Saint Matthew before Michaelmas And alsoe then there shall none of the said twenty nine burgesses pasture or grass the same but by the Oyfri Item wee doe order that none shall rent his or their part nor sell the same to any stranger if there will be any of the burgesses that will buy or rent the same upon pain of forfeiture of his or their libertys within the same parcell of meadow Also if any burgess doe rent his or their part to any other burgess he shall have it for three shillings and fourpence the acre and not above Item wee doe order that noe one burgess of one part or parcell in the said free comon meadow shall not by inheritance challenge two parts or more so that allways the portreeve and other eight burgesses shall by their discretion devide the same as they shall seeme good and convenient to maintain allways the twenty nine within the same Item wee doe order for the better establishinge of these our ordinances by us the portreeve and the other eight of the twelve for the performance of every point and article that shall bee broken or discontinued wee do bind us and every of us each to the other in the sum of five pounds of good and lawful money of England apiece and that it shall be levied upon our goods and lands without any delay or wager of law. In witneese whereof we the portreeve and the other eight have thereunto put our seales and signes the twentyth day of January in the thirteenth year of the reign of our sovereign lady Elizabeth by the grace of God of England France and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith &c. Annoque Domini 1572.

53. "Item it is ordained that every widow shall enjoy the priviledge of her husband dureing her widowhood except the heir apparent bee sworne burgess to doe service within the said town thereby to have the peice of hay within the aforesaid meadow if soe it bee that the said heir apparent doth challenge and claim his right to it the said peice of hay and provided that noe manner of person nor persons whatsoever doe interrupt the said widow of her priviledge as long as she liveth and dwelleth within the said burrough and town.

54. "Item it is ordained that noe burgesses nor burgess shall sell any peice nor parcell of hay at Kimley Meade or Kevencribor to any burgess being an outdweller from the said burrough nor to any stranger nor foreigner upon pain of discomyneing.

55. "Item it is ordained that noe burgess nor burgesses shall rent any peice nor parcell of hay at the foresaid meadow to any burgess nor burgesses being outdwellers from the said town and burrough nor to any other person or persons whatsoever if it be necessary to any burgess or burgesses dwelling in the said bur-

rough to have the said parcel of hay for and that noe burgess nor burgesses shall rent any parcell of the said hay before he or they do publickly on a court day offer the same parcel of hay to a burgess and burgesses dwelling in the said burrough And alsoe that noe burgess nor burgesses shall henceforth rent any peice or parcell of the said hay above three shillings and four pence per acre upon pain of forfeiture of his or their libertys in the said parcells of hay as aforesaid.

56. "Item it is ordained that if any burgess happen to dye without any lawfull heir within the said town and burrough to enjoy the said dece'dent burgess his parcell of hay within the said free com'on meadow the portreeve for the said year in which he happeneth to dye shall have and enjoy the benefitt and profit of the said parcell of hay for one whole year after his decease and after one year the said parcell of hay to be by the portreeve and the eight burgesses settled to a burgess that hath not a parcell of hay paying therefore twenty shillings per acre to the treasury of the said town for the maintenance allways of the comonweale of the said town and burrough.

57. "Item it is ordained if any difference shall happen to arise between any of the said burgesses in claiming any right or title in any of the said parcells of hay within the said free comon meadow the portreeve and the eight elected burgesses shall try and decide the same debate and difference without any delay or wager of law.

58. "Item it is ordained that noe burgess nor burgesses shall rent any parcell of fernes att Kenfeg Down to any burgess nor burgesses dwelling out of the said burrough nor to any stranger nor foreigner before he publickly on a court day held for the said town offer the same parcell of ferns to a burgess or burgesses dwelling within the said town and burrough And also that noe burgess nor burgesses shall rent out any of the said parcells of ferns above eight pence per parcell yearly upon forfeiture of his or their libertys within the said parcell of ferns at the said down.

1773.

59. "Item it is ordained that no manner of person or persons whosoever dwelling within the said borough town or their franchise thereof shall be admitted and sworn burgess or burgesses except such as gain legall settlement in the same wherein he or they then resides.

"[*Endorsement*].—These blotts or lotts shall begin on the east part next to Clawdd y ffin. Every man's hit shall chance by the said lotts.

"Imprimis.—1, Llewelyn ap Richard; 2, Robert John Richard; 3, Rees Thomas Melen; 4, William ap William; 5, John Mor-

gan ; 6, Thomas Jenkin ; 7, William Thomas Ayleward ; 8, Rees Thomas Bevan ; 9, Evan Griffith ; 10, Thomas ap Thomas ; 11, Rees ap Ievan John ; 12, Llewelyn Griffith ; 13, Watkin Thomas ; 14, David John Ayleward ; 15, David John Goch ; 16, Howell ap Howell ; 17, Evan ap Morgan ; 18, Jenkin ap Ievan ; 19, Jonnett Verch Evan ; 20, John Jenkin ; 21, Dennis Verch John ; 22, Catherine Verch Fforath ; 23, Thomas Griffith ; 24, Amy Verch John ; 25, John Thomas Llewellyn ; 26, Howell Thomas ; 27, Johan Verch Ievan ; 28, John Horton ; 29, Morgan Evan.

“Copia vera nominorum.”

(*To be concluded.*)

FURTHER NOTICES OF THE EARLY INSCRIBED STONES OF WALES.

1. THE MENVENDANUS STONE.

By way of supplement to Sir Gardner Wilkinson's memoir on this stone, I have, at the request of the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, made a faithful copy by the help of the camera lucida of its inscription, which offers several peculiarities worthy of notice. The letters in the upper line extend about a yard in length, the average height of each letter being about three inches. The first letter, c, which Sir G. Wilkinson considers to represent the word *Corpus*, and not the initial of a prænomen, is of an unusual shape, rather resembling a u placed sideways than a c. The second letter m is completed by the upright stroke of the e following.¹ In the engraving of the stone opposite to page 140 (*Arch. Camb.*, April, 1871, No. VI) the first stroke of the m is represented as throwing out a straight stroke towards the top part of the c, but there is no trace of this in the rubbing which I have received from Mr. Barnwell ; the first stroke of the m moreover is quite

¹ In Gough's *Camden*, v. ii, p. 510, the third stroke of the m is not connected with the e.

—C MENVENDAN—
HIBARCVN—

57

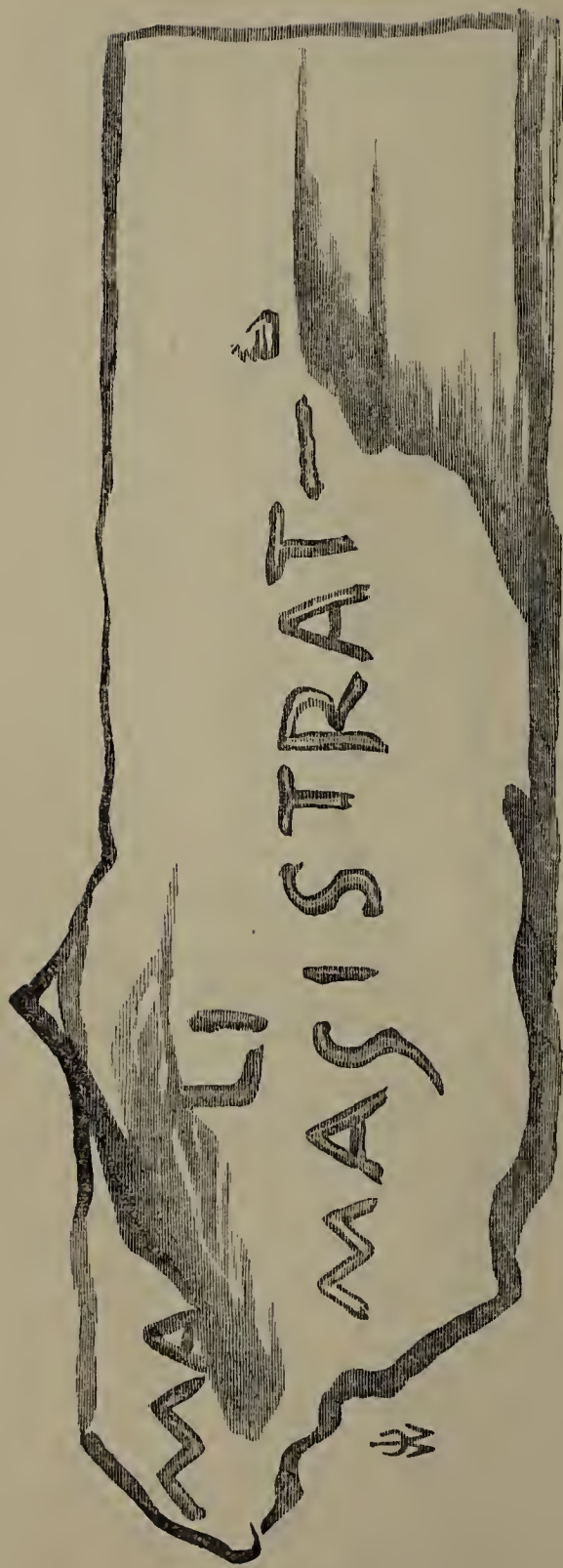
1. THE MENVENDANUS STONE.

CANTORIHICACIT
VEFEDOTISCIVEKVIT
CONSOBRINO

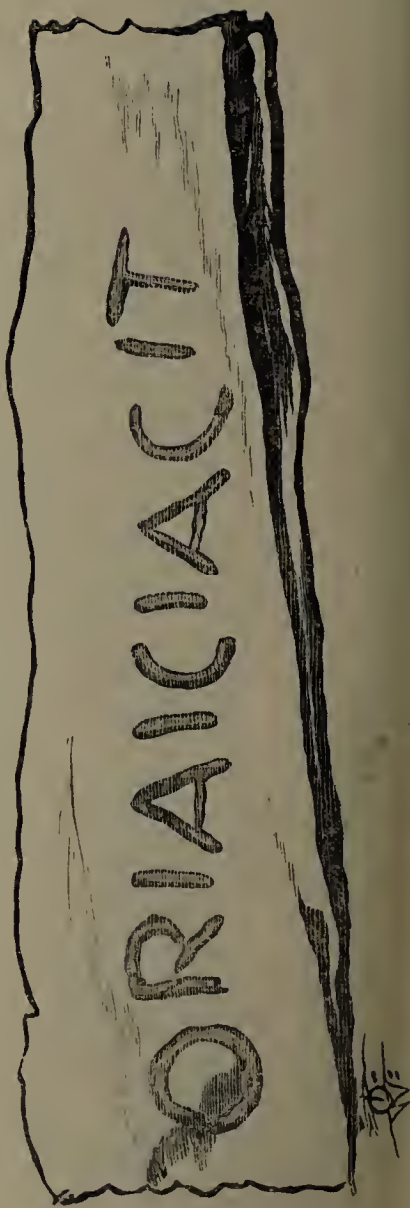
HIC IACIT
ULCAGNUS FVS
SENO MAGL-

3. THE ULCAGNUS STONE.

LATXVS HIC IACIT
FLIX FVS



26. THE CANTORUS STONE AT PENMACHNO.



straight, although slanting. The letters are Roman capitals, the B in the second line being unusual in having the two semicircular loops not united in the middle of the straight stroke.

On referring to the number of this work for July, 1869, vol. xv, p. 297, it will be seen that this stone was one of the last of the subjects which had attracted the attention of our late friend H. L. J., and we may probably infer that his inquiry concerning it may have led to the elaborate article of Sir Gardner Wilkinson on the subject, thus confirming the utility of our series of "Archæological Notes and Queries."

The stone appears to have been observed by E. Llwyd, by whom it was communicated to Bishop Gibson (Gibson's *Camden*, p. 627), whence it was quoted in Gough's *Camden*, iii, p. 141, and by Orellius, No. 2777.

2. THE CANTIORUS STONE AT PENMACHNO.

At the Bangor meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association recorded in this work (third series, vol. vi, p. 363) the late Rev. H. Longueville Jones, in giving an account of the then recent discovery of several inscribed stones, mentioned one which had been known to Pennant, and which had been rescued by Mr. Wynne, of Voelas Hall, which describes a person as a Venedocian; and in the report of the same meeting given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Nov., 1860, p. 97, the inscription itself is given—

CANTIORI HIC JACIT
VENEDOTIS CIVE FUIT
CONSOBRINO

and on the adjoining side of the stone—

MA...FI LI
MAGISTRATI.

This inscription (of the two portions of which woodcuts are here given) is quite unique, both as indicating

the deceased as a citizen of Venedotia and as introducing the word *Magistrati*, the precise meaning of which in a Welsh inscription of the sixth or seventh century is open to inquiry. The penultimate line is much defaced, and the rubbings before me show no trace of the letters *FI*, which Mr. H. L. Jones introduced, probably from the letters at the end of the line *LI* suggesting the usual formula *fili*. The letters of the remainder of the inscription are mostly Roman capitals, the first three letters of the first line being closely conjoined together and formed of three strokes; the second oblique stroke of the *A* forming the first of the *N*. Moreover, between the *T* and the *O* there is a short upright thin stroke, which may possibly represent an *I*, but it is so indistinct that I overlooked it in making the drawing from the rubbings with the camera lucida. The *R* in the first word has a very large top loop and a very small second oblique one. The *N* in the second line is united with the following *E*, its second oblique stroke joining it in the middle of the first stroke of the *E*, whereas the oblique stroke of the *N* repeated twice in the third line is of the normal form. The *D* in the second line is exceedingly rude, as is also the angulated *S* in the middle of the second line, whereas it is more regularly shaped in the third line. The *G* in the last line is rudely minuscule without a top bar, and the terminal *I* is recumbent, $\bar{\iota}$.

3. THE ULCAGNUS STONE.

In the churchyard of Llanfihangel ar Arth (or as it is sometimes written *yr Eroth*, or *Ierverth*), Caernarvonshire, is a rude stone standing near the west end of the church, of which the accompanying engraving represents the inscription. From a sketch kindly furnished by Miss Dora Jones in 1859, the stone itself appears to be a block of an elongated triangular shape coming to a sharp point or edge at the top, with the face which bears the inscription flat and slanting. The inscription,

written in Roman capital letters, extends about two feet in length, the letters being about two and a half inches high, and is to be read—

HIC IACIT
VLCAGNUS FI(LI)VS
SENMAGLI.

In Gibson's *Camden* (vol. ii, p. 510) the inscription is read "Hic jacit Ulcacinus filius Senomacili," the fifth letter of the second and the seventh letter of the third lines having been mistaken for c and i conjoined; they are, however, certainly Roman capital g's with the tail elongated, as was often the case, the letter thus approaching its minuscule or cursive form.

The formula of this inscription is rather unusual, the first name being in the nominative case, whilst the word filius (also in the nominative) is curiously contracted into FIUS.

Both the names on this stone are met with on other stones. Thus "at a spot a few miles from Padstow" is a slab of granite apparently of the Romano-British period, now used as a gate-post, six feet long by about thirteen inches by ten inches square, inscribed—

VLCAGNI FILI SEVER.

(Kent in *Journal of Archæol. Association*, i, p. 49, and *Journal of Arch. Institute*, ii, p. 77), in which latter a woodcut is given of the stone, showing the g of the same shape as on the Llanfihangel stone, but the A has the cross stroke angulated like a v.

The other name SENMAGLI occurs on one of the Gwytherin stones.

VINNEMAGLI FILI
SINEMAGLI.¹

Whether, however, this Sinemaglus be identical with the Llanfihangel Sinomaglus (in which case Ulcagnus and Vinnemaglus would be brothers) must be matter of conjecture.

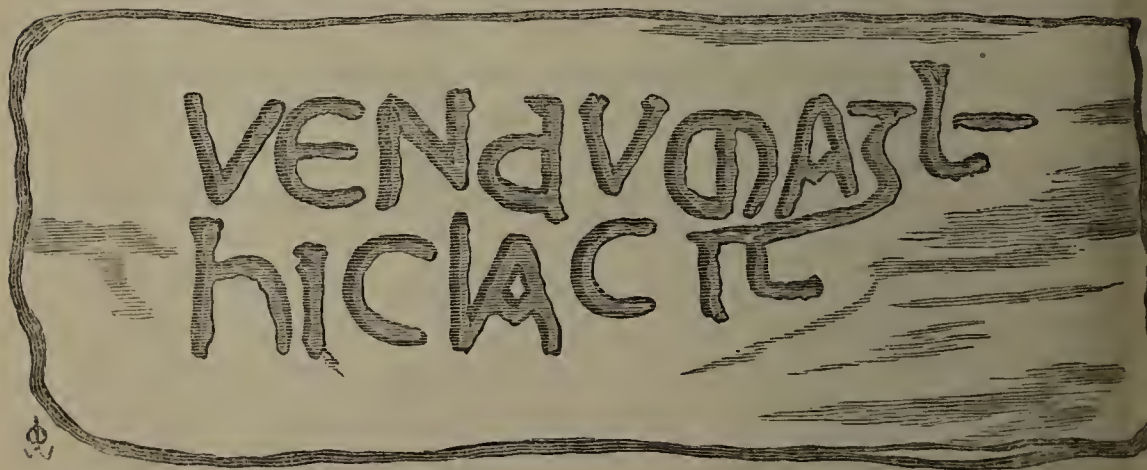
¹ I. O. W. in *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., iv, p. 406.

4. THE STONE OF VENDUMAGLUS.

The small church of Llaniltern, a village in Glamorganshire, a few miles north of Llandaff, is a comparatively new and very plain structure, but is worthy of notice in these pages as having had built into its eastern outer wall an inscribed stone, of which I have hitherto seen no published notice, and which I found quite unexpectedly during one of my rambles in that part of the principality. The inscription itself is two feet long and one foot wide, formed of two lines of rudely shaped letters, to be read—

vendvmagl—
hic iacit.

The name of the deceased is written in the genitive case, the word corpus being understood at the beginning of the inscription. The letters are large and coarsely cut, varying from three to four inches in height, and exhibit a curious mixture of capitals, uncial, minuscule, and even cursive letters—the v, n, a, i, and c being capitals, the e and m uncials, the d, l, and h minuscules, and the g and t cursives.



It may be suggested that we have here the grave stone of a person distinct from the Vinnemagli, to whose memory the grave stone in Gwytherin churchyard was erected. The names are, however, evidently identical, although differing slightly in spelling.

5. THE STONE OF CATAWC AP TEYRNAWC.

In the year 1830 an inscribed stone, of which an engraving is here given, was built into the south wall of the church of Llanfihangel Cwmdû, Brecknockshire, near Crickhowell, and close to it in the wall a brass plate was also affixed, with this inscription,

“CATACUS HIC JACET FILIUS TEGERNACUS

(“Here lies Cattoc, the son of Teyrnoc”).

This stone was removed from a field called TirGwenlli, about a mile s.s.w. of this church of St. Michael Cwm dŷ, and placed in this buttress for preservation by the Rev. T. Price, vicar, A.D. 1830, having been presented to him for that purpose by the owner, the Rev. T. Lewis. Its original site is not known. ‘Catawc ap Teyrnawc.’”

This fact is detailed in the *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*, vol. v, p. 519. The stone had, however, previously been noticed by Daines Barrington in the *Archæologia* for 1773, by whom it is stated to have formerly stood at the Gaer near Cwm dŷ; and in Gough’s *Camden*, iii, 103, where it is strangely misread as follows :—

EATXEVS HIC IA . EP

FILIVS PSSESERNACVS.

Thence it was badly copied by Jones in his *Brecknockshire*, ii, pl. 12, f. 1, and p. 499 ; and it is also noticed by Payne, *Archæologia Scotica*, iii, 18, p. 98.

The inscription measures about forty inches by ten, the letters being very irregular in size, and from two and a half to five inches in height. They are a curious mixture of capitals and minuscules, several of them being of unusual shape, the c throughout being of the angulated form ; the A in the top line with the two oblique strokes extending and crossing above the top of the letter like x, and with the cross stroke angulated. The t throughout of the minuscule shape ; the s always written of a very large size, the h minuscule-shaped, the F almost cursive, the E capitals, the g minuscule, the R of the Anglo-Saxon minuscule form, the N like H ; and

the A in the second line truncate at the top, and with the cross line straight.

From the situation where this stone occurs it might be supposed that we had here the memorial of Cattwg Ddoeth or the Wise, the founder of many churches in Glamorganshire, Brecknockshire, and Monmouthshire, including that of Llangattock, close to Crickhowell, very near to Cwm dû itself; but that celebrated man is recorded to have been the son of Gwynllyw Filwr,¹ whereas on the stone Catacus is recorded as the son of Tegernacus.

The name Catuc also occurred upon a stone forming the threshold of the church of Llandefaillog,² and which was confounded by Mr. Powell³ with the stone at Cwm dû. The Llandevaillog stone appears to have been destroyed or lost.⁴

It has further to be observed that Tegernacus, the father of the Catucus named on the Cwm dû stone, may possibly be identical with the Tegernacus, the son of Marius, whose tombstone at Capel Brithdir is described by the late Mr. T. Stephens in this *Journal*, third series, vol. viii, p. 130, and by the Rev. H. L. Jones, *ibid.*, p. 220, where a careful drawing of the stone is given.

Several other persons named Teyrnog or Twrnog or Tyrnog are recorded amongst the Welsh saints (Rees, pp. 211, 276), but they are considered by Mr. Stephens to be distinct from the Teyrnawc of the inscription before us.

6. THE ORIA STONE AT PENMACHNO.

On taking down the old church at Penmachno, near Llanrwst, Caernarvonshire, several early and medieval inscribed and sculptured stones were discovered, of which in due course of time, by the untiring assiduity

¹ It is a curious coincidence that the stone now under consideration was removed from a field called "Tir Gwenlli."

² Strange, *Archæologia*, 1779, p. 307; Jones, *Brecknockshire*, ii, p. 174.

³ *Arch. Camb.*, New Series, vol. iv, pp. 310, 311.

⁴ I. O. W. in *Arch. Camb.*, N. S., iv, p. 333.

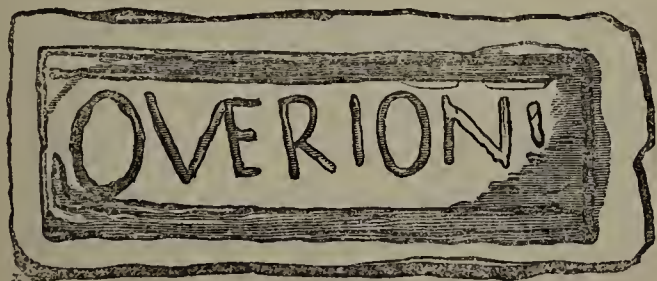
of our greatly lamented friend, the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, I was favoured with rubbings and drawings. One of these was a rude stone, on the upper portion of which was longitudinally inscribed the letters ORIA IC IACIT, the whole being cut in Roman capitals, rather debased in form, as of course they are in orthography, the misspelt words, hic jacet, being, however, often met with thus spelt.

The letters measure from two to three inches in height, and they appear to have been, partially at least, enclosed above and below the letters by a thin incised line. There is a little abrasion at the left hand side of the initial letter o, but otherwise the whole is completely distinct and legible. The name Oria is very unusual, and there seems to be no reason for thinking that any letters at the commencement of this inscription are lost.

By the care of the Rev. H. L. Pryce, rector of the parish, the stone has been securely placed within the church, and it is to his attention that I am indebted for the rubbing of it which has afforded the subjoined engraving.

7. THE OVERIONI STONE.

Amongst the many Roman inscriptions found at Llanio i Sav., close to Llandewi Brefi, Cardiganshire, is one of which an engraving is here presented, represent-



ing the name OVERIONI, inscribed within an oblong space, defined by incised lines, about thirteen inches long by three inches high. The letters are thin, tall, and ill-formed.

Besides the three stones at the church at Llandewi Brefi, there are, or were, three at Llanio, built up in the walls of two cottages, two above, and the third used as a seat in the porch of one of the cottages with the inscription “Cohors secundæ Augusta fecit quinque passus.”

It is stated in some of the old works on Wales that in the church a very large horn is preserved, commonly called Korn ych Davydd. It would be interesting to to obtain a precise description and figure of this object.

8. THE BORGHESI INSCRIPTION, ROME.

During several archæological journeys to Italy I carefully examined the various large collections of monumental inscriptions preserved in the museums of Rome, Naples, Ravenna, Milan, Perugia, Bologna, Pisa, Florence, etc., with the view of ascertaining whether, amongst the many hundreds of sepulchral monuments to be met with on the walls either of the Christian or pagan portions of these receptacles, I could discover any which might be compared with those of our own country, and especially those of Wales, either in respect to their ornamentation, peculiar formula of the inscription, or shape of the letters. The only stone amongst these large collections which I could discover was a small fragment built into the back wall of one of the open alcoves in the Borghesi Gardens at Rome, represented in the annexed woodcut, and which in all the three particulars above alluded to may be compared with some of our own stones. It is of an irregular square form, with the angles broken off, measuring about thirteen inches across, and it is evident that it is on the right side of the stone that portion of the inscription is lost, since what is left evidently shews the commencement of four lines of letters—

IN D(E)I nomin.....
 ? UNA CŪ(m) UXOR.....
 FIERI
 RŌ(gaverunt)

ing against the east side of the porch of the church of Lantwit Major, "In nomine dī summi Incipit crux salvatoris, etc."; the stone of Grutne, "I nomine dī sumi" (*Arch. Camb.*, ser. nov., ii, 1851, p. 147); and the lost stone of Illus, formerly in Vaenor parish, "In nomine dī sum(m)i ilus" (Jones, *Brecknockshire*, ii, p. 623).

I have considered the first mark in the second line to indicate the letter *u*, but it and the two following letters may be the termination of the name of a man, who with his wife ordered the stone to be made. The very unequal size of the letters, especially the *D* in the first and *E* in the third lines, will be noticed; the idea that the former was intentionally enlarged as a mark of respect is opposed by the large size of the latter letter. The curious mixture of uncial and minuscule letters will also be noticed. The *a*, formed like a *q* with an oblique tail, is of unusual form; the *x* like a *k* with a tail to the first stroke, is often met with in Anglo-Saxon and Irish manuscripts; and the *F* is of the form constantly found on the Welsh stones.

I. O. W.

ON AN INSCRIBED STONE AT PENRHOS LLUGWY, ANGLESEY.

IN the churchyard of Penrhos Llugwy, in the Isle of Anglesey, is to be found a rude sepulchral memorial bearing an inscription, in debased Roman characters, as follows :

HIC IACIT
MACCŪDECETI

This inscription was, I believe, first noticed by Rowlands, who gives a rude sketch of it; and seems to hint, though not in positive terms, that it commemorates a St. Mechell or Macutus. His words are as follow: "Mechell, or *Macutus*, as in the Roman kalendar, was the son of one Ecchwyd, the son of Gwyn, who was grandson of *Gloyw-gwladlydan*, lord of *Gloucester*, in the

time of the *Saxon* massacre at *Stonehenge*. He was made Bishop of *St. Maloe's* in *Little Britain*. His church or cloister was called from his name, *Llanvechell*. He died, it seems, in the Isle of *Anglesey*, and was buried, not at his own church, but at a neighbouring church called *Penrhos Lligwy*, in whose churchyard there is an old fashioned gravestone with an inscription which, by the form of the letters, seems to be genuine." (*Mona Antiqua*, p. 156.)

In "*Mona Mediæva*" (No. 25, *Arch. Camb.*, v, 1861, p. 296) we have a description of the small fifteenth century church of this place; and a notice of the stone, simply stating that it bears the following inscription :

HIC IACIT
MACCUDECETI

We here find that the second c in the patronymic is omitted. In the same publication (v, 1864, p. 105) we find a description of this monument illustrated by an engraving. The stone appears to be a rude slab, the inscription being engraved lengthways, in two lines, as follows :

HIC IACIT
MACCŪ DECCETI

It will here be seen that the double c in the patronymic agrees with Rowlands' copy, and that it shews an - over the v, which is omitted in the two former copies. These are points of importance, as I shall presently shew. As I have before stated, Rowlands hints that this is the monument of St. Mechell or Macutus. The writer of the last named article, the late Lord Boston, describes it as "the inscribed gravestone of St. Macutus." I think I can shew that this is an error. Placing the inscription in correct form it reads, HIC JACIT MACCUI DECCETI. The inscription shews a mixture of Latin and Gaedhelic forms. The *Maccui* is the genitive case of *Mac*, a son; and it is here given in the form in which it is found upon a vast number of Ogham monuments. The inscription simply commemorates the son of Decet. What, then, becomes of the Macutus theory? The father of

the latter, according to the usual authorities, was Ecchwyd, and not Deccetus.

But more than this. I will now shew that the same name, expressed in identically the same form, is to be found upon three different Ogham inscribed stones in various districts in Ireland. Some years since the late Mr. Richard Hitchcock discovered one of these forming a lintel over the doorway of a curious "clochan," or stone-roofed cell, which was built within an almost crased rath on the townland of Gortnagullanah, parish of Minard, in the county of Kerry, the most westerly district of the south of Ireland. This stone was removed from its original position, and was presented by Mr. Hitchcock to the Royal Irish Academy, in whose Museum it now is. It has two of its angles inscribed with Oghams, each recording the memory of an individual, and in the same formula. That on the left hand angle is as follows :

/ . ||||| ||||| . : : : : || . : : : ||||| . : : : || || .
/ M A Q Q I D E C E D D A

(stone of) the son of Decedd. That on the right reads, MAQQI CATUFU. It will be here seen that the former is identical with that which is the subject of this paper, with some variation in the name, the latter shewing but one c, and having a double d in place of t. It will be here well to remark that d and t are commutable in Gaedhelic, one being constantly written for the other in old MSS.

Again, in that remarkable group of seven inscriptions discovered on the sepulchral mound of Ballintaggart, within a few miles of the former locality, we have one bearing the same formula, as follows :

/ . ||||| . : : : : || . : : : ||||| ||||| . : : : || . | . || . : : : :
/ M A Q I D E C C E D A H A D N I
||| . : : : : ||||| . : : : :
C O N A S

("Maqi Deccedah ad ni Conas"). Without going into

the entire of this inscription, we have here distinctly the formula, "Maqi Decceda."

Moving from the extreme south-west of Ireland towards the central east coast, we find a locality named Cilleen Cormac, situated on the borders of the counties of Kildare and Wicklow. The "Cilleen," as its name imports, is an ancient burial-ground of a very remote antiquity; in October, 1860, the Rev. John Shearman discovered in this cemetery two Ogham inscribed stones, of very peculiar interest, inasmuch as up to that period three only of this class of monuments had been known northward of the county of Kilkenny; one of these stones bears an inscription which commences on the left angle, runs round the head, and partially down the opposite angle of the same face, and is as follows:—

/	:										:	/	:																			
M	A	Q		I	D	D	E	C	C	E	D	A	M	A	Q	I																
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M	A	R		I	N																											

(the son of Decced, the son of Marin). We have the name spelled here with a profusion of consonants frequently found on those monuments; as, for instance, on a stone in the Royal Cork Institution we have "Ccarr-tacc," the Caradoc of early Cymric history; and on a stone from Kerry, "Gonnguu." I think that I have now shewn that the name on the monument at Penrhos is identical with that on those of Gortnagullanagh, Ballintaggart, and Cilleen Cormac, and that the personage to whose memory it was raised was of the same race with them. That the sepulchral monument of a Gaedhil should be found in this lone churchyard in Anglesea is not at all surprising when we remember that ancient Welsh authorities record an occupation of certain districts in North Wales by the Gwyddel, and their expulsion by Caswallon Law Hir.

Tradition still points out the sites of their settlements and the remains of their clochans, as well as the grave of their last chief, Serigi.

The name Decced is certainly that of a tribe, and one which became widely diffused ; that tribe must have been the well-known warlike Clanna Degaid or Degadi, as they are called in Irish history. Decced is in all probability the true ancient form of the name, the c and g being pronounced hard, and being commutable in Gaedhelic. Of this clan I have given a short account in my paper on "Corroy, the son of Dairy," published in the July number of this year's *Arch. Camb.*

The finding of this name in the extreme south-west of Ireland, in Anglesea, and on a certain direct line of transit between these remote localities, indicates the progress of the Gaedhil from west to east. It would appear also that they had abandoned the use of the Ogham before they crossed into North Wales, as in that district no Ogham inscription has yet been found. On the other hand, South Wales, which was occupied by the Munster Gaedhil of the race of Eibher, has preserved to us, as evidence of that occupation, ten Ogham inscribed stones, shewing that such must have taken place at a period when the use of this mysterious character was common among them ; for this reason I am strongly of opinion that the occupation of North Wales by that people took place subsequent to their settlement in South Wales. If Welsh antiquaries would condescend to admit a lengthened occupation by the Gaedhil, and their subjugation by, and fusion with, the nation of the Cymry, pursuing the subject in all its bearings on Cymric archæology, they would effect much towards clearing up those difficulties in the early history, language, literature, and topography of that country, which have been such fruitful sources of controversy for years past. In truth, the archæology of the early races who inhabited these islands cannot be studied separately with any important results ; by a careful comparison of their language, ethnology, traditions, and monuments, can we alone hope to arrive at any approximate conclusions respecting them.

RICHARD ROLT BRASH, M.R.I.A.

ON SOME ANCIENT WELSH BELLS.

THERE are still existing in Wales a few examples of the ancient portable hand-bells such as have been fully described by Professor Westwood in the first series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. That they are much more ancient than the earliest of ordinary church-bells is generally allowed, and if Giraldus Cambrensis is correct in stating that such portable ones were in use in the times of Germanus and Lupus, or about 430, there can be little doubt as to the question of their priority, although there is considerable uncertainty as to the time when bells were first hung in churches for religious purposes. The earliest mention of the use of the bell in England, in calling the congregation together on the death of one of its members, is made by the Venerable Bede ; and Mr. Westwood informs us that in the Monastic Societies of Northumbria and Ireland bells were in use in the sixth century, but it is not clearly stated whether these remarks apply to small portable bells only, or to ordinary church-bells, of the first introduction of which there are neither records nor examples to give us any information. As regards France, it is indubitable that bells were suspended above, or otherwise connected with, churches from the seventh century. Even in these early days bells were cast, and, according to a writer in the *Quarterly Review* (1854), the earliest mention of such castings appears in the *Life of Charlemagne*. Bede also speaks of them as used to summon the congregation to service ; and so great was the fame of bells in this country that in early days it obtained the name of the ringing island. That bells in very early times were looked upon with peculiar veneration, both in Wales and Brittany, is probable from the numerous stories connected with them, which, although probably of monkish and later origin, yet may have been based on traditions really existing among the common people.

This statement, however, refers to the small portable bells, and not to the ordinary church-bell. In Spelman's *Concilia* we find that Oudoceus, Bishop of Llandaff, about 550, took down the bells on the occasion of some excommunication ; but this story must be considered as savouring of later invention rather than any authority for church-bells of such a date.

There is evidence, indeed, of the use of bells in the time of St. Patrick ; and these were probably the small, portable kind which Professor Westwood has discussed in the first series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. The legends connected with these bells are numerous. Thus the bell of St. Cadoc (who was both a Welsh and Breton saint), which Gildas presented to the Pope, but was by him ordered to take back to St. Cadoc, had the power of detecting thieves. No less celebrated was the bell of St. Iltutus, connected with the death of King Edgar, as related in Holinshed's *History of England*, and which bell rang without human or any other aid. St. Teilo's bell convicted the perjured, healed the sick, and sounded every hour of itself, until the charm was broken, from its being touched by polluted hands. So also in the *Liber Llandavensis* we read that Oudoceus turned some butter into a golden bell, which was long preserved in the church of Llandaff. A somewhat similar tale is related of St. Goulven, a Breton saint, who changed into gold some earth given him by a pious farmer, and made of it three square bells, a chalice, and three crosses. St. Goulven's parents were from Britain. The small square bell, still in the Cathedral of St. Pol de Leon, was as efficacious in curing complaints, especially the head-ache, as that of St. Teilo.

In his *Antiquitates Parochiales* Rowland Rowland mentions a certain copper bell of an unusual shape called "*Cloch Velen Veuno*," or the yellow bell of St. Beuno, and which in his time was religiously preserved at the house of Tre'r Drw, in the parish of Llanidan, Anglesea, and which was said to have come from the ruins of a

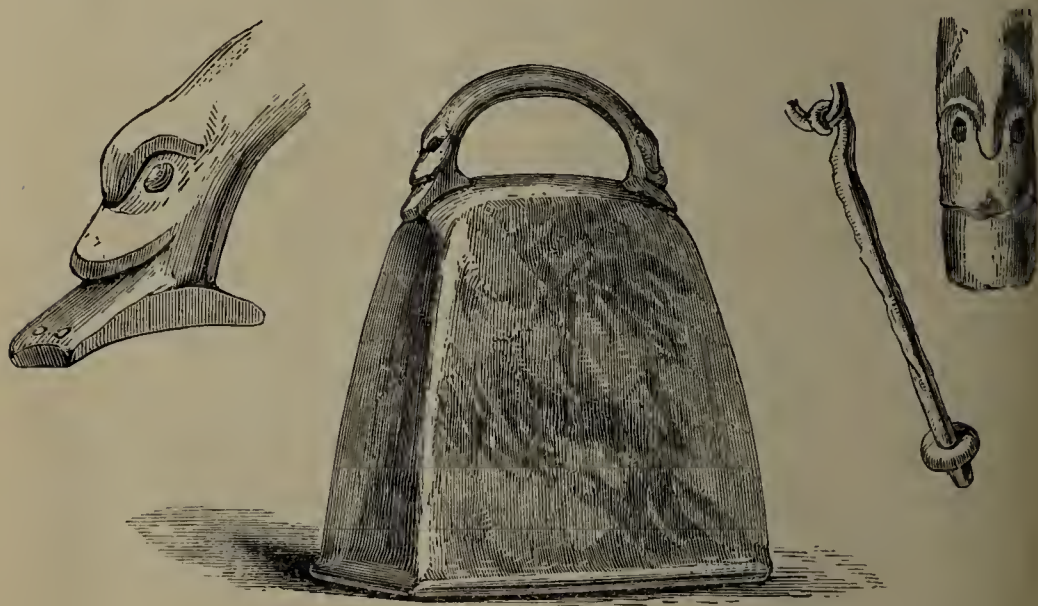
building called *Capel Beuno*, near the house; but what has become of it since Rowland's time is not at present known (see *Arch. Camb.*, vol. iii, p. 59, series 1). Giraldus Cambrensis speaks of a portable bell possessing great virtues, and said to have formerly belonged to St. David, and then kept in the church of Glascum, a small village between Builth and Kington. This bell, called Bangu, a woman privately conveyed to her husband, then a prisoner in the castle of Rhaiadhr Gwy, but the keepers refused to release the man, and detained the bell. The same night the whole town was destroyed by fire, except the wall on which the bell was hung. In a note on this passage, in his edition of Giraldus Cambrensis (vol. i, p. 22), Sir R. Colt Hoare states, that before the Reformation the clerk or sexton took the hand-bell (Bangu), which was kept in every church, to the house of the deceased on the day of the funeral, and sounded the bell at intervals, during which Psalms were sung on the road to the church. Shortly before his own time a custom very similar prevailed at Caerleon, a bell of the same kind being carried about the streets and rung just before the interment of the body. In the parish of Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd a small hand-bell still remains, or was at least there a few years ago, which was rung at the head of the funeral procession. This bell is of uncertain date, but certainly much later than the primitive hand-bells. The custom, moreover, of ringing a hand-bell before the corpse on its way through the streets, is still, or was very lately, observed in Oxford. When a member of the university is buried, the marshal is the bellman on the occasion.

The hand-bell at Gumfreston Church, in Pembrokeshire, is also called Bangu, but is apparently a Sanctus bell of the fifteenth century.

A small bell was dug up on the site of the oratory of St. Cenan, on a farm called Pen-y-darren, Llangeny, near Crickhowel, of quadrangular form, of iron cased with brass (see Jones' *Brecknockshire*). It was about

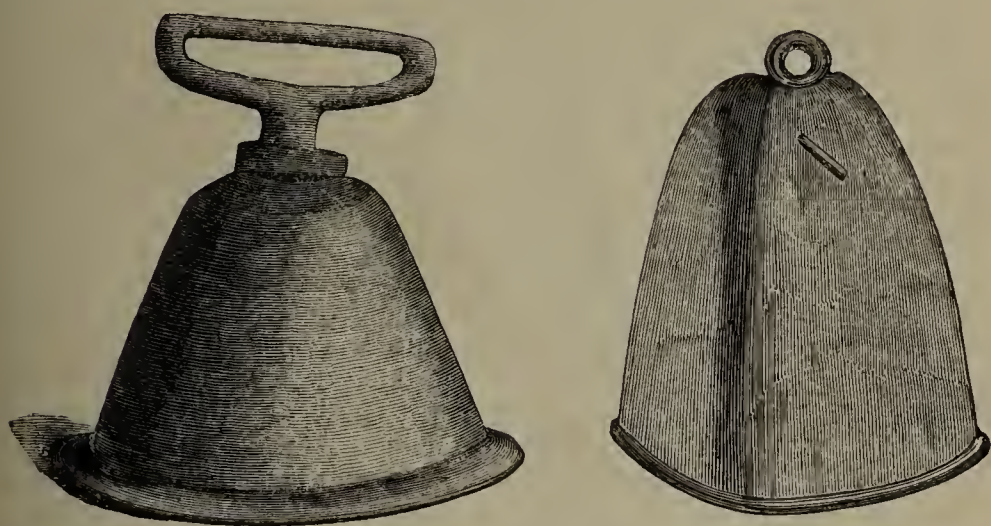
eleven inches high from the handle, and very similar, according to Mr. Westwood, to the Irish type (Jones' *Brecknockshire*).

In the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (first series) is given an account of a small quadrangular bell of mixed metal, the property of T. L. D. Jones Parry, Esq., M.P., of Madryn, which the clerk at the time of a funeral carried round the church-yard ringing it all the time. It was formerly preserved in the church of Llangwynodd, Caernarvonshire, and used to summon the children to the school, kept in one of the aisles of the church. The heads of the animals are, in Mr. Westwood's opinion,



similar to those represented in the oldest Irish and Anglo-Saxon illuminated MSS., but the workmanship and preservation were so good that he considered the bell of a later period. The form, if original, is archaic; but tradition states that it was crushed into its present shape by a mighty son of Nanhoran,—a tradition easily accounted for by the fact that the family in question was once, and is probably still so to the present day, distinguished by their great strength, coupled with the fact that the natives could not otherwise account for a square shaped bell than by some such explanation.

Another cut represents a bell of Llandeusant, in Anglesey, and which formerly was kept in the church. The church has been very creditably rebuilt, but the bell was not in it during the visit of the Association in 1870. It is of brass, and of somewhat uncertain date. It is, perhaps, a Sanctus bell for hand use.



Another cut gives a representation of an older bell approaching the old quadrangular type. It has evidently been suspended by a cord, and not intended for the hand. A small rivet denotes some repairs. This very interesting relic was in existence during the incumbency of the late Mr. Hughes, of Llanrhyllad, but has since vanished in a very mysterious manner. It is to be earnestly hoped that strict inquiry will be made by the proper authorities, and that it will soon be restored to the parish.

E. L. BARNWELL.

REPORT FOR 1870-71.

THE Committee, in issuing their yearly Report, have the satisfaction of announcing that the Society still continues to flourish, and that, with the exception of the *continued* irregularity of members in paying their subscriptions, and the serious loss sustained last autumn by the death of the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, there is every reason to congratulate the members on the circumstances and prospects of the Cambrian Archæological Association. The former of these two drawbacks does not admit of any other remedy than removing the names of defaulters, which has been done to some extent; and in some of the more flagrant cases, legal assistance has been called in; but the only effectual remedy of the evil must remain with the members themselves. The loss of the late acting Editor is a much more serious evil; and although, by the rules of the Society, his successor might have been appointed by the Committee, it has been thought desirable to reserve that appointment until the General Annual Meeting. It is considered that £50 is the lowest amount that can be offered to any competent gentleman,—a sum which, however inconsiderable in itself, is a serious drain on the Society's income, and must materially interfere with the number and value of the illustrations. Under these circumstances it is proposed to ascertain whether there are five or ten noblemen and gentlemen throughout Wales who will contribute either £10 or £5 annually, so that the funds will be thus relieved from the charge of £50. The experiment of raising that amount by additional contributions of £1 was made during the Swansea Meeting; but as only nine or ten members answered to the call, the additional fund, having lasted three or four years, was discontinued as a failure. It now remains, however, to ascertain whether five or ten members can be found who will guarantee an annual £5 or £10; and of which number, one of the General Secretaries will gladly be one. This matter will, however, be more fully discussed at the approaching Meeting. The name of the Rev. D. Silvan Evans, of Llan-y-mawddy, will be proposed as Editor; and it is hoped that this gentleman may be induced to accept the office, so that the Committee may have the pleasure of announcing, in their next Report, that one of the most distinguished Welsh scholars of the present day is thus additionally connected with the Association, of which he has been one of the earliest members. The question also will be moved, how far a modification of the Editorial Committee appointed in 1855 may be desirable.

Another subject which will be submitted to the consideration of the Meeting is the question of the annual meetings. The appointment of the President, place, and time of meeting, is generally entrusted to a sub-committee; and in compliance with this custom, it was during the

Holyhead Meeting of 1870 left to the Sub-Committee to make any arrangements they thought fit, a proposed meeting at Carmarthen being conditional on the acceptance of the office of President by a nobleman residing in that district. As this nobleman, owing to his contemplated absence in Scotland at the usual time of meeting, was unable to accept the office, it was necessary to select some other place of meeting in South Wales; but during the interval between the Holyhead Meeting and the receipt of the answer of that nobleman, it was ascertained that the Royal Archæological Institute had selected Cardiff as their place of meeting in 1871. Under these circumstances it was thought that a regular meeting in South Wales was unnecessary, but that without interfering in any way with the arrangements of the Institute, the Cambrian Archæological Association might meet the Institute at Cardiff, merely to enable such as were members of both Societies to consult together for two or three hours on the necessary business of the Association; and which might have easily been done at the end of the week's proceedings, or at any time found more convenient. This proposed arrangement also contemplated no advantage of any kind to members of the Cambrian Association, or any interference whatsoever with a single arrangement of the Institute. The plan was, however, opposed by the Executive of the Institute, and it was at once given up, and members were invited to name a place for a business meeting, which they thought would be most convenient to the majority. Of the replies that were received, the majority was in favour of Hereford,—Birmingham, Shrewsbury, and Cardiff being the only other places named.

The meeting, to consist solely of MEMBERS, will therefore be held at Hereford on August the 7th, and continue as long as the business brought before it may render necessary. Mr. James Davies has most kindly offered rooms for the meeting at his offices, Widemarsh Street, Hereford.

Hitherto the Cambrian Archæological Association has considered it part of its duty to hold an annual meeting in Wales, and occasionally in the neutral ground of the Marches. The *quasi* Celtic districts of Cornwall and Man have also by special invitation been visited; but, generally speaking, the Association has considered itself responsible for Wales only. It may form a subject of consideration at the meeting, how far this view is modified by other Societies (professing the same object as the Association) visiting parts of Wales; and whether the Association should consider itself relieved of a work on which it has been engaged for a quarter of a century. Independent, however, of this consideration, and if the Institute had not met at Cardiff, the subject of the annual meetings would have been necessarily seriously discussed, for, except under peculiar local attractions, the attendance at the meeting is ordinarily limited to a very few of the more active members. Your Committee think that this is neither fair to those who attend, nor creditable to the Society in general. The whole question, therefore, of the annual meetings will be one of the subjects to be discussed.

As some Members may wish to communicate their views by writing,

instead of attending in person, it is respectfully suggested that all who wish to express any opinion would do so in writing to either of the general Secretaries any time before the first day of August. Any opinion thus expressed will be laid before the meeting and considered as if personally tendered, and, where necessary, received as votes.

Your Committee, in conclusion, would protest against suggestions which may have been made by some, least qualified to judge, such as that the Association has done its work, has explored all Wales, etc. If, in one respect, some part of the work may have been nearly completed, as, for example, may be said to be the case with the architecture of Wales, yet the unexplored ground is more extensive than that which has been examined, while there is a great increase of well-directed research and discrimination among many of the younger members; nor is there any section of them to whom the Society has been more indebted, and it is to be hoped will still further be so benefited, than our most intelligent and better educated schoolmasters; and if in other sections there may be a certain amount of apathy, there is in the opinion of your Committee, not only abundant ground to work up, but there will be no deficiency of active workers to continue the usefulness of the Association for many years. The annual statement of accounts is here appended.

Among the resolutions to be passed at the meeting in Hereford will be the following:—

1. That the report now submitted be approved of and adopted.
2. That an Editor be appointed at a salary of £50 a-year, and that the Rev. D. Silvan Evans be requested to accept the office.
3. That a modification of the annual meetings be considered.
4. That the Editorial Committee be altered.

Any members can propose any other resolutions by forwarding them to either of the general Secretaries.

(Signed)

C. C. BABINGTON, *Chairman of Committee.*

E. L. BARNWELL, }
WALTER EVANS, } *Secretaries.*

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS.

EXPENDITURE.		£ s. d.	
To Editor's salary	-	40	0 0
" printing	-	213	13 10
" engraving	-	64	9 6
" survey and maps	-	4	14 6
" postages and incidental expenses	-	1	15 0
		£324	12 10
<i>Audited and found correct.</i>			
JOHN PRICE		} <i>Auditors for</i>	
JOHN MORGAN			
		1870.	
Brecon. 1st June, 1871.			

RECEIPTS.		£ s. d.	
• January 1, 1870. By balance in Treasurer's hands	-	84	5 1
By Holyhead Meeting	-	27	9 5
" sale of books	-	8	11 0
" subscriptions, etc.	-	196	14 10
Due to Treasurer, 31st Dec. 1870	-	7	12 6
		£324	12 10
JOSEPH JOSEPH, F.S.A., <i>Treasurer.</i>			

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—It will be in the remembrance of your readers that an account of the *Liber Landavensis*, and of the original MS. of that venerable record, now in the possession of Mr. P. Davies Cooke of Owston, appeared in your pages about three years since (*Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, xiv, p. 452); and that shortly after its appearance, a letter was addressed to you by the Bishop of Llandaff (viz. in July, 1868, in vol. xiv of the 3rd Series, p. 452) controverting some statements made in that account, upon the authority of certain entries in the Act Book of the Chapter of Llandaff. Unfortunately my attention was not called to his Lordship's letter until a month or two since. Had I seen it at the time I should, as the writer of the statement controverted, have said then what, with your permission, I will say now, viz., that the entries quoted by his Lordship from the Act Book manifestly refer to a different book, and not to the *Liber Llandavensis*, properly so called, at all.

It appears by Dr. James' manuscript extracts in the Bodleian Library that in his time¹ there were *two* manuscript volumes belonging to Llandaff, both of them confounded together under the same designation, and both of them in Dr. James' temporary possession; of which one was certainly the Owston MS. of the *Lib. Land.* (for the extracts made by Dr. James are taken both from the text of that book, and from the additions also which occur in the Owston MS., and there only), while the other was a record of Chapter acts of later date than the *Lib. Land.* proper; but, as far as my memory goes, of thirteenth to fifteenth centuries. Both these volumes must have been honestly returned by Dr. James, inasmuch as Selden, to whom the *Lib. Land.* proper was subsequently lent, appears not to have had any other MS. than that, whereas he would surely have had both, had Dr. James passed them on to him. And it is to that other volume that I apprehend the chapter acts of 1687 to 1697 refer. That they do not refer to the *Lib. Land.* proper is, I think, plain,—

1. Because there can be no reasonable doubt that this, viz. the Owston MS., was in the possession of Mr. Davies of Gwysanog in 1696; whereas the *Book of Teilo* referred to in the acts was still at Llandaff from 1687-97.

2. Because the Owston MS. is distinctly traceable as in the possession of Selden, Sir J. Vaughan, and *perhaps* of the University of Oxford, for a very short time; but then in that of Mr. Vaughan of

¹ Thomas James, D.D., Fellow of New College, Librarian of the Bodleian 1598-1620.

Hengwrt; and, after an interval, of Sir J. Vaughan's son-in-law, Mr. Davies; not a hint occurring all the while that any one of them thought of returning it to Llandaff. And the period thus covered reaches from 1650, or thereabouts, to 1696.

3. Because the entries in the additional folios of the Owston MS. are carefully carried on to the date of Bishop Field, A.D. 1619-1627, but there stop.

4. Because the description of the book given in the acts does not tally with the Owston MS., the number of so-called loose folios in the latter being *not* eighteen. Indeed, it would seem that in the Owston MS. the additional folios had not been "loose" folios at all, from even the time of Dr. James, who transcribes as if from the same one volume extracts from both these folios and the text itself; but certainly not for some time prior to 1696, when Mr. Davies had the book, not bound for the first time, but rebound so far as to replace one of the two sides of the binding, but no more.

Probably the Chapter of Llandaff still possess the other manuscript volume, to which I suppose the acts of the Chapter to refer. They at least are the last known owners of it, by their own showing, as the case stands at present. I am, Sir, yours very faithfully

ARTHUR WEST HADDAN.

Rectory, Barton on the Heath, Warwickshire.

May 31, 1871.

THE MUSEUM AT CARNARVON CASTLE.

SIR,—At the Holyhead Meeting (1870) a letter from Sir Llewellyn Turner, the Deputy Constable of the parish, and Mayor of Carnarvon, respecting the establishment of a national museum within the walls of the Castle was received. The museum is, however, not to be restricted to antiquities; and a large amount of work has been already carried out towards providing a convenient depository for the collection of the Natural History Society. The floors in two stories of what are called "the royal apartments," have been laid; but there is still a deficiency of £350, necessary for the satisfactory completion of the work. It is presumed that arrangements to include provision for all Welsh antiquities will form also part of the plan. As to external works, the ditches have been opened, and are ready for the reception of the iron railing which Lord Carnarvon has generously promised. Those who are well acquainted with the Castle will remember the curious old publichouse called "Tyn-y-cei," just north of the Eagle Tower,—a building of considerable antiquity; and which, in spite of its intrusion on such ground, was, from its quaint appearance, far from being offensive; but this has unfortunately fallen into bad hands, and has been removed, while a hideous brick structure has been substituted for it. This building, even in a commercial point of view, is such a mistake that one might think the whole affair is a mere speculation of a man calculating on a remunerative return from

the patriotism of his fellow citizens, who are to buy him out. It is said that he is extending his operations, and intends to build two more houses of the same character near the Watergate stair; but the Local Board, it is thought, can by one of their by-laws prevent this fresh nuisance. If the authorities of the Woods and Forests would take a little trouble to look after their rights in this instance, this second nuisance may, perhaps, be prevented altogether.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

AVONENSIS.

THE RHUABON FRESCOES.

DEAR SIR,—You are aware, from a former communication, of the interesting frescoes discovered some months ago in the church of Rhua-bon. The execution is good, and appears to be as old as the fourteenth century, the subject being the representation of the seven deadly sins. This is not the first discovery of such mural decorations that has been made in Wales; but I believe this is the first time that efficient steps have been taken to restore such remains and rescue them either from total destruction or obliteration from the whitewasher's brush. The good work in the present instance has been undertaken by the Chevalier Lloyd of Clochfaen, near Llanidloes, and whose family, as the owners of Plas Madoc (before it fell into strange hands), were long connected with the parish. The restoration, carried out at the Chevalier's expense, is now going on in a manner that promises complete success. Not only those interested in Rhua-bon Church, but all who wish for the preservation of the monuments of Wales, are deeply indebted to this gentleman, who thus sets an example well worth imitation.

I am, yours truly,

E. V.

CONWAY CASTLE.

SIR,—It is well-known that during the great civil war of the seventeenth century the gentlemen living near Conway placed their portable treasures within the walls of the castle, under the charge of Archbishop Williams, who made himself responsible for them; but, having himself been superseded by Prince Rupert, and his nephew, whom he had made governor of the castle, being removed from his post, unable to obtain any security for the treasures committed to his care, he was tempted to listen to the overtures of General Mytton, and actually assisted him in taking the castle he had so vigorously and successfully defended. No doubt one of the articles of agreement was the restoration of all the valuable property entrusted to the Archbishop, for the whole of it was most faithfully returned to the respective owners. But there is another statement in print, which will be found in the sixth volume of the *Mirror* (1825), a work at one time of some popularity. This I am not aware has appeared in any notice of the castle. The writer, who signs himself G. W. N., states (but without giving his authority) that King Charles sent to the castle much plate and other valuables,

and especially many fine paintings of the Italian, Dutch, and Flemish Schools, but which were subsequently sold by Oliver Cromwell for very inadequate sums to foreigners. It would have been as well that the writer should have informed us whence he obtained these facts, which can probably be easily confirmed by documentary evidence. It is, I believe, a fact that many of the royal pictures were subsequently recovered from foreigners, but that Conway Castle was selected as the royal storehouse for any of these is new, at least, to

Yours very truly,

F. A. S.

THE PARC CWM TUMULUS.

SIR,—I have heard it rumoured that Mr. H. H. Vivian intends exploring another tumulus in the same district as that which contains the chamber described by Sir J. Lubbock in the *Journal* of the Ethnological Society, and by his permission printed in the last number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. If this report be true it is to be hoped that some competent members of the Association may be permitted to attend and communicate the results of the exploration. In the report of Dr. D. M. Douglas, of Hafod Villa, mention is made of the contents of case 5, consisting of the remains of two bodies, but which appeared to be of far *greater antiquity* than the other remains found in the various chambers; and hence the inference of primary and subsequent interments. This may probably be the case, but the question I would wish to put to those gentlemen who are more familiar than myself with the subject, is, does not the construction of the chamber, similar to the well-known one in Wellow parish, Somersetshire, indicate a very much later period than that to which are probably to be assigned our more simple and massive chambers, the remains of which form our Druidic cromlechs. If this is the case, and any considerable intervals passed between the interments as marked out by the various characters of the bones, and if what Dr. Douglas thinks, the remains of a primary one are much older than the others, then, supposing the primary interment to have been made in this sepulchral vault (and this vault is not to be assigned to a very early period), it seems highly probable that this burial-place continued to be used as such to a period much later than is generally thought. Apologising for throwing out a suggestion which is based only on the supposed similarity of construction between the Wellow and Cwm Park chambers.

I am, Sir, yours most respectfully,

TIRO.

THE PRESADDFED CROMLECH.

SIR,—Some hopes were expressed by some of the strangers on the occasion of the meeting of the Association last August in our county, that steps would be taken by permission of the owner to preserve from ruin what is decidedly one of the most interesting cromlechs

in the county, and probably in all Wales. I do not know what has been done, but I sincerely trust that something is at least intended. Anyone can see that as soon as frost and rain have weakened the narrow point of the stone that supports the large mass forming the roof of the chamber, down must come, not only the said roof, but the upright stones also, which will probably be crushed and certainly capsized. Some effectual prop must be placed underneath it, but what that prop should be is doubtful. I am not competent to offer any opinion, but I believe some suggestion was made as to an iron prop. Certainly a wrought iron pillar, say three, or even two, inches in diameter, resting on a broad base of rock sunk in the ground would support any weight if properly placed. But, whatever may be the best plan, some plan or other is better than none.

Yours, etc.,

A LOOKER ON.

Miscellaneous Notices.

THE Annual Meeting (for business only of the Association) will commence August 7, at 4 o'clock P.M., at Hereford, at the offices of Mr. James Davies in Wide Marsh Street, Hereford, and will continue until the completion of the business to be done. For further particulars apply to the General Secretaries.

THE thanks of the Association are due to Sir Gardner Wilkinson, Mr. G. T. Clark, and Mr. R. W. Banks, for their liberal contributions of illustrations to the two last numbers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. This is not the first or second occasion on which these gentlemen have deserved the thanks of the Society on the same grounds.

THE REVUE CELTIQUE.—The late war between France and Prussia put a complete stop to the prosecution of this work, and it is only since something like order has been reestablished in Paris, that it has been possible to take any steps towards the continuation of it. In a few weeks, however, the second number will probably be issued; and M. Gaidoz will use every exertion for the successful carrying out what has been so long wanted, namely an efficient means of communication between the Celtic scholars of these islands and those on the Continent. The want of such a union has been hitherto one great obstacle to the progress of such studies. The list of contributions to the pages of the Review embraces the most distinguished names in Europe, and the main object of the work is to publish Irish, Scotch, Gaelic, Manx, Welsh, Cornish, and Breton texts which have not been edited. Translations will accompany them; and those texts which are most interesting for philology, or for the history of literature, or for mythology, will be selected. Philological essays on the Celtic languages and their relationship with the other Indo-European languages, and re-

searches into the history, folk-lore, and religion of the early Celtic races, form the main staple of the work. The number of supporters of this Review, contributed from these islands, is far below what might have been expected; and unless much more extended aid is rendered, no exertions of M. Gaidoz, the promoter of this important work, can ensure that success the absence of which all who feel any interest in Celtic history and language cannot but regret. The Review is issued quarterly, and may be obtained (post free) from Trübner and Co., Paternoster Row. Subscribers' names will be received by M. Gaidoz, 32, Rue Madame; or the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, Melksham, Wilts. Subscription, £1.

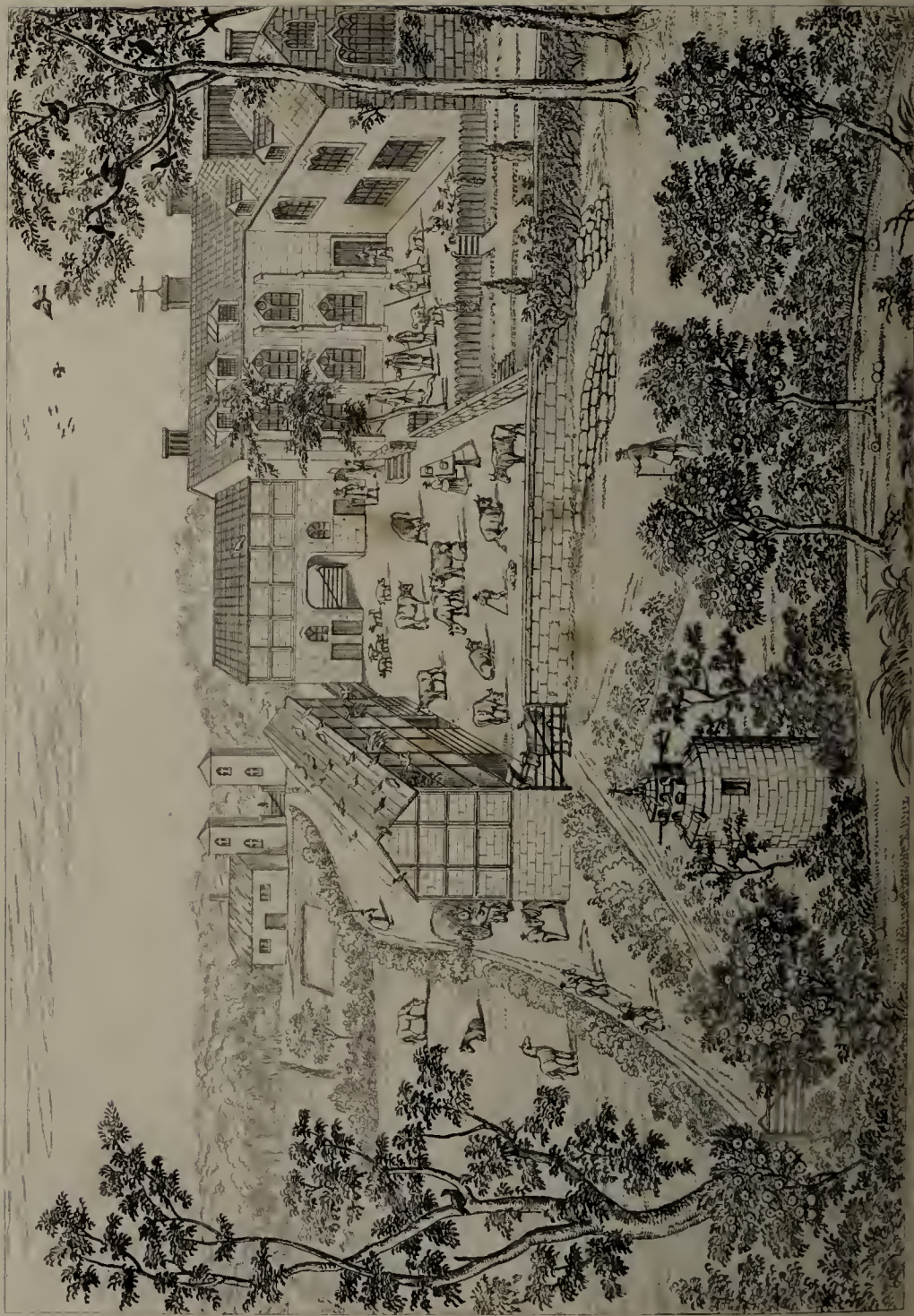
THE INSCRIBED STONES OF WALES.—As stated in a previous number, subscriptions to the proposed publication of the inscribed stones of Wales are received by either of the General Secretaries. When a sufficient number of names has been received, arrangements will be made for the issue of the first Part. The work will probably be completed in three Parts, of 10s. each.

ST. DONAT'S CASTLE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.—The subscription is still open to members at seven shillings and sixpence each, and may be paid to Messrs. Adnett and Naunton, the Square, Shrewsbury. To non-subscribers the price is ten shillings. The text is by Mr. G. T. Clark, and the twelve illustrations are from drawings by a lady, taken in 1865, previous to the alterations subsequently made by the present owner. All profits arising from the sale will be made over to the Cardiff Infirmary.

BACK volumes and numbers of the third series (half-price) continue to be supplied to members wishing to make up their sets. A few large paper copies of the *Gower Survey* remain on hand, and may be had of Messrs. James Parker and Co., London; or Pierce and Brown, Swansea. Price one guinea.

THE LONGUEVILLE JONES FUND.—Since the last acknowledgment of contributions to this fund, Albert Way, Esq., has kindly contributed £5; and Archdeacon Ffoulkes, £2. Donations are still received by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, Melksham; or T. Snow, Esq., Union Bank Chambers, Chancery Lane.





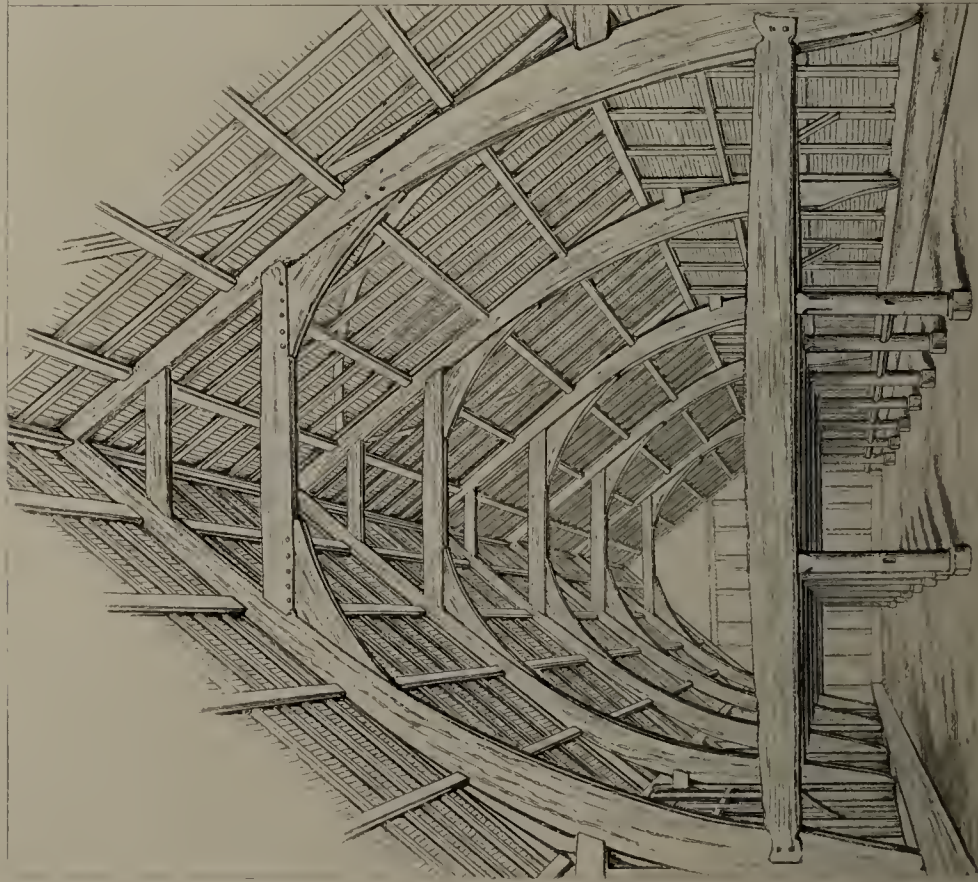
WIGMORE CRANGE.

W. H. St. John.



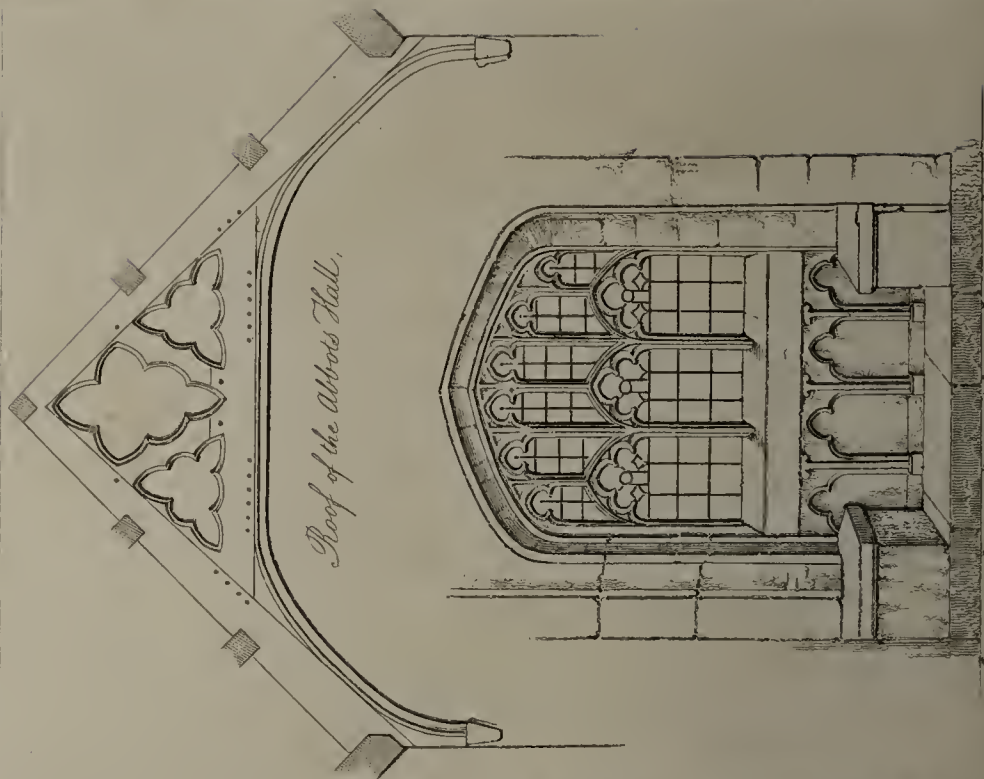
W. B. Knowlton

WIGMORE GRANGE
OLD ARCH IN THE FARM YARD



Interior of the Abbots Barn

Ed. Blou del.



Roof of the Abbots Hall.

Window on the Abbots Hall

Ed. Blou del.

Archæologia Cambrensis,

FOURTH SERIES.—No. VIII.

OCTOBER, 1871.

THE TAKING OF HEREFORD BY COL. BIRCH,
18 DECEMBER, 1645.

THE following narrative is extracted from "Memoirs of some Actions in which Col. John Birch was engaged, written by his Secretary," Mr. Roe,—a MS. in the custody of Col. Birch's descendants, and was intended to have been read at the Hereford Meeting of the Association in 1867. As Lady Frances V. Harcourt had kindly lent me her copy of the narrative, which forms the groundwork, I asked her permission to make it public. This permission was fully given, with a suggestion that I should first consult the late Rev. J. Webb of Tretire, who was editing Roe's narrative for the Camden Society. In compliance with his wish I withheld my paper; and on his death I sent it to his son, urging him to make what use he liked of it in completing the work commenced by his father. My MS. has been recently returned to me, and is now communicated to the Association, as originally intended.

A few introductory observations will suffice to explain the state of affairs at the time when the narrative commences. The city of Hereford had, during the war, formed one of the strongholds of the royalist party. On the death of the Governor, Col. Mynn, in the engagement with Massey's forces at Red Marley, on the 27th July, 1644, Col. Barnabas Scudamore, brother of John

first Viscount Scudamore, of Hom Lacy, was appointed Governor of Hereford by Prince Rupert.

After the battle of Naseby the Scottish army advanced into Worcestershire and Herefordshire with a view to hinder the King from raising recruits in those counties. The garrison of Canon Frome was taken in July 1645, and a question then arose whether the Scottish army should next direct its attention to Worcester or Hereford. The latter city was selected, as nearer to the King's quarters, which were then at Cardiff. On the 31st July, the army, under the command of the Earl of Leven, arrived before Hereford. A summons was sent to the Governor, Col. Scudamore, to deliver up the city. His answer was, that his resolution was to hold it until the King gave him order to the contrary.¹ The siege was vigorously prosecuted until the night of the 1st September, when Lord Leven² failing to obtain the promised pay for his troops, being in want of provisions, and hearing of the King's arrival at Broadway, on his way to Worcester, raised the siege, and marched towards Gloucester. The King arrived at Hereford on the 4th September, and rewarded the Governor with the honour of knighthood. The King's next object was to raise the siege of Bristol, where all his stores and ammunition for the west were kept, and which Prince Rupert hoped to have held for four months. Receiving, when he was at Raglan, the news of its unexpected surrender on the 10th September, he again returned to Hereford on the 15th; and, after staying in the neighbourhood until the 18th,³ irresolute what route to take, he went, by way of Presteign and Newtown, to Chirk Castle, with a view to relieve Chester. Chepstow and Monmouth were shortly afterwards taken by the forces of the Parliament. The possession of the strong garrison of Here-

¹ Rushworth.

² Declaration of the Earl of Leven. For an interesting account of the siege, see Townsend's *Lecture on the Sieges of Herefordshire* (Davies, Hereford.)

³ Sir Ed. Walker's *Hist. Disc.*

ford became, therefore, doubly important, and a proposal for its reduction was gladly welcomed by the committee of both kingdoms.

Colonel Birch, to whom the carrying out of the design was entrusted, was a native of Ardwick in Lancashire, carrying on a trade in merchandise, on pack-horses,¹ with Bristol, the great emporium of the west. There, in March 1642, he was instrumental in the discovery and suppression of a conspiracy for the surrender of that city to the King's forces. He was present, and engaged in its defence, when Prince Rupert laid siege to Bristol in July 1643. On its surrender by Colonel N. Fiennes he went to London, and soon afterwards received a commission to raise a regiment of foot under the command of Sir Arthur Haselrigge. Thenceforward he was actively engaged for the Parliament in the western counties and in the south until the termination of the civil war. On the recruiting of the Long Parliament in 1645-6 Colonel Birch was returned as member for Leominster, and he represented that borough in each Parliament until the Restoration. On the capture of Hereford he took possession of the Bishop's Palace,² the manor and demesne lands of Whitborne, and other revenues of the see, and is thus said to have acquired a considerable fortune. In March 1654-5 Colonel Birch was apprehended as a person disaffected to the Protector's government by Colonel Wroth Rogers,³ the then Governor of Hereford, who sent a party to take possession of his moated house with drawbridges, and wrote to the Protector for further orders. Major-General Berry, on his arrival at Hereford in November following, found Colonel Birch still a prisoner,⁴ and desired the Governor to give him liberty to be at his own house, on his promise to appear when called for. General Berry speaks of him as "popular in those parts"; as "taken for a wit, and

¹ "Formerly a carrier, now a colonel." (Clem. Walker's *History of Independency*, 170.)

² Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, Part II, p. 34.

³ Thurloe's State Papers, iii, 261.

⁴ Ibid., iv, 237.

guilty of some honesty, and on that account able to do some hurt"; and as professing a desire for peace and settlement. At the Restoration he made his peace with the new government, and in 1661 purchased the Garnstone estate in Herefordshire. He afterwards represented the borough of Weobley, and appears to have shown the same ability and practical sagacity in Parliament¹ as in military matters. He lived to take the field in company with Sir Edward Harley, and materially aid in placing the Prince of Orange on the throne.² He died in 1691, and was buried in the parish church of Weobley.

The faithful, although partial, narrative of his military career under the orders of the Parliament, which it is to be hoped will soon be published, exhibits him as a man of much shrewdness and daring, fertile in expedients, and accomplishing great undertakings with small means. A perusal of it will satisfy the reader that he was a man of capacity, and well fitted for troublous times. In estimating his character, we must measure him by the standard of the times in which he lived; and in considering the charges of rapacity made against him, make some allowance for the party feeling of his adversaries.

R. W. B.

EXTRACT FROM MEMOIRS.

"I therefore proceed to Gods further manifestation of his presence with you. For returneing to your government at Bath, and Bristol also being under your charge, you begun againe quick to bee weary of being out of employment. Whereupon you went up to London, November 1st, 1645, and adrest yourself to your friends there, either to put you in some more active place, or to give you leave to lay downe. Whereupon it was considered by the Committee of both Kingdomes, and they appointed you to drawe out 1,000 foote and your horse the 5th December, and to march to Herefordshire; and to endeavour with that force, and

¹ Pepys' Diary, 6 Oct. 1666; 24 Feb. 1666-7

² See the extract from Auditor Harley's MS. in Townshend's *History of Leominster*, p. 173.

some from Wostershire, and others belonging to Coll. Morgan's government of Gloucestershire, whoe were to join with you, in all about 1,800 horse and foote; to endeavour to distress the cittie of Hereford, and use all meanes to take it; in giving you in hand one weekes pay for your horse and foote, and promising a months pay more if you were successful. Hereupon you went on that hopeless designe, marcht of from Bath and Bristoll the 6th of Dec.; w'ch day it pleased God to begin a great frost, without w'ch it had been impossible to have marcht in those countries of Glouc'r and Hereford're. Coming to Gloucester, you weare to confer with Coll. Morgan, Sir Jo. Brydges,¹ and Mr. Hodges, who were to assist you and advise you howe things stood at Hereford. Unto whome, when you came, your incouragement was so small, that their earnest desire was that you would march backe to your garisone, it being vaine to think of attempting Hereford. Whereupon you desired they would give your men 3 or 4 dayes quarter where they now lay, nere Glouc'r; and during that time you would go into Herefordshire in a disguise, and see if there would be any hopes of Hereford or Matchfield; you then saying that, seeing you were marcht so far in soe cold a time, you would beat or be beaten before your returne. Upon this they were content to allow your men quarter for three or four dayes. Whereupon yourself with Sir Jo. Brydges, whoe in that business was both very helpfull and serviceable, went along with you both private, first to Ledbury; after to a country house, one Sissell's, nere thereunto; and from thence sent privately to two officers of the Kinge,² who upon some discontent had lately laid down their com'and, and then were greatly intraged against the government; supposeing, as indeed it proved, that those men, to bee revenged, would give their best assistance and advice. The next night

¹ Sir John Brydges of Wilton Castle, co. Hereford, Bart. "Sir John Brydges being discontented for the burning of his house, and for some reproachful language given him by one of His Majesty's generals upon the businesse of the clubmen, and angry with me for not having something that he desired, which yet I could not give him, quits the King's quarters and goes to Gloucester; where, and in the parts adjacent, residing some two or three months, and coming sometimes into Herefordshire in disguise, the better to lay his designe, at length goes up to London, and presents to the Committees of both Kingdoms propositions for the taking of Hereford by the way of stratagem as he calls it. Hereupon order is given to Col. Birch, then Governour of Bath, to joyne his forces with Col. Morgan, Governour of Gloucester, for the purposes aforesaid." (Sir Barnabas Scudamore's *Defence*, 1646.)

² Capt. Howorth and Capt. Alderne. (Sir B. Scudamore's *Defence*.)

those men came from there houses, 2 miles from Hereford, where they resided at Nunnington; and upon discourse with them then, it was by you quickly found that they earnestly longed to bee revenged; and you promised them that if they would assist, and the designe should take, you would give them £100 a peece; and soe enquired what possibilitie there was of a surprize; how there guards were kept; whither there weare any houses nere any of there gates; what cariages used to goe com'only into the cittie; and if there were any hollowe ground where a body of men could lye, nere the gate; and what number was in the garison. To which the reply was: the number of men in armes in the garison, of horse and fote, was about 1,500; that their guards by night were strict kept, untill the gates were open; but after the Town Major was gone,¹ the souldiers went to gett their morneings draught, and many times left not above four on the guard; that the officers in the towne usually dranke and gamed all night, and lay in bedd the fore part of the next daye; that there was within less then muskett shott of the gate an ould building called the Priory, where 500 men might lye close; that every morning sundry carts came in loaden with wood and strawe; and that at this time, the frost still very strong, the Governor sent out warrants to the constables in the country, to send him soe many men every morning to breake the ice in the mote and river; and that there was a hollow ground² behinde the Priory, on the other side a small hill, near the city, and about two muskett shott from the Priory, where 1000 men might be drawne into batalia.

“Upon this discourse, and further findeing that most of their horse weare within the walls by night, you begun to be confident the towne would be easily surprized; and your way was, 6 carts, 4 with wood and two with strawe, which would be laden hollowe; that in the bodie of every cart 6 men might lye, with swords and pistolls; and when they come just within the gate, there being only a bundle of strawe in the hinder end of the cart, they were to through that out, and presently fall on the guard; and that you would lay firelocks in that ould Priory in the night, to second those in the carts when the gate should bee open, and they have possession, w'ch would assuredly bee done without snspicion.

“Thus that design layd, it pleased God (that hee might more bee seen) to send that night soe great a snowe that carts could not travell; therefore there must be a new project, w'ch you instantly thought upon to bee this. The Governor, as before

¹ Major Chaplaine.

² At the foot of Aylston's Hill.

every daye, sent out men every day into the country to break the ice, the frost holding strong; whereupon you resolved to provide a man to go to the towne, pretending to bee a constable, and to carrie sixe men wth him wth spades and pickaxes; great breeches and country habbit, and a warrant you writ to carry in his hand, to avoid suspicion when he came neere the gate, and a hedgebill under his arme, a usuall thing for constables to carry in their hand. The designe was to bee put on, and you went presently to Cannon Froome, then a garrison for the Parliam^t, where were many stout Forest men. Out of whom, for their habit and countenance sake, being soe like labouring men, you resolved to choose your constable and his men; and at last you found one Barow,¹ whose face and bodie promised, when fitly clad, to bee no other than a constable; and upon conference with him found his resolution answerable, and yet his understanding not so as to afright him with the enterprize, and with-all sixe men there fitt for you.

“Now whereupon you hasted back to Gloucester the third day after your departure, and came to Coll. Morgan, telling him you weare resolved on a designe into Herefordshire, w^{ch} he was soe willing to embrace that, though hee was then sick of his ague, yet he would march with you, though at soe great distance, w^{ch} he did the day following to Ledbury, and all the night afterwards to Hereford, in the deep snowe, where some of your men ended their dayes in the extremity of the frost and snowe; you thus marching on slowly, your designe not to doe your business that night, but only to make the enemy more secure by your returne. Day broke when you were four miles short of Hereford, whereupon you gave it out to your officers, after they were all called together, not one of them knowing anything of that designe, that you would now lett them know y^r intentions, which were these. Sir William Brereton then blockt up Chester, Sir Jacob Astley and Sir William Vaughan were gone towards him, and you were com^{and}ed speedily to march to their relief; and you hoped all your officers would bear you witness that the extremity of the weather was such you could not march, and therefore hoped you should well answer it if you went back to your garisone; to w^{ch} they all agreed, and the souldiers gladly accepted. And then presently you gave orders the souldiers should get some meate and drinke at the next villages, on purpose to give out what you had said of your march thither; only one body of horse to stand ready if the enemy should have marcht out of Hereford.

“And this greate designe alsoe tooke well, for the country

¹ Lieut. Barrow. (Rushworth.)

people desirous to know whither the souldiers were goeing, they were as ready to tell the whole matter; and the Governor of Hereford, not wanting friends in the country, presently was advised of the whole business; yet hee, for more sureness, that day sent out horse, whoe found it true, and that the forces were indeed marching backe towards Ledbury, and soe towards Gloucester; w^{ch} designe did work soe y^t the garison of Hereford was exceeding secure; and yet, to make them the more secure, you, finding out whoe gave the Governor usuall notice from Ledbury, chose to quarter yourself at his house; and twice called some of the towne together, informing them of your hard march, and desireing that they would give your men good quarters that night, and you would be gone the next day, for the wether was soe bad you could not march as you had intended. This they willingly agreed unto, and quickly the Governor of Hereford had notice from his friend at Ledbury."

Read the Governor's account of what was passing in the city:

"Upon Wednesday, in the afternoone,¹ I was advertised that the enemy was marched out of Ledbury, and that the discourse of the common souldier in Ledbury was that they were going towards Hereford. This newes the messenger delivering privately, by word of mouth, when Master Major and some halfe a score gentlemen and townesmen were in the roome with me, I did instantly communicate it in publike to them, and directed Master Major to make proclamation, that the townesmen might have notice of this intelligence; and withall be required presently to shovell off the snow from the walls, that the place might be fit for them to stand on with their armes on the first alarum.....About 3 o'clock that afternoone I gave Major Chaplaine orders to double the guards, which he performed not, as by the list he gave me appeares. At 9 o'clock I dismist the said Chaplaine to go to his rest, telling him I would goe the grand round myselfe, and should expect him to be with me at 5 o'clock in the morning, to receive from me the defects of the guards, and to looke to the towne, while I might catch an houres rest or two, being at 8 o'clock in the morning to sit at a court of warre upon the mutineers of the day before. The grand round I went about one of the clocke.....Going on the round, at every port I charged them, upon paine of death, that neither officer nor souldier should stirre off from their guard; ever adding that the enemie was advancing, and the towne in danger. Coming to

¹ Sir Barnabas Scudamore's *Defence*.

Bysters Gate,¹ at which port they that come from Ledbury enter, I found the corporall so drunke that he could not give me the word, whom I corrected for the present with my cane, and commanded my Capt.-Lieutenant, Ballard, who commanded the round with me, to place an officer in commission at that port as soone as the grand round should be ended, and to lay the corporall by the heeles. Looking up, I called to the sentinel that stood at the top of that gate to swingle his match; and answer being made that he had a snap-hanz,² for the more surety I sent another souldier up, and called him downe; and finding it to be so, and fixt and laden, I returned him up to his sentry-place, and added one more to him; leaving a strict charge that the sentries should be often visited, and relieved every half hour.....The grand round being ended, about 5 of the clock I ordered my Captaine-Lieutenant, Ballard, to continue rounds without ceasing until 8, and to give me an account.....In place of it, 'tis very well knowne by testimony of some who entered the towne with the enemy, that he, the said Ballard, drew off the guard from Bysters Gate; where, when the towne was entred, were but foure souldiers. And further, that he had beforehand poysoned, or by some other meanes disabled, the murthering peece which lay in the mouth of Bysters Gate."

Roe's narrative continues:

"The day past, and it now beeing about 9 of the clocke at night, the 18th of December, 1645, all having well supped, you called hastily to one of your officers, and caused him to beat up an alarm, w^{ch} immediately he did, and from him tooke all the rest of the drum'ers; w^{ch} made not only your owne officers, but some of the townsmen, hastily to run to your lodgeings; where, pressing to know the matter, you told them that you had advise the Governor of Hereford, and some others joyned with him, were marching towards you, and desired to advise with the officers, to knowe whether wee should stay there untill hee came, or rather to goe and meet him; if happily wee might find them in a hasty and disorderly marche, and soe breake their bodies. They, willing to concur with you, said there was no way but to goe and meete him, the snowe and moone both giving light

¹ Byster Gate (previously known as Bishop's Street Gate) was at the end of Bye Street, near where the Kerry Arms now stands. (See the plan of the city in Speed's *Theatr. Mag. Brit.* There is an engraving of this gate and the moat in Price's *History of Hereford* (1796).

² A gun with a spring lock. It differed from the modern firelock in the hammer not forming the covering of the pan. (Hall: and Wright's *Dictionary of Archaic Words*.)

enough. By this meanes you gott out all your men presently, without suspicion either to themselves or the towne, whoe weare charged on paign of death to keepe theare houses. Who else could surely have advised the Gov'r of Hereford, and thus marched you almost to Hereford, which was from Ledbury tenn miles, without speaking one word, still expecting to be engaged; w'ch thoughts kept the souldiers warne that terrible night of frost and snowe; w'ch had it been any other way, you could never have compassed your designe. When you had marched soe farr, the officers came to you wondering they heard of noe enemy; to w'ch you replied, they are retreated; and if they did think it fitt, you would march on, with all probability, before they gott into Hereford you might doe some considerale service on them, they suspecting nothing. Whereupon they every one returned to his place, marching on speedily, but soe silently that a dog scarce barked all the night, though wee marcht through three or four villages. But, indeed, that was not strange; for if a dog had been without doors that night, he would have been starved to death. Yourself in the mean time ridd to Cannon From, the Parliam't garison, sixe miles from Hereford, and there made ready your constable and his sixe men, gave him his warrant, appointed him his bill, and to them their pickaxes and shovells, bound up for them very black rie bread and cheese in coarse napkins; soe that to see them goe, a man would have ventured his life they had been country labourers. Indeed, thus you went on till you weare within a mile of Hereford, at w'ch time the officers againe repaired to you, and heareing of noe enemy, began to say unto you, Sure you had some other business there; to w'ch you did thus answere, You had, indeed; and if they would keepe close and silent at their charge, they should by and by see what it was; w'ch they willingly agreed unto. Whereupon being marched near the cittie, you laid your maine bodie in a hollowe ground, which you found, as you were advised, fitt for your turne; there drewe 150 firelocks into that old Priory, which lay just by the roade leading to Bystreet Gate. There you tooke the constable and the sixe men, and laid him with them in the Priory, giving this order to the constable, that when you put of your hatt, where you lay above him a good distance, that you might see when the gate opened, and the Towne Major gone, and the guard did growe thinn, then he should goe; and to the firelocks com'anded by Leift.-Coll. Raymond and Captain Browne gave this order, that when the constable was just at the drawbridge, they should rush out; and to the maine body, that when they saw the firelocks run on, they should hasten.

“Things thus laid, you tooke speciall care the officers, whoe first advised with, liveing near Hereford, should be so lookt unto that they should give no intelligence, w’ch you had reason to feare, they expressing some discontent; w’ch caused you to keep them honorably close for the three dayes your designe was acting, and soe at this present time. Thus the severall parties lay close in the snowe twoe full houres; noe man soe much as stirring, hope keepeing them warme. At last the gate was opened, and within a quarter of an hour after, few souldiers you could see about it; and you supposed, as it proved, that that terrible cold morning of frost and snowe had sent them to a fire. Whereupon you gave notice to the constable, whoe in respect of his cold, w’ch made him and his sixe men goe as if they were almost starved, and also by reason of their broad hatts, great breeches, spades, pickaxes, and bundles of bread and cheese, they might well have deceived a wise man and vigilant commander. Thus went hee on peaceably to the gate, w’ch when he came close unto, and goeing to shoue officers and souldiers that were with the centry the warrant to bring those men to worke that daye, the firelocks rush forth, and were run almost halfe way before the guard (then busie with the constable) discovered them; whereupon the guard began to crie, Arme. The constable with his bill knocks down one; the rest, with their spades and pickaxes, fall upon others. This held not one minute; but the firelocks and yourselfe fell in, and presently the remainder of your bodie with Coll. Morgan; and after halfe an hours dispute in the street,¹ and the losse of about tenn of your men, that great and strong garison, w’ch soe long held out a great army, was taken, and in it abundance of gentry and souldiers; the Governor, Baronet Scudamore, with some fifty others escaping over the river Wye on the ice, which that night was frozen so hard that they were able to goe over.

“Thus did the Lord work for you, the like hath not been heard; and I am confident you will never forgett to honour God whoe so honoured you in his admired service. Upon notice of this greate worke to the Parliam’t, they forthwith appointed you Governor of that cittie, w’ch was almost as difficult to keep as take, being surrounded with enimys garisons,—Sir Jacob Astley at Worcester, 20 miles of; Sir Wm. Vaughan at Ludlowe, with

¹ “The townesmen have suffered by the souldier, by reason we entred it by force, and that the enemy shot out of the windowes and in the streets, the souldier was so iraged that we could not prevent them from plundering, which we indeavoured much to have done.” (Letters from Col. Morgan and Col. Birch to the Committee of both Kingdoms)

a force; and others at Gutheridge, Ragland, and Matchfield, all the strong garisons lyeing round. Yet God soe enabled you to manage his worke in your hand, that you left your horse alwayes quartered in the country (though the enemy dureing all that time durst never quarter but in there garisons), and never lost, saving 3 Shropshire horse that came under your protection, one horse to the enemy. And although the cittie of Hereford was 1,100 townsmen, whoe had taken up arms for the Kinge, yet by your speedy fortifying the Castle, you secured that cittie for the Parliament with a few men; soe that, though you tooke that place but the 24th Decr. 1645, yet in the beginning of March following you had soe strengthened the Castle, that with the helpe thereof 460 men kept that cittie, that the 6th March you were able to drawe out 300 horse, and leave a horse guard for the cittie."

Sir B. Scudamore's account of the enemy's entry into the city is as follows :

"The keyes received, away he (Lieut. Cooper) hastens.....and passing to Bystersgate, opens not the wicket, sends out no scouts; but opens the great gate, lets downe the great chaine, lets fall the drawbridge, and going over himselfe, while he saw upon the other side of the mote the Liev. and six souldiers, who acted the part of the constable and labourers (whose reported pretence of being sent for by warrant Cooper could not but know to be untrue, for hee was the overseer of the works, and writ all such warrants, and saw the snow upon the ground, which made it unfit for work, and knew that the ice was every day broken by the garison) cryes out, and to them certainly, 'Now or never?'

"With this the enemy enters, Captaine Howorth being in the forelorne hope of foote that seconded the said personated constable and labourers, Sir John Bridges in the forelorne hope of horse, and Captaine Aldorn in the second division. Being entred the gate, where they found but foure souldiers, the forlorne hope of horse takes the right hand, and seizeth upon the maine-guards, where were but six souldiers and one ensigne; and Captaine Alderne takes the left hand, to my house and the Castle. My man brings word to my bedside the enemy was entered. I leapt up, commanded him to get me a horse, and slipping on my cloathes I ran instantly downe, with my sword and pistoll in my hand, to the foregate towards the street; where the enemies horse, already come, fired upon me, and shot my secretary into the belly. At which, I retreating, another of the house shuts the door, and out I got at a back way toward the river, in hopes still of my horse. Upon the left hand, at the Castle, I was shewed

the enemy gallopping towards me. Upon the right hand, going to the Bishops Pallace, I found a body of their foot comming into the Pallace yard; and seeing myself thus beset, my boy shewing mee that a couple were gotten to the other side of the river, over the ice, by which I perceived it would beare, I passed over and got to the gate at Wyebridge; where, intending to get into the towne at the wicket, I saw most of the guard gone, and a body of their horse comming upon the bridge; and then understanding the enemy to be fully possessed of the towne, and no possibility of resistance left, I resolved to cast myself at the King my masters feet.....From hence then I went to Ludlow, and from Ludlow in like manner to Worcester, professing there my purpose to ride to Oxford."

Sir B. Scudamore was imprisoned at Worcester seven months. Having fruitlessly endeavoured to obtain his trial by a court of war, he published his *Defence*.

"Prisoners taken at Hereford by the Governour of Gloucester and Colonell Birch, now Governour thereof.

(Letters from Col. Morgan and Col. Birch, ordered to be printed by the Lords, 23 Dec. 1645.)

The L. Brudenell ¹	Sir Marmaduke Floyd ⁵	Sir Francis Floyd ⁹
Sir Thos. Lunsford ²	Sir George Vaughan	Sir Richard Bassett ¹⁰
Sir Walter Blunt ³	Sir Giles Mompassion ⁶	Sir Philip Jones ¹¹
Sir Henry Spiller ⁴	Sir John Stepney ⁷	Sir Edw. Morgan ¹²
Sir Henry Bedington	Sir Francis Howard ⁸	Sir N. Throgmorton ¹³

¹ Baron Brudenell, afterwards first Earl of Cardigan. Underwent a tedious imprisonment in the Tower. (Collins, *Peerage*.)

² Late Governor of Monmouth, then recently surrendered.

³ Of Sodington, co. Worcester, Bart. Imprisoned first at Oxford, and afterwards in the Tower.

⁴ Knight, M.P. for Arundel, 1 Car.

⁵ Sir M. Lloyd, Chief Justice of Court of Great Sessions for counties of Radnor, Brecon, and Glamorgan; and a judge in the court of the Presidents of the Council of the Marches of Wales. (Lloyd, Milfield, co. Cardigan, Bart.)

⁶ Knight, M.P. for Bedwyn, co. Wilts, 18 Jac. I.

⁷ Of Prendergast, Bart. Represented Haverfordwest in the Long Parliament.

⁸ Probably a son of the first Earl of Berkshire.

⁹ Son of Sir M. Lloyd. Knighted by King Charles, and comptroller of his household.

¹⁰ Of Beaupré, co. Glam., Knt. ¹¹ Of Treowen, co. Mon., Knt.

¹² Of Pencoe Castle, co. Mon. M.P. for Monmouth, 18 Jac. I.

¹³ Lieut.-Governor of Hereford.

Lieut.-Col. Price	Mr. Edwd. Blunt	Mr. Powell } Chirur-
Lieut.-Col. Lewes	Mr. Windsor	Mr. Watson } gions
Lieut.-Col. Jefferies	Mr. James Anderson	Mr. John Risden
Lieut.-Col. Jones	Mr. Turberville	Mr. John Tooley
Major Price	Mr. Henry Morgan	
Judge Jenkins	Mr. J. Philips } Priests	<i>Troopers :</i>
Capt. William Hill	Mr. J. Tailor }	Walter Higgins
Capt. Thos. Codwallis	Mr. Wm. Chambers	Samuel Gembrell
Capt. Richd. Ballard	Mr. Venner [man	Buxley
Lieut. Gibbs	Peter Merlet, a French-	Richards
Coronet Denley	Mr. Roger Bodnam	Benet Whittingdon
Coronet Blood	Mr. Thos. Bodnam	John Lingdo
Coronet Tanton [son	Mr. Terringham	Thos. Towsey
Quartermast. Stephen-	Mr. Seabourne	Thos. Stoaks
Comisary Linging	Mr. Matthew More	James Newton
Secretary Barne	Mr. John Bemond	John Scriven
Mr. George Blunt	Mr. David Powell	John Barns
Mr. Thos. Blunt	Mr. Harrington	Mr. Roode

MONA ANTIQUA.

TYN-TREFOEL OR DINDRYFAL.

THE small but interesting group of British dwellings, a ground-plan of which is given in the annexed plate, is situated within a few paces of the Gwna, a small stream, which, rising in a central portion of Anglesey, flows into Llyn Coron, and takes the name of Ffraw in its short career between the Lake and the sea. The meadow on which the ruins stand is part of a farm called Tyn-Trefoel Fawr,¹ at the north-eastern extremity of the parish of Aberffraw, and lies in the hollow of a natural basin, the receding sides of which are studded with picturesque rocks; some of them protruding their grey summits, in pleasing contrast, above the hawthorns and furze with which they are partially clothed; whilst others start up abruptly from surrounding pasture, adding to the interest of the spot, and contributing to its snugness and seclusion. It is easy to imagine that in

¹ So printed on the Ordnance Map, but written Dindryfal by Mr. Rowlands.

its primitive state of forest, with here and there an open space cleared for cultivation, possessing the advantages of retirement, shelter, fuel, and water,—in the vicinity of detached rocks available for retreat or defence, and from the highest point of the most prominent of which the movements of a hostile party might be observed,—this locality may have been a favourite haunt of the Britons. On inquiry we meet with traces of its having been so. There is scarcely an old tenant on either side of this part of the Gwna who has not a history to relate of intricate stone walls cleared away from his meadows, of hut-foundations and floors broken up to make room for the plough, of querns or other wrought stones consigned in fragments to his drains, and of smaller antiquities long ago presented to friends or otherwise disposed of.

That the Dindryfal remains retain a vestige of their original form, is due to a mill-dam which until lately checked the stream lower down, and caused them to be partially surrounded by water. The mill and its barrier having been removed, the work of demolition naturally recommenced, and we cannot hope that stones so conveniently placed will long escape the drainer's hammer.

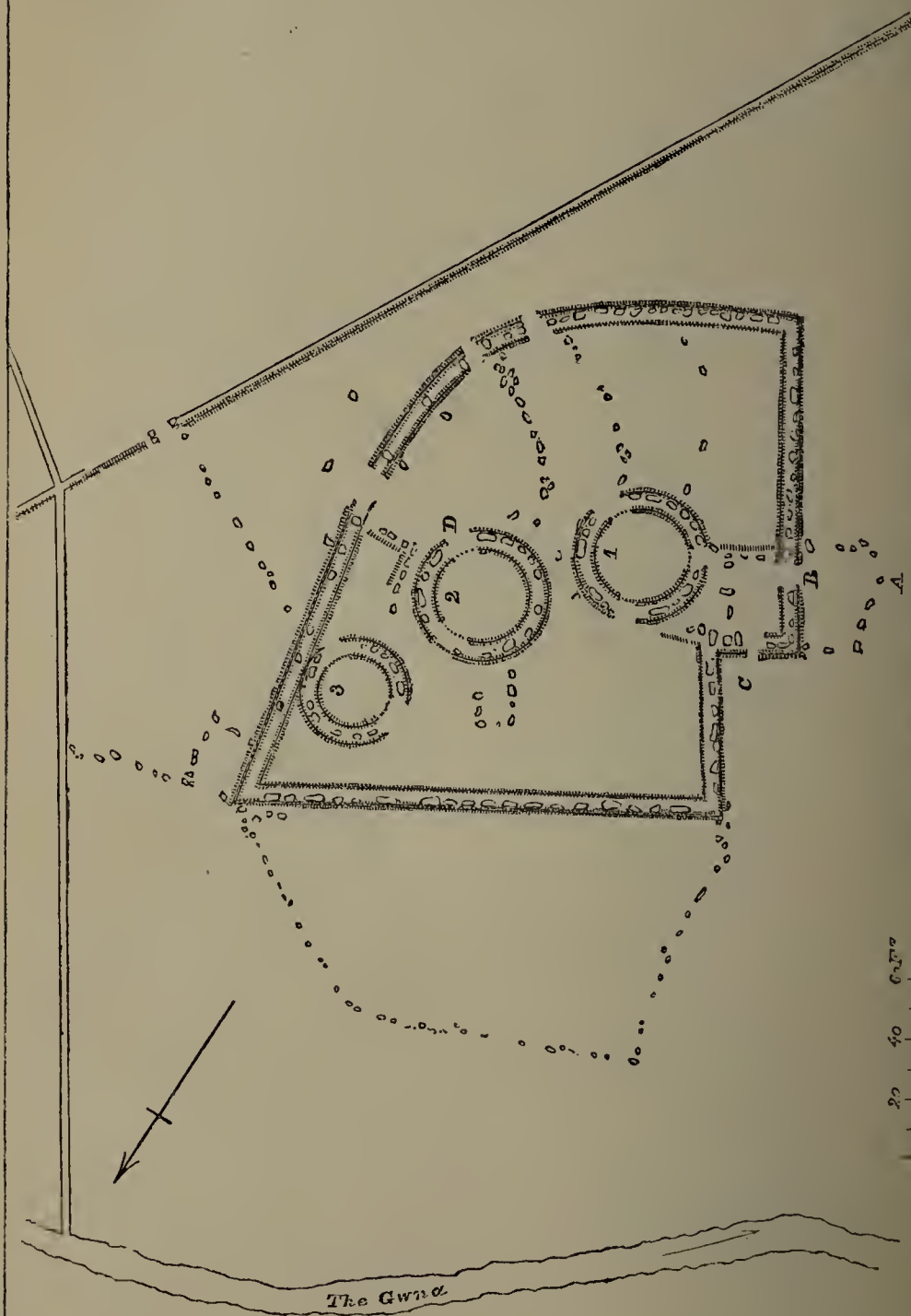
The enclosure stands from three to four feet above the rushy meadow which borders three parts of it, the fourth being connected by a firmer sward, with the upland towards the east, in which direction we may expect to find an entrance. In form it presents a curious combination of straight lines with a curved one, scarcely accounted for by its position and the configuration of the ground. Towards the south-east its rounded front lies opposite to an ascent of gorse-banks and pasture, which here form one side of the hollow, whilst its straighter lines face the river and meadow. So much of its main or outer wall has been removed for building and other purposes, that little is left to indicate its style of construction. As it now appears, it might have served as the support of a palisade,—a kind of work used by the Romans, and probably understood by those

invaded tribes who fortified the bed and bank of the Thames with stakes, and surrounded their villages and cattle-folds with an abattis of felled trees. In Wales a preference appears to have been given, in remote times, to defences of stones or earth, as exemplified by our Tre'r Ceiri class of strongholds and other military monuments which so abundantly crown our hills. Caractacus, when making his final stand on Cambrian soil, it is supposed, strengthened the weak points of his position with ramparts of loose stones.

The Dindryfal wall, I venture to think, did not differ in its construction from the defences of other early villages and residences in this county, so often described as consisting of large stones closely arranged, and set edgewise, the spaces above and their upper courses being worked with smaller stones horizontally placed. In this instance the smaller fragments have disappeared; a broken line of boulders, with its backing of earth and rubble, from four to five feet wide, with an occasional unremoved stone of its inner facing, being all that is left to indicate its extent. Many of the remaining stones are of substantial dimensions, measuring above ground three and a half feet in length by three feet in height.

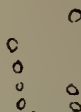
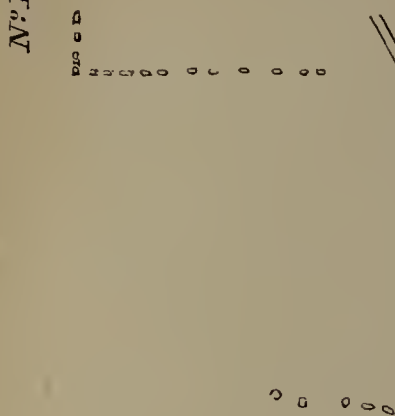
How far these outer structures were designed for resistance, what may have been their elevation, and whether ever combined with stockades, are questions which have not been fully answered. They are supposed by many to have been merely breastworks of loose masonry, sufficiently high to protect the persons of their defenders from the missiles of an assailing force, scarcely to be regarded as impediments to an active enemy on level ground. The addition of palisades, to which their boulder-foundations might have served as a backing and support, would have materially strengthened them, and may have been used. If intended to check a surprise, they may possibly have resembled the walls which for miles traverse our hills, in the present day, as barriers against sheep; strongly built, and from seven to eight feet high; with projecting top-courses of heavy slabs

Nº I

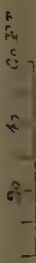


Remains, Tyndrevoel. Anglesey.

N^o II



The Gwno



Remains, Tyndrevoel "Anglesey.

CH

loosely set, and ready to crush, in their descent, the climber who may too hastily confide in their stability.

Members who, during their summer rambles, have chanced to encounter a bluff specimen of these mountain fences with a beetling top-course, can well understand how obstructive they might be contrived. I am disposed to think, however, that resistance was not the principal object of these exterior walls, but rather that they were built with a view to domestic convenience and comfort. In the example under consideration, the low position selected is unfavourable for resistance without the aid of water; and outside of the enclosure there are no indications of a ditch or a depression of any kind. Beyond it there certainly are curious lines of masonry, which some may regard as the remains of protecting outworks; but these are plainly wanting in military design, and were too unsubstantial for such a purpose, unless combined with a stockade. It accords better with the ideas of a scattered population, and the known tactics of the early inhabitants of this country, to suppose they relied for safety on the intricacy of the pathways leading to their dwelling, and on a hasty retreat to a neighbouring hill-fort in times of danger, rather than on their home-defences.

The huts occupied the driest portion of the space enclosed, and, like the main wall, had a foundation-course of upright boulders, a few only of which are left. In the absence of a perfect example, it cannot be decided whether their thick walls of earth and stones, so well adapted to our stormy climate, were continued upwards to the spring of the roof, or whether they terminated above in woodwork, resembling in part the Gaulish huts represented on the Antonine column; described by one ancient author as constructed of poles and wattled work, and by another as wretched cottages made of wood, and covered with straw or reeds. Rowlands, in his *Mona Antiqua*, inclines to the opinion that they were generally of timber, except their groundwork and foundations, which he describes as of stone and entrenched

earth. In Carnarvonshire and other rocky districts we have evidence that they consisted of stones not unlike the "bothans" noticed by Commander Thomas as still existing in the Forest of Harris, Isle of Lewis. The wide foundations of many of these dwellings in Anglesey, with existing walls and jambs of doorways from four to five feet high, imply that they were substantially built to a height corresponding with their thickness or width. This may especially be said of the later examples. It may be contended, however, that the walls were thick, because built as supports and buttresses to the timber-work which sustained the roof. The central portions of their floors are seldom found encumbered with stones in this county; which circumstance, combined with their size (often thirty feet across), tends to show that their roofs were not usually of stone, but of more perishable materials.

The strongly built circular habitations excavated by Mr. Stanley in Holyhead Island may, perhaps, be regarded as exceptions. In his interesting memoir he states, that "from the quantity of stones that have fallen into the huts, some persons are inclined to think that they may have had stone roofs formed of slabs stepped over or overlapping each other, and forming a rudely fashioned but very durable dome." One building only with an overlapping roof have I met with in this county.¹ It was nearly circular, thickly coated above its stone roof with sods and clay, and was used by a cottager as shed. Although situated in a wild and rocky district, where such remains might be looked for, I supposed it to be modern, but failed to obtain its history.

When antiquities of this class have been mutilated, there is usually a difficulty in defining their entrances, jambs of doorways and useful corner-stones being the first to disappear. Several breaks occur in the foundation line of the main wall, especially in its eastern curve where there are indications of one or more narrow

¹ The overlying mediæval roofs of towers at Penmon and Yny Seiriol, and of the dovecot at Llaneugrad, are of course excepted.

entrances with return-walls, as represented in the plan. The principal opening may have been from the south-west, at either of the points B or C; from whence a rude pavement, intersected by a ditch at A, points south-west, and having proceeded some distance across the meadow, branches off in directions nearly opposite. At A it is six feet wide; but the drainers of the meadow, during their excavations, found it to be of varying width.

Connected with these dwellings, we often find spaces enclosed. Some of them small, whilst others are of greater extent. The larger ones we may suppose were for the growth of cereals; and the smaller used as folds for cattle, which during the night would not have been permitted to stray uncared for through the wilds of an unenclosed country.

Cæsar tells us that the natives situated farthest from the south coast did not sow corn, but lived on milk or flesh. The millstones and crushers so commonly met with by excavators on the floors and in the vicinity of our Anglesey "cyttiau," shew that their occupants lived at a time when the use of grain was general,—a fact which, after all, may prove no more than that the huts belong to a period subsequent to the landing of Cæsar in Britain. Another ancient author asserts that the Britons never tasted fish. Shells are found in large quantities within some of these dwellings; but where they most abound, they are usually associated with Roman pottery,—a circumstance which may be regarded as slightly corroborative of Xiphilinus' statement.

Mr. Prichard of Llwydiarth Esgob and myself had an unsuccessful digging at Dindryfal with three men. During a morning's search in four of the huts, no antiquity of any kind came to light. Not a bit of pottery nor even a shell appeared. Millstones have been dug up near to them. We had a further disappointment in not meeting with a paved floor,—a discovery fully anticipated because the tenant of fields opposite, on the other side of the Gwna, whilst clearing the stonework of eight or ten "cyttiau," came upon central flaggings in

most of them, on which were ashes so deeply piled that he believed the natives seldom removed them. At the opening (D) of hut No. 2, three good sized slabs, set in continuous line, were exposed, which crossing the foundation from without, and extending inwards towards the hut's centre, had probably served as the floor of an entrance, with a south-eastern aspect. This unimportant discovery was the only result of many hours' digging.

The Dindryfal enclosure, containing but three "cyttiau," with their offices, can hardly be styled a village. All circumstances considered, I am disposed to view it as an interesting example of a family residence in post-Roman times; many of such "cartrefs" (not all of them so large) or "caer-tir-efs" (the fort, hold, or the enclosed dwellinghouse on such an one's land, as Mr. Rowlands explains the term) being distributed up and down the Gwna valley. Its huts having interior diameters,—two of them of twenty-six feet, and the third of eighteen feet,—are certainly spacious; but not too much so for the requirements of an Anglesey gentleman of olden times, if we accept William David ap Howel ap Iorwerth as a fair specimen (noticed in the Supplement to Rowlands' *Mona Antiqua*), who was the father of forty-three children, and in his hundred and fifth year was attended to his grave by three hundred of his descendants. We may suppose that the residence of a man of importance amongst the Britons, would not have been inferior in the number of its apartments or huts to that of an African chieftain of the present day.¹

I may here notice one or two points of resemblance between these remains and the enclosure at Lligwy, described by Mr. Wynn Williams in the January No. of the *Arch. Camb.*, 1867, which I fully agree with him

¹ After writing the above I met with the following remarks of Mr. Rowlands, p. 246: "The old British houses were little round cabins of small capacity, as the ruins of them still shew; yet they were generally in clusters, three or four of them together, which it seems served them for rooms and separate lodgments. And sometimes many were included together within the compass of one square or court, which I suppose were their more fashionable houses."

in regarding as the retreat of an important personage, probably later than the Roman period; and think, moreover, it may have been constructed at a time when circular enclosures and circular dwellings were gradually disappearing, and assuming the square form. We find at Lligwy an unusual number of straight lines combined with curved ones, shewing a departure from the old British style of building. The same peculiarity may be observed in a smaller degree at Dindryfal. Three sides of the enclosure at Lligwy are straight, and one partly curved. At Dindryfal there are straight lines on two sides, and one partly curved. The same mixture of square and circular forms is also observable in their interior arrangements. I may add, moreover, that a similar dearth of minor and fragmentary antiquities prevails at both places.

About forty yards north-east of these remains is the grass-grown circular foundation of a single hut (No. 4 on the plan), lying within an enclosed space of an oblong form, the foundation-stones of its fence still remaining. The situation chosen in this instance is so peculiarly low, and before the bed of the river was deepened must have been so much better fitted for a wild duck's nest than a dwelling for man, that to assign a reason for the whim of its founder is difficult, unless by supposing he preferred a damp home readily obtained, to a contest with thorns and brushwood in clearing for himself a dwelling-place on drier ground. Not more than four yards distant from the walls of the hut, an ascent of upland and gorse-banks commences, offering dry, habitable sites, in every respect superior to the one so unaccountably chosen. This higher ground so commands the dwelling, that by a volley of stones its residents might have been expelled from house and enclosure. Within it we found no pavement, nor a remnant of any kind of antiquity. On the summit of the furze-bank nearest to it is the substantial circular foundation of another dwelling, of good dimensions, and well situated, the interior of which we had not time to examine.

North-east of this last mentioned hut, at the distance of six or seven paces, we came upon a miniature relic (E on the plan) which I cannot explain otherwise than by supposing it to be the groundwork of a small *carnedd* or tumulus, cleared of its protection of stones or earth; possibly one of those noticed by Mr. Rowlands (*Mona Antiqua*, p. 49), where he says, "These *carneddau* are in smaller proportions in several parts of this island, though not taken notice of, because generally the lesser heaps are hid out of sight by a covering of thorns or bushes, and sometimes a grassy mould or earth growing over them.....I have caused one of these lesser tumuli to be opened, and found under it a very curious urn." Whatever may have been the original height of the tumulus, it has been reduced to the ground. It has a circular chamber, three feet in diameter, built round with ordinary dry masonry resting on the rock beneath, and is two feet deep. The doorway of this cell is one foot ten inches wide, and is blocked up by a loosely fitting upright stone, in no way connected with the jambs. The passage leading to the doorway is eleven feet in length, two feet deep, and two feet wide; its outer entrance being closed by a stone set edgewise across it. In these arrangements it resembles an ordinary sepulchral *carnedd* of small size, differing only in the circular form of its chamber. Still further towards the north-east, and nearer to the brook, there was a spring (now partly closed), from the bottom of which a cake of copper was obtained some years ago.

On the brow of the hill directly opposite to the Din-dryfal huts, across the Gwna, and at a distance of two furlongs, I was shewn the site of Capel Mair, formerly a chapel of ease in the parish of Aberffraw; but now effaced, and so ploughed over that not a trace of chapel or burial-ground can be observed.

CADMARTH.



Entrance, Cadmarth.

From the Dindryfal huts, the antiquary might wish to visit Cadmarth, the scanty remains of which, consisting of a low agger and gateway on its western side, are distant rather less than three furlongs, in a southerly direction. This remnant of a fortress is well situated, on a rocky hill surrounded at its base by a marshy hollow, which separates it from higher ground on either side. From south to east its defences have been so obliterated as to render its form uncertain. If they followed the outline of the hill-top, the camp must have been somewhat triangular; its acute south-western angle terminating in a small but prominent rock, a sort of natural bastion, on which the undestroyed part of its agger abuts. If so formed, it may have originated the name Dindryfal, the triangular or three-cornered stronghold, as the name signifies; near to which, according to Mr. Rowlands (p. 147), a battle was fought between the Welsh and the Irish Picts at a place called Cerrig-y-Gwyddel. Cadmarth is not more than four furlongs distant from the farmhouse of Cerrig-y-Gwyddel, and is the only "strong fort," as Mr. Rowlands designates Dindryfal, known in the neighbourhood, unless the rock Dinas be regarded as such.

Cadmarth is well sheltered from the keener winds, and has a lively brook passing at the foot of its southern slope, reminding one of positions selected by the Romans. If originally British, its natural advantages may have been noticed by those intelligent invaders, who probably strengthened and occasionally occupied it, as they did Dinsylwy and other British posts, whilst maintaining their communications with the interior of the island. A paved road of varying width,

and grass-grown,—five feet wide in some places, in others less,—may be seen taking a westerly course near to this spot, and is especially exposed to view where intersected by a brook on a tenement called Fferam. Roman coins are said to have been found within the camp; but every tradition which may formerly have connected it with Roman occupation has been superseded by recollections of the Irish, later invaders of this part of the county, who, to use Mr. Rowlands' words, "forced the island, and near a strong fort called Dindryfal slew many of its inhabitants, at a place called to this day, from the fought battle, Cerrig-y-Gwyddyl,"—an event which appears to have occurred about the time of Caswallon-law-hir's arrival in Anglesey, and the consequent defeat and death of Sirigi at Holyhead.

The destruction of Cadmarth took place more than a century ago, when the proprietors of Trefeilir were enclosing their waste property, to effect which the stones of the fortress were largely used. An aged resident, whilst describing to me this neighbourhood, represented it as overgrown with furze in his younger days, often six feet high; in uprooting which the workmen constantly met with the floors of "cyttiau," which they had to break up, the larger stones of their walls having been previously removed.

DINAS CROMLECH.

There remains yet another small antiquity to be noticed, situated about four hundred yards west of the Dindryfal huts, at the foot of a prominent and somewhat precipitous rock called Dinas. On the north-western side of the rock archæologists will find the cromlech and maenhir represented in the appended sketch. Mutilation has fallen heavily on these monuments of an unknown period, as shewn by the positions of their remaining parts, especially by the bearings of slab B in the plan,—a stone evidently retaining its original attitude. This slab, twelve feet long, and still

five feet high above the sward, could have served no other purpose than that of a supporter in the walls of a chamber or gallery of large dimensions; most likely of a gallery extending south-west of the cromlech, where there are indications of former erections. About thirteen feet south of this slab, two holes were pointed out to me, measuring eleven feet from centre to centre of each hole, where formerly stood a trilithon, broken up and removed by a preceding tenant.



Dinas Cromlech.

The cromlech is but small, its upper slab measuring eight feet and a half by six feet. Possibly it is the last of a series of similar recesses or cells on either side of a gallery which no longer exists. The location of the monolith (c) is perplexing, on account of the difficulty of assigning to it a place in cromlech or gallery. It is singular in outline, stands ten feet and a half above ground, with two feet or more of it exposed below the surface by treasure-seekers, and is nine feet wide at its base. If not a commemorative maenhir set up singly, it may have been one of a pair, or of a greater number placed on each side of a cromlech-entrance, resembling in their positions and arrangements the commencement of an avenue.

The rock Dinas is not fortified, as the name implies; but its south-western spur, terminating with an easy slope in a cultivated field, was formerly enclosed on three sides by a trench; which the tenant pointed out to me as something mysteriously old, because containing a

large quantity of a residue resembling charcoal. The fourth side was protected by the Dinas rock.

In the centre of the enclosed space of an oblong form there is a circular platform raised about three feet above the surface of the field. It is partly artificial, and measures diametrically about eighteen yards. The use and object of this platform I will not venture to define, and am not fully persuaded that the space of which it is the centre was fortified, although the situation for a camp is suitable, having the Gwna and marshy ground in front, and the Dinas on one side as a fortress or place of retreat, the summit of which overlooks the country around.



Ground plan of Cromlech at Dinas

A. Holes of removed Supporters

From the above rough gleanings it appears that the district bordering on this part of the Gwna was thickly inhabited in its uncultivated state, and that the progress of agriculture has caused the destruction of many of its rude antiquities, which to the archæologist of the present day would have been interesting, but which unfortunately have perished without a record of their character and number.

HUGH PRICHARD.

June, 1871.

THE KENFIG CHARTERS.

(Concluded.)

SURVEY AND PRESENTMENT OF 1660.

THE presentment here printed is that of a jury of burghesses, given in the usual form, and in reply to the usual questions issued on such occasions. Such documents, of the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles, are not uncommon in this county, and are usually the earliest and best evidence for boundaries and local rights. There are extant two rolls of this presentment, of which one, though not original (that is, not signed by the jurors), is yet probably of original date, and is that here followed. The other is a later copy, made probably in 1773. It is to be observed the jurors and steward are all Welsh.

“The Lordship, Mannor, Town, and Burrough of Kenfigg.

“A presentment in answer unto certain articles given in charge for and on the behalf of the Right Honourable Phillip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery lord of the said lordship mannor town or burrough unto a jury of survey sworn and impannelled (by Robert Williams Esquire steward of the said lordship or mannor and Constable of the Castle of the said town and burrough) the eleventh day of January in the twelveth year of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second by the grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c. annoq. Domini 1660.

“By the oathes of

Thomas Bevan	Morgan Evan Yorath
David Thomas Howell	Henry Lyddon
Thomas Morgan	Hopkin Edward
Evan Thomas	Jenkin Griffith
Thomas Hopkin Thomas	Nicholas Morgan
Thomas Hopkin Pritchard	Thomas Prichard
Jenkin William	George Thomas, Jurors.

“1. To the first article they present and say that the mannor town or burrough of Kenfigg is a particular and distinct lordship except only the intermixture of certain lands of other lordships as shall be mentioned in answer to the second article And the

bounds and meares of the said lordship doe extend from a place called Gutter y furlong on the south part unto half the race or current of Kenfigg water or river on the north part and from the Rugge or the lordship of Coyty on the east part unto the sea on the west part And that the meares and bounds of the said town burrough or corporation doe extend from the sea by a house called Ty yr Ychan in Skerre unto a stone lyeing in the highway leading from Kenfigg to Notage and from thence by a stone lyeing in a close belonging to Rees Thomas Matthew called Y Kae Issha unto another stone lyeing on Heol y Broome on the south part and from thence by a stone lyeing at Groes y gryn unto another stone lyeing in Kae Pwll y Kyffylan and from that stone on the eastern side of Marlas House unto a cross called Croes Jenkin on the east part and from thence by a cross lyeing in Kae Garw unto a stone by Notch Coarton lyeing in the highway leading from Kenfigg to Margam on the north part and from thence directly unto the sea And as for the compass length and breadth thereof they referr it to the said apparent meares and marks

“2. To the second article they present and say that the lordship of Pile in Kenfig alias Kenfigg and Pile being the lordships and mannors of S'r Edward Mansel Barronet and that the mannor of North Cornely holden by John Turberville Esquire and the mannor of South Cornely holden by William Herbert Esquire doe next adjoyn unto the said town and burrough and that part of the said severall lordships or mannors of Pile in Kenfig al's Kenfigg and Pile and North and South Cornely doe ly within the bounds or circuits of the said town and burrough of Kenfigg They further say that they know not of any person or persons that did or doe intrude or ineroach in or upon the said town or burrough or any part thereof

“3. To the third article they present and say that there is within ye s'd town or burrough or under the said lordship or mannor two manners of free soccage tenure one thereof called Pascall Hall holden under the yearly rent of two pence half-penny an acre and suit of court every month And the other free tenure under the rent in the schedule hereunto añexed specified and suit of court twice in the year (videlicett) at May and at Michaelmas

“Paschall Hill Hould

	s.	d.
William Herbert of Swanzey Esq. holdeth one acre and a half rent p'r ann'	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
John Turberville Esq. holdeth one acre rent p'r ann'	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Richard Lougher of Tithegstone Esq. holdeth eight acres rent p'r ann'	1	8

Jenkin Griffith and Thomas James jure uxor holdeth three acres rent p'r ann'	0	7½
Richard Lewis of Kenfigg holdeth seven acres and one quarter rent p'r ann'	1	6
Hopkin Thomas of Kenfigg holdeth eight acres rent p'r ann'	1	8
William apEvan infant holdeth half one acre rent p'r ann'	0	1¼
Jenkin Howard holdeth eight acres rent p'r ann'	1	8
David Bevan of Cornely holdeth 2 acres rent p'r ann'	0	5
Gronow William of Kenfigg holdeth eleven acres rent p'r ann'	2	3½
Thomas Hopkin of Kenfigg holdeth one acre and a half or thereabouts rent p'r ann'	0	4
Lewis Aylward of Kenfigg holdeth thirty-eight acres and a half rent p'r annum	8	0½
Edward Morgan of Lantwit by Neath holdeth 23 acres rent p'r ann'	4	9½
Rees Leyson of Kenfigg holdeth one acre and 3 quarters rent p'r ann'	0	4½
Thos. Morgan of Kenfigg holdeth eleven acres rent p'r ann'	2	3½
John ap Evan of Kenfigg holdeth two acres rent p'r ann'	0	5
Nicholas Morgan of Kenfigg holdeth one acre and a half rent p'r ann'	0	3¾
George Thomas Katherine Jenkin and Elizabeth Jenkin do hold one cottage rent p'r annum	0	1
Harry Jenkin of Kenfigg holds one cottage rent p'r ann'	0	1

“Free Tenants

William Herbert Esquire holds the mannor of South Cornely rent	16	0
John Turberville Esq. holds the mannor of North Cornely rent p'r ann'	9	10½
Thomas Turbervill of Skerre gent. holds the third part of Kenfigg Down and payeth therefore yearly at the Feast of St. James ye Apostle	5	0
The burgesses of Kenfigg doe hold the other two parts of Kenfigg Down and pay therefore yearly at the Feast afores'd	10	0
Sir Edward Mansell Barronett holds part of Marlas Farm rent	4	4
Thomas Hopkin Pritchard holds one acre rent p'r ann'	1	0
Jenkin Thomas holdeth one acre rent p'r annum	1	0
Wenlliam Thomas of Kenfigg Vidua holds one acre rent p'r ann'	1	0
Lewis Ayleward holds one acre rent p'r ann'	0	5½

Gronow William holdeth three acres rent p'r ann'	0	4
David Nicholas of Margam holdeth one acre called Ball		
Acre rent p'r ann'	0	2
Richard Lougher Esq. holdeth eight acres rent p'r ann'	0	8
Katherine John of Margam holds 3 acres rent p'r ann'	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
David Bevan holdeth one acre rent p'r ann'	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hopkin Thomas afores'd holds fifteen acres rent p'r ann'	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

"They further present and say that there are within the said lordship certain free lands of soccage tenure held from time to time part under the rent of a red rose and the other part under the rent of three pepper graines to be paid yearly at the Feast of St. John Baptist and to be fetcht with wain and oxen but how distinguished the one from the other they know not Also suit of court twice in the year (vizt.) at the two leets The said land holden of and by the persons following

"Rees Leyson holdeth six acres

"David Bevan holdeth thirty acres and one half

"Edward Morgan holdeth twenty acres

"Mary Sanor of Ballas widow holdeth six acres

"William Thomas of Kenfigg holdeth one acre

"Alice Evan wid'w and Evan Lydon her son doe hold five acres

"Phillip Stringer of Kenfigg holdeth half one acre

"Thomas Hopkin Thomas jure uxoris holdeth one acre

"Cecill Thomas of Kenfigg spinster holdeth two acres and three quarters

"Howell Rees of Kenfigg holdeth one acre

"John Kerry of Margam jure uxoris Hopkin Jenkin of the same jure uxoris Leyson Edward of Newton jure uxoris Alice William and Ann William spinsters doe hold jointly four acres

"Gronow William of Kenfigg aforesaid holdeth three acres

"Llewelyn John of Kenfigg holdeth one acre

"David Nicholas of Margam holdeth two acres

"Lewis Nicholas of Margam holdeth half one acre

"Lewis Ayleward of Kenfigg afores'd holdeth eighteen acres.

"Thomas ab Evan of Kenfigg holdeth two acres

"Richard Lougher of Tithegston Esq. holdeth forty one acres

"They also present and say that severall of their free tenants have lost their freehold (time out of mind) by reason of the choaking blowing and over-blowing up of the sands what number of acres they know not

"4. To the fourth article they say that the said town or burrough have been incorporated (time out of mind) and by prescription time out of mind they hold monthly courts and therein hear and determine all manner of suits actions and plaints between

party and party to any value whatsoever and that such courts are held from time to time (before the portreeve) under the style and name of His Ma'tys Court Leet or the Court Baron of the Right Honourable Phillip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery &c. or both and that the burgesses of the said town doe owe suit to the same courts and other free tennants at such time or times as is specified in their answer to the third article They further say that the officers yearly changeable are the portreeve one serjeant one constable one heyward and two aletasters and that the major part of the burgesses yearly elect three of their own society whereof the constable of the Castle sweareth one to be portreeve At any time after Michaelmas Leet the rest of the said officers are to be sworn by the portreeve and as for the officers of the said town both past and present their names are to be seen in the records of the said town and the yearly benefitt and profit belonging to such officers are both uncertain and inconsiderable

"5. To the fifth article they say that they are not certain what number of burgesses were and are within the said town and who ought to perform their suit at every court They have answered to the fourth article and they know not of any profit or acknowledgement due unto the lord from them as burgesses but their yearly rent which is (besides the rent of Kenfigg Down) the certain sum of ten shillings

"6. To the sixth article they say that (for ought they know) the oath of late yeares administered unto the s'd burgesses is agreeable in substance and effect with the oath of the burgesses time out of mind but to declare the particulars thereof they know not

"7. To the seventh article they say that they have one com'on called Rugge within and belonging to the burgesses of the said town and burrough the quantity thereof they know not It is meared in length from the Rugge of Coyty to Cats Pit in breadth from Kevencribor to the river And one other com'on called Kenfiggs Down the quantity thereof they know not meared from the lands of Richard Lougher Esq. to the sea They further say that none of the burgesses of the said town (by their ordinances) ought to pasture in and upon the said com'on lands but such of the burgesses as doe dwell or inhabit within the bounds or limits of the said town or corporation.

"8. To the eighth article they say that the forementioned com'on called Kenfiggs Down was granted (time out of mind) to the monks of the Abby of Neath and the burgesses of Kenfigg as they were informed by their forefathers but the most part thereof is and hath been enjoyed by the said burgesses (time out

of mind) at the yearly rent specified and mentioned in the third article

"9. To the ninth article they say that they know not of any herriott profit or acknowledgement due unto the lord of the said burrough att the death of a burgess and that the perquisites of courts waifes estrays felons goods and many other royalties happening within the said town and burrough do (for ought they know) properly belong unto the lord of the burrough and to be accountable unto the said lord by the portreeve from time to time The estrays (time out of mind) in manner and form following (viz't) for every estrayed sheep twelve pence and for every hairy beast five shillings and the perquisites of courts fines and amerciaments to be affeered by two of the ancientest burgesses upon oath as is accustomed time out of mind

"10. To the tenth article they say that they have specified (in answer to the foregoing articles) In particular what and how much yearly rent is payable unto the lord and that the same is levyable by the serjeant and ale tasters and accountable by the portreeve They further say that Thomas Lougher Gent. holdeth one messuage and one hundred and six acres of land more or less but what rent or duty he payeth or ought to pay they know not but refer themselves to his lordships terriers &c The said Thomas Lougher payeth yearly for one acre called Erw Heol Cornely twelve pence and for one other acre called Erw yr Gorse Heer payeth yearly five pence halfpenny And the said seventeen pence halfpenny is leviabie by the serjeant and accountable unto the lord by the portreeve They further say that John Leyson and David Bowen of Newton doe enjoy the benefitt and profitts of the coales at the com'on of Rugge but what rent they pay or ought to pay they know not but refer themselves to his lordships terriers &c They do further say that after the decease of every lord dyeing possessed or lord of this lordship or mannor there is due unto the succeeding lord thirty three shillings and fourpence in and under the name of mizes to be paid in five years next after the decease of every such lord as shall die possessed of the premises viz't six shillings and eight pence yearly for and during the said five years to be rated upon the tenants and burgesses and accountable by the portreeve They further say that they know not of any other yearly rent or profit due unto the lord saveing what they have mentioned in answer to the forgoing articles

"11. To the eleventh article they say that the burgesses of the said town have time out of mind been sworn by the portreeve and thereby admitted burgesses and they know not of any acknowledgment payable unto the lord upon their admission

And as to the number of burgesses sworn within one or two days together they are uncertain. They further say that (time out of mind) it hath been their practice to swear and admitt such and so many person or persons burgesses as the portreeve and aldermen of the said town did think fitt to be sworn and admitted they only agreeing and consenting thereunto

"12. To the twelveth article they say that Evan Gronow for some late yeares was and att present is the recorder or town clerk constituted by the portreeve and for his fee it is inconsiderable and uncertain. They also say that the constitution and appointment of the recorder and town clerk there and time out of mind was by the portreeve of the said town and burrough for the time being

"13. To the thirteenth article they say that they are not certain what messuages or dwelling houses were and are within the said burrough or corporation by reason that the sands had overcome (time out of mind) a great number of dwellinghouses within the said burrough and town

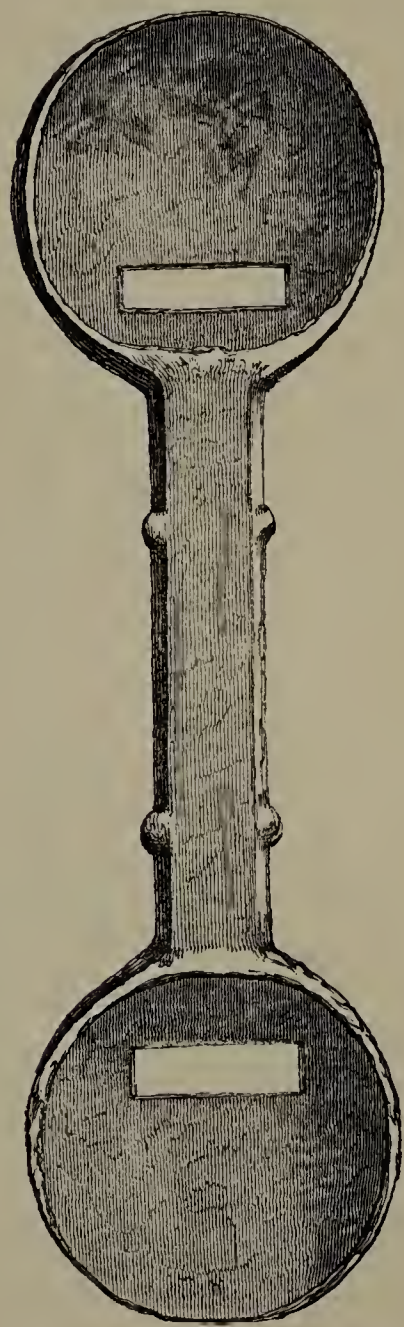
"14. To the fourteenth article they say that some part of the said third part of the lands granted unto the said corporation and monks of Neath now in the possession of Thomas Turbervill Gent. of Skerre hath been inclosed (time out of mind) and doth soe continue. The quantity and value thereof they know not. And the said Mr. Thomas Turbervill doth receive the profit and benefitt of the said land. They also say that some part of the other two parts of the said land granted as aforesaid now in the possession of the burgesses of the said town or corporation containing by estimation eighteen acres (more or less) to the value of forty shillings yearly or thereabouts hath been inclosed some seven years ago by the portreeve and aldermen of the said town and the rest of the burgesses consenting thereunto and the same doth so continue and the said burgesses doe receive the benefitt and profit of the said lands. They further say that some part of another com'on called Rugge (belonging to the said town or corporation) hath been inclosed time out of mind by the burgesses of the said town and that the same doe soe continue. The quantity and value thereof they know not. The said burgesses doe receive the benefit and profit of the said lands

"15. To the fifteenth and last article they say that they know not of any sort or kind of fishes that were (or usually) have been taken within the pool situate within the said town and burrough but only eels and roaches. They alsoe say that the fishing of the said pool doth belong to the burgesses of the said town and burrough and they know not of any certain or considerable benefitt or profit received thereof by any."

UNCERTAIN BRONZE OBJECTS.

THE workmen engaged on the railway works from Llanymynech to Llanfyllin, in Montgomeryshire, during the making of the line came upon two bronze objects lying near to each other, and evidently forming parts of some one article or other; and although it is not impossible that each may have been complete in itself, yet such a suggestion will probably be considered as verging on extreme improbability. And on this point some opinion may be formed from the accompanying illustrations, the smaller one of which is taken, half-size, from a photograph; and the other, full size, from an accurate drawing of the original by Arthur Gore, Esq., of Melksham. As regards the character of the metal and form of each, they are nearly identical, and might have been thought to have been cast in the same mould, but for the fact that one of them is slightly larger than the other. The difference, however, is so very trifling that it may be assumed to have arisen from simple accident or oversight, and for all practical purposes, if the two form parts of one and the same object, could have been of no importance.

The larger of the two very slightly exceeds the other, and is five inches in length, and four and a half across the broadest part of the bowl-shaped ends. The other is a quarter of an inch shorter. The stem or central part is convex on one side, and flat on the other; and was, therefore, apparently intended to rest against some flat surface. The small projecting fillets that encircle the stem may possibly be simply ornamental; but may also be intended for some particular purpose, as was certainly the case with the narrow rectangular apertures at the extremities. There is nothing remarkable about the colour and character of the bronze, nor do the objects appear to have suffered any hard usage. They



UNCERTAIN BRONZE OBJECTS.

were said to have been found at no great depth under the soil, and the exact spot of finding is at the intersection of the railway and canal in the township of Carreghova. On Llanymynech Hill, at a little distance off, numerous discoveries have been made at various times, some of which are briefly noticed, together with the bronze articles now under consideration, in the Proceedings of the Powisland Club.

Whatever may be the use and nature of these two relics, it is thought that nothing similar, or even approaching them, has yet been known. They have been submitted to the consideration of the Society of Antiquaries, and to more than one well known and distinguished archæologist of the present day; but the result has not extended beyond a conjecture that they are in some way connected with horse-trappings; and if such a term includes every portion of horse-furniture, and is not limited to the merely ornamental parts, this conjecture seems not far from the truth; for if not portions of an actual bit, they might very easily be made so at the present time.

As far as can be ascertained from coins or marbles, the ancients do not appear to have used the curb; and from arming the common snaffle-bit with sharp, pointed projections, when greater power over the animal was required, it may be inferred that they were not acquainted with the principle and advantage of the modern bit. The cheek-pieces (*παρήια*) of Homer have nothing in common with the cheek-pieces of ordinary bits, being only an ornamental facing of the straps which are fastened to the bit, and are passed round the head of the horse. The same ornamental arrangement was in fashion in ages long subsequent to the Homeric period, for an example occurred in the celebrated Polden Hill "find," described in the *Archæologia* (xiv, pp. 90-93). Among the relics then discovered there were no less than twelve bits exactly similar to the ordinary snaffle-bit of the present time, and five brass and two iron articles, which, from the figure of one of them given, was evi-

dently intended for an ornamental appendage; one side only being ornamented: the other was not intended to be exposed to view. These are called by the writer of the article either parts of sword-hilts or "side-pieces" of bridle-bits; and the latter of the two conjectures is certainly the most probable. From the general character of the numerous other objects found with these bits, there can be little difficulty in assigning them to the Brito-Roman period. These bits were furnished with a large ring at each end, to which were fastened both the reins and the straps that secured the bit in the mouth, or ordinary head-straps. Sometimes it has happened that these large rings are wanting, as in the one given in Caylus, *Recueil*, ii, plate 123.

King communicated to the Society of Antiquaries a short notice of some relics of the same or probably earlier date, one of which is what he terms an imperfect chain; but which, from the drawing he gives of it, is more like an imperfect snaffle-bit which had lost one of its large terminal rings. The ring was furnished with small knobs, evidently intended to confine the link between them to its proper place. (See vol. xvi, p. 348.) In the Llanymynech relics the same object might have been attended by the projecting fillets; but it is, perhaps, not easy to see what actual advantage this would have been, although it might have been useful in the case of the ring above mentioned. The idea may, however, have been retained when the ring was replaced, as suggested, by the objects before us.

It was stated that these objects were not found in contact, but near one another. Unfortunately it is not now easy to ascertain the exact distance between them; but there is no reason to suppose, from the imperfect accounts of the men, that they were so far apart as to preclude the idea that they were united by a bit of some kind or other. It is clear that if there had been such a bit, it must have been forged, not cast on the stem; and if it had been made of iron, its disappearance could easily be accounted for. It is not impossible

also that a stout thong might have been the connecting bond.

A practical saddler has examined these relics, and, instead of making the oblong apertures at right angles to the axis, he would have made them, or at least the lower one, to which the reins are supposed to be attached, to run in the same line, as more convenient, but not actually necessary. The upper aperture received the strap which went round the horse's head, with or without some additional fastening under the neck. The effect of the whole arrangement would be that of a moderately powerful curb, somewhat similar to what is or was lately called a "Pelham bit."

If this view be not admitted, the alternative is that these objects are mere ornamental portions of horse-trappings. But how the ornamental effect was carried out is quite as difficult to explain as the theory of their being portions of a bit. The publicity, however, given to them in the collection of the Powisland Club and this Journal may, perhaps, lead to further investigation of the subject, and perhaps the discovery of other examples of the same type, now perchance lying unnoticed in private hands.

E. L. B.

ON AN OGHAM INSCRIBED STONE AT DUNLOE,
Co. KERRY.

IN the year 1838 some workmen employed in the construction of a sunk fence in the demesne of Dunloe, near Killarney, broke into one of those crypts so numerous in the south of Ireland. Shortly after its discovery it was visited by Mr. Windele of Cork, to whom we are indebted for the discovery of a very considerable number of Ogham inscriptions. That gentleman and a party of friends of kindred tastes examined the cave in the autumn of 1838, and also in 1848. Mr. Windele, on those occasions, identified eight stones as being inscribed with Ogham characters. It was subsequently visited by Lady Chatterton, Lord Dunraven, and the Bishop of Limerick; but no accurate description of the crypt or its megalithic treasures has yet been published. Among them is an object of considerable interest to Welsh antiquaries, which will be my excuse for bringing a subject so remote, in point of locality, before the readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

I made an examination of the Cave of Dunloe in the autumn of 1869. I found it to be a portion of one of those underground constructions generally found beneath the floors of Rathes. In the present instance, the Rath, or Lis, as they are variously called, has been erased, there being no trace of the earthen parapets. It is situated in the demesne of Dunloe, on the townland of Coolnagort, and parish of Knockane (Ord. Sh., No. 65), and in the upper end of a field next to the public road running from Beaufort Bridge to the celebrated Gap of Dunloe.

The entrance to the cave is close to the field-fence, and is approached by some steps formed by direction of the proprietor for the convenience of visitors. It is artificially constructed, and is seven feet wide at its

mouth, and three feet eight inches high. At about nine feet from the entrance it turns to the left, in a semicircular sweep, for about nine feet more; diminishing at its extremity to three and a half feet wide, and three feet high. It is built of uncemented rubble masonry, the stones being small boulders; and is roofed with large slabs of stone laid horizontally. Seven of these are inscribed with Oghams. The front slab over the entrance is a noble monolith nine feet in length, the external angle of which bears a long inscription of considerable interest.

The second slab is near eight feet in length, and one foot six inches wide by six inches in thickness. It is inscribed upon two angles. It is broken across nearly at the middle, and a stone pillar has been placed under the fractured part to sustain it and the superincumbent earth. It is with this pillar I have to do. It is a smooth, rather regularly formed monolith, five feet in height, and ten inches by five inches at the centre. It has an inscription on one angle consisting of eight Ogham letters. In its present position the stone is placed bottom upwards, and a portion of the inscription was concealed below the earth. I was, therefore, obliged to clear away until I reached the bottom of the pillar, which was near eighteen inches below the surface. The characters are in fine preservation, as all those found in the Rath-caves generally are. On copying the inscription as it stands, and reading it, I found I could make nothing of it, until reversing my copy I saw I had begun at the wrong end, and immediately read off a name familiar to me and many readers of the *Arch. Camb.* The name is CUNACENA. It will be found in the bilingual inscription on the Trallong monument (so beautifully illustrated in our Journal for 1862, p. 54, by our lamented member, H. Longueville Jones), in the form of CUNACENNI; the names being identical to the letter, the genitival forms alone differing. On the Dunloe pillar there is no trace of any other letter, the angles of the stone being perfectly clean and uninjured.

As in the Rath-caves of Drumloghan, Aghacarible, and Aghaliskey, the inscribed stones at Dunloe are used as mere building materials; the inscriptions being in most cases placed in such positions that some cannot be accurately copied, and others are completely hidden, and only to be discovered by the touch; the inference being that those who erected the Rath and built the crypt knew nothing of the value of these inscriptions, or held them in no reverence, as if they belonged to a hated race or creed. Rathes have always been looked upon as the earliest works of a prehistoric population, and are mentioned in our oldest MSS., and by them attributed to remotest times. At what period Rath-building ceased it is impossible to say. Keating records, from the *Annals*, the erection of several royal Rathes in the pagan age; but we have no reference to the erection of such in mediæval times.

The discovery of this name on the stone gave me the greatest pleasure, as being another link in the chain of evidence which connects the province of Munster with South Wales at a remote prehistoric period; and which shews that the progress of the Gaedhill was from west to east, and not from east to west as some writers have imagined. Here, in the remote wilds of Kerry, we find a name remarkable in its orthoepy inscribed in these singular and mysterious characters upon a pillar-stone supporting as a mere prop the substruction of one of a class of the most ancient earthworks in the country; while across the deep sea-channel, in a south-east county of Wales, we find the same remarkable name, identical in orthography, inscribed also upon the angle of a pillar-stone in the same characters, the formation of which is in both cases as perfectly alike as if cut at the same time and by the same hand. Surely this and similar evidences, of which I hold many, are subjects of grave interest to those who are engaged in the investigation of the primitive history of these islands. Mr. Windele, in his *Historical and Descriptive Notices of Cork*, etc., p. 347, gives a description of the cave at Dunloe, and a copy of



R.W.B. del.

TYDDU, LLANELIEU.

Engraved by Dallastyle

this inscription, which is incorrect, as he reads it in its present and consequently reverse position. His copy was taken in 1838.

I would wish to correct an error in my paper, *Arch. Camb.*, v. 1869, p. 163, in which I suggested that the Ogham CUNACENNI read *Cu-Nacen* (a warrior). The word NI does signify a warrior, hero, champion; but in this and other similar instances it is the genitive termination of the proper name.

RICHARD ROLT BRASH, M.R.I.A.

ON THE CONTENTS OF A TUMULUS ON TY DDU FARM, LLANELIEU.

MENTION is made in the second volume of Jones' *History of Brecknockshire*, p. 369, of the discovery, a few years prior to 1809, of a flint spear-head and an earthen vessel in a carn in the parish of Llanelieu, by Mr. William Davies of Talgarth, and an imperfect engraving (Pl. XII, fig. 6) is there given of the flint implement. Jones says: "In the same carn was found a coarse earthen vessel which, in the eagerness of the workman to get at the treasure supposed to be concealed there, was broken." But he does not mention the fact that coins were discovered in the same carn, or whether any charcoal or bones were found in juxtaposition.

The articles referred to are now in my custody, and it seems, therefore, desirable to give a better account of them, although lapse of time prevents my obtaining many particulars which it would be desirable to record.

Mr. William Davies, my grandfather, died in 1808, and soon afterwards the urn, flint implement, and coins, were given to his brother, Mr. Davies, of Moor Court near Kington. On his death, in 1856, they were found locked up in a drawer, and handed to me. There they had been for many years unseen. I had often heard

previously, from my mother, of the discovery, but I could never obtain a sight of them. She told me also that she was present when Mr. Davies of Moor Court opened another tumulus on the same farm, and that nothing was found in it.

An old man, still alive, who was about fourteen at the time, and then resided at Talgarth, has told me that some workmen were ridding a broomy field on Ty ddu, adjoining the Black Mountain, when they came suddenly on a heap of stones, and found the urn and coins. He added, it was always supposed a workman put the most valuable of the coins in his pocket, for he went away, and returned in better circumstances,—a supposition probably imaginary, and which is only worthy of record as confirmatory of the finding of coins. It is now impossible to say what coins were found there. I received with the urn a large quantity of coins, much worn and oxidised, in a canvas bag, mixed together, without attempt at classification.

On the occasion of the Kington Meeting of the Society in 1864, I exhibited in the Temporary Museum the urn, flint implement, and coins,—some Roman, and others which I then first learned were Byzantine. I afterwards separated the Roman from the Byzantine coins, and hoped that I should be able to establish that the interment and deposit had taken place subsequently to the Roman occupation. Mr. Albert Way, with whom I was in communication in the early part of last summer, sent sealingwax casts of some of the coins to Mr. John Evans, who, notwithstanding the worn state of the coins, identified several of them with the plates given in Sabatier's work,¹ and suggested a careful examination of all of them. Accordingly I placed the coins in the hands of M. Rollin, 27, Haymarket, who in a most painstaking way examined and classified each coin with reference to Sabatier, and expressed a decided opinion that the Byzantine coins, which extended over

¹ Description Générale des Monnaies Byzantines, par J. Sabatier. Paris: Rollin and Feuardent, 1862.

the greater part of the sixth and seventh centuries, could not have been found with the Roman coins, or in England. Mr. John Evans was also of opinion that, in the absence of any direct evidence of the fact, the supposition of the discovery of these coins in Llanellieu must be abandoned.

The fact of the mixture of the coins in the same bag raises the question whether all the Roman coins were found at Ty ddu. It is impossible now to answer this question with any certainty, but I think there are good grounds for believing that the coins of Claudius Gothicus and the Constantine family were among those found there, because of the number of each, and because the coins of Claudius are all of the same type. If this was the case, the interment was not earlier than the end of the fourth century. I add a list of the Roman coins.

The flint implement somewhat resembles one found at Arbor Low, and engraved by Mr. Jewitt;¹ and one now in the British Museum, which was found by Mr. Roach Smith in the Thames. Mr. Way informs me that these leaf-shaped instruments are more common in Denmark and Scandinavia than in this country. Mine is beautifully worked from the centre to thin edges on both sides. Its greatest thickness is four-tenths of an inch, its greatest breadth two inches, and its length six inches and seven-tenths. The material of which it is made must have been obtained from Wiltshire, or a still greater distance.

The earthen vessel is apparently of the red sandstone clay, where it was found, burnt on the occasion of the interment. The ornamental work on it may have been executed with a sharpened stick or bone. Mr. Way thinks it is of the food-vessel class, or a small example of the drinking-cup. Its dimensions are—height, five inches and a half; diameter of base, three inches; mouth somewhat wider; centre, five inches.

The drawings which accompany this notice render

¹ "Grave-Mounds and their Contents." Fig. 155.

further description unnecessary. I will only add my obligations to Mr. Way and Mr. John Evans for their kind aid and information.

R. W. B.

LIST OF COINS.

Augustus	B.C. 27, A.D. 14	Four 2nd brass
Augustus and Marcus Agrippa	„ „	One 2nd brass
Otho	A.D. 68-69	One denarius
Domitian	„ 81-96	Four 2nd brass
Trajan	„ 98-117	One 2nd brass
Hadrian	„ 117-138	One 2nd brass
Antoninus Pius	„ 138-161	One 2nd brass
Faustina II	„ 175	One 2nd brass
Commodus	„ 180-192	One 2nd brass, one 3rd brass
Septimius Severus	„ 193-211	One denarius, one 2nd brass
Severus Alexander	„ 222-235	One 2nd brass
Mammæa, mother of Severus A.	„ 235	One 2nd brass
Gallienus	„ 260-268	One 3rd brass
Valens	„ 261-	Three 3rd brass
Claudius Gothicus	„ 268-270	Twenty-nine 3 br.
Diocletian	„ 284-305	One 3rd brass
Julian II	„ 284-285	Six 3rd brass
Maximian	„ 286-305	Three 3rd brass
Constantius Chlorus	„ 305-306	Three 3rd brass
Licinius	„ 307-323	Three 3rd brass
Constantinus I	„ 323-337	Nineteen 3d brass, one ditto, Constantinople; two ditto, Roma
Crispus	„ 317-326	One 3rd brass
Constantinus II	„ 337-340	Seventeen 3rd br.
Constans	„ 337-350	One 3rd brass
Magnentius	„ 350-353	Two 3rd brass
Constantius II	„ 350-361	Eighteen 3rd br.
Valentinian	„ 364-375	One 3rd brass
Hostilia family	„	One 3rd brass

WIGMORE GRANGE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the general order of the thirty-second Henry VIII, that the "monastery should be pulled down and taken away," it is probable this order referred more particularly to the church, and that the abbot's house and the barn were not included in it, which may account for the substantial state of these buildings at the present time. The fragmental remains of the church lead to the conclusion that the destruction of this building, though specially intended, was not carried out completely. Probably it did not extend far beyond what was deemed essential to its being placed beyond the possibility of restoration, should the reign of the monks return again, with the addition of the sale of such portion of the material as was remarkable for its intrinsic value, or could at the time be beneficially used for utilitarian purposes; since which it has been progressively resorted to as a quarry available for the same purposes, until reduced to its present state of desolation. These remaining fragments consist of disjointed masses of rude masonry utterly destitute of architectural detail, consequently without the means of assigning them to any particular age. A few fragments of sculptured ornaments have, however, been fortunately preserved; some of which have been employed in the alterations and repair of the abbot's house, and others collected in a heap in the garden. Should these have belonged to the church, which is most probable, we learn that it was erected at different times and in different styles, as we find amongst them specimens of Norman, Early English, and decorated work, all of the most beautiful design and execution.

There can be little doubt that the abbot's house substantially belongs to the period of Edward III, probably about 1350; though, owing to the various changes it has undergone, to adapt it to its present use as a farm-

house, nothing of the original architectural details are to be found to assist in fixing its date, with the exception of one of the principals of the roof of the hall, which undoubtedly belongs to this period, and resembles in design the roof of the abbot's hall at Great Malvern and that of the greater hall at Worcester; both of the same date, and both destroyed within the last few years.

The stone arched gate of entrance to the court also belongs to this period, and was beyond doubt connected with a stone wall which surrounded the Abbey, of which a portion remains on each side of the arch; such walls being usual in all monastic buildings, and essential to their protection against external violence. The timber substructure is evidently of a later period, and built partly on the gate and partly on the wall, to the relative height of which it has been adapted.

It may be observed in illustration of the ages assigned to the above buildings, that the church at Wigmore is entirely erected in the style of the abbot's house and the gateway, and is a very beautiful and simple example of this style. It is, therefore, probable that all these buildings were carried on simultaneously, and under the direction of the same superintending mind.

Of the age of the barn it is difficult to offer any certain opinion, as it is utterly destitute of any architectural feature; but judging from the massiveness of its construction and the rude character of its workmanship, added to the general appearance of the building, I am inclined to think it may belong to the same age as the abbot's house and the gateway, and erected at the same time when the other works were in progress.

The Perpendicular window in the abbot's house, shewn in the engraving, is an interpolation of the time of Henry VI or thereabouts.

The only architectural features remaining in the Castle consist of two small single-light windows, and a door of entrance to one of the vaults. These are of the same date as the abbot's house. What remains of the walls consists of disjointed, rude masonry like that at the

Abbey church. It may, therefore, be safely inferred that the Castle was erected at the same time with the Abbey buildings and the church. EDWARD BLORE.

Aug. 22, 1870.

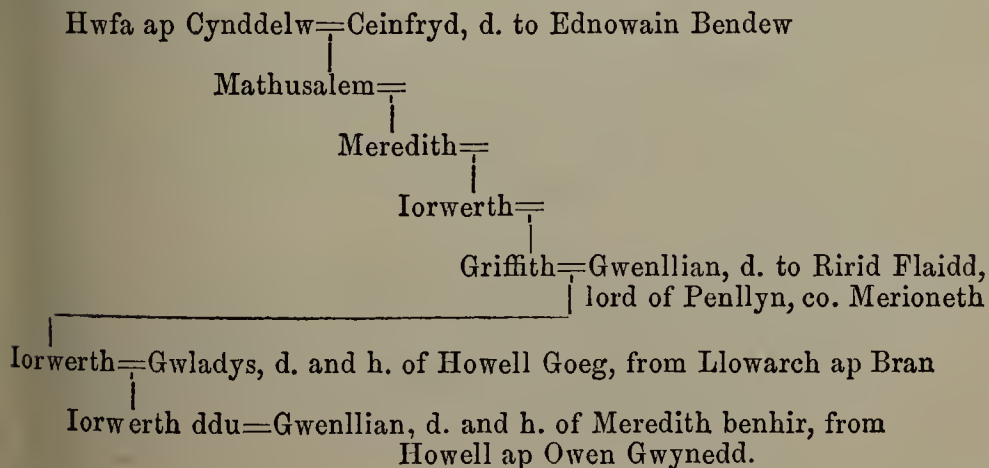
Notes.—With the exception of the barn and the ancient view of the Grange, all the engravings are from drawings by Mrs. Stackhouse Acton.

The ancient view is taken from a photograph of a picture found lately in the Grange, and which, from the style of dress, may be of the time of Anne.—E. L. B.

THE BODYCHEN PEDIGREE.

(See p. 241.)

On comparing the pedigree of this family in the Taircroesion collection with that which the Rev. W. Wynn Williams has appended to his interesting description of their ancient habitation, published in the last number of the Journal, I am struck with the discrepancies they present. First of all, Mr. Williams' pedigree entirely omits the five generations which intervene between Hwfa ap Cynddelw and Iorwerth ddu; and although it is possible that this omission may have been made designedly, in order to economise space, still, in the absence of a statement to that effect, the connecting line would lead the unlearned to suppose that Iorwerth ddu was the son of Hwfa, instead of his descendant in the sixth degree. Thus :



Eighth in descent from Iorwerth ddu comes "John Wynn ap John ap Rhys, sheriff, 1624, 21st James I," and the father of two sons, William ap Rhys Wynn and Richard ap Rhys Wynn. Now in the Taircroesion MSS. this individual appears as "John Bodychen senior, Esq.," with a brother William and two sons, the elder styled "John Bodychen junior, Esq.," who married and died s. p., and Richard Bodychen who continued the line; and a reference to the list of sheriffs in Rowland's *Mona Antiqua* will shew that it was this John Bodychen, junior, Esq., who served that office in 1624, 22nd James I. Next in succession comes his nephew, Richard Bodychen junior, who married Mary Lloyd of Llugwy, and, according to Mr. Williams' pedigree, had two children: Anne, the wife of Henry Sparrow, and Richard who died young. But according to the Taircroesion MSS. (with which, by the by, another memorandum in my possession agrees) this Richard left no issue; and Anne, wife of Henry Sparrow, was his eldest sister. But the inheritrix of the estate was his youngest sister Jane, who, dying without issue, left it to her second husband, John Sparrow of Redhill, sheriff, 1708; whilst the line was continued by her second sister, Elizabeth, as will appear by the annexed pedigree, which for the sake of comparison I have commenced with John ap Rhys Wynn, and ended with the last descendant to whom I have any reference.

Now assuming this pedigree to be correct, it appears to me that the extracts from the Register of Llandrygam require a different explanation from that suggested by Mr. Williams. Thus:

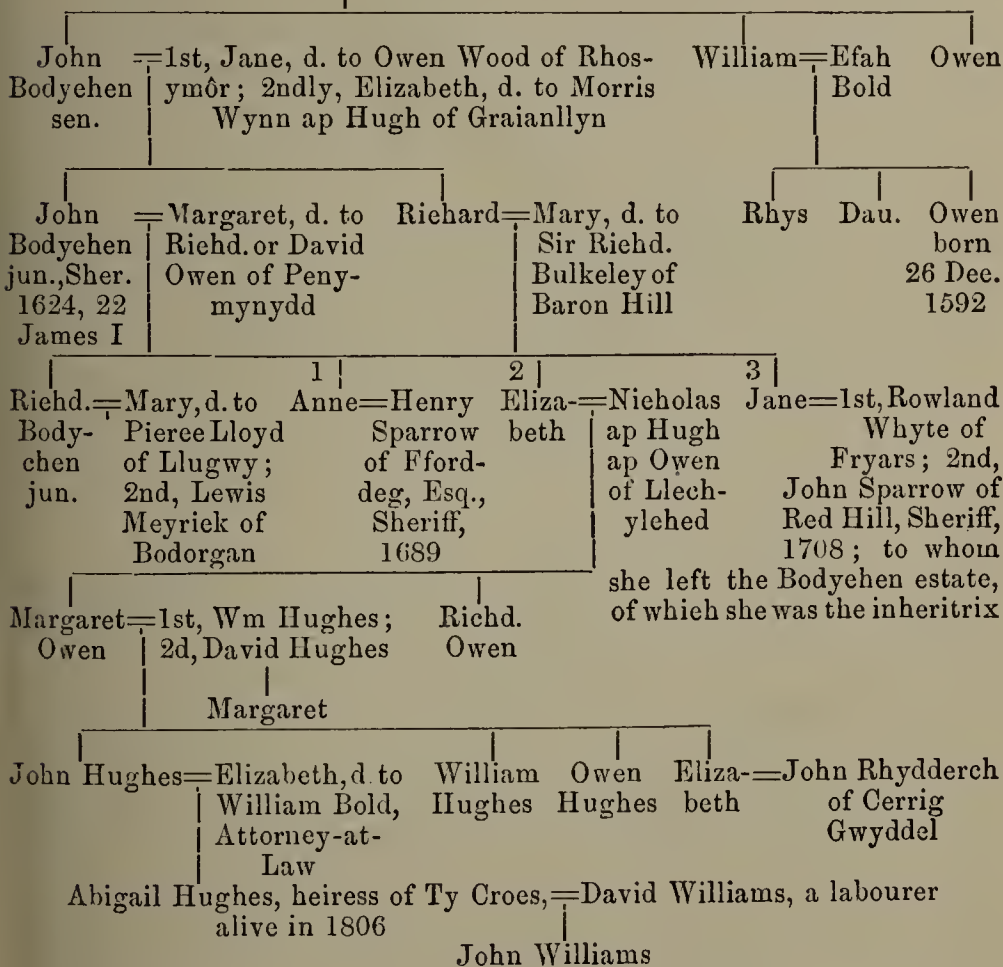
"2. Willemus Wyne de Bodychen sepultus erat die vicesimo sexto Novembris anno 1623," was probably the second son of John ap Rhys Wynn and Margaret Meyrick.

"3. Bodychen, senr., was buried the xth of July, 1628." This must have been John Bodychen senior, elder brother of William, and father of John Bodychen junior.

"4. Richard Bodychen, gent., was ye first day of April, 1672." He was probably the husband of Mary Lloyd of Llugwy, and the last of his race in the male line.

The remaining entry is the record of the marriage of John Sparrow (afterwards of Red Hill) and Jane, widow of Rowland Whyte of Fryars, and youngest daughter of Richard Bodychen.

John ap Rhys Wynn=Margaret, d. to Richard Meyrick of Bodorgan



H. R. HUGHES
Of Kinnel.

8 Aug. 1871. Kinmel, St. Asaph.

LETTER OF LEWIS BAYLY, BISHOP OF BANGOR.

THE original letter is in the possession of Miss Conway Griffith of Carreglwyd, who has kindly placed it at the service of the Association. The date of the year is not given, but it was evidently written two days after the coronation of Charles I, which took place 5 Feb. 1626. The Bishop of Bangor, Lewis Bayly, the writer, arrived in London on the last day of January, but has unfortunately omitted to state how long he was on the road. The disgrace of my "Lord of Lincoln," who was not allowed to be present at the coronation, but ordered off to his seat at Bugden, was probably owing to the hostility of the Duke of Buckingham, who not only seems to have prevented the carrying out the promise of James I, to promote him on the first vacancy to the see of York, but procured his dismissal from the post of Lord Keeper in the October after the coronation of Charles. He, however, became Archbishop of York in 1641.

Lewis Bayly was born at Carmarthen, and in 1611 became chaplain to Prince Henry, and incumbent of St. Matthew's, Friday Street, London, and Evesham in Worcester. In 1616 he was Bishop of Bangor, and died in October 1631. He was the author of the *Practice of Piety*, which in 1734 had reached its fifty-ninth edition. (Williams' *Eminent Welshmen*.) He was also tutor to Charles I, whence probably the familiarity with which he represents he was received. He was grandfather to Sir Edward Bayly, the first baronet of that name, and direct ancestor to the first Morgan of Anglesey. He bore a chevron between three martlets. Other variations of the coat exist, in which the fess is more frequent than the chevron.

"Duke Bulkeley" was of Porthamel, and high sheriff for Anglesey in 1639. "Tom Chedle" was of Leiniog, and also sheriff in 1632.

E. L. B.

A Letter from Lewes Bayly, Bishop of Bangor, to his Father-in-Law, Sir Sackville Trevor, Knight.

Good Father Trevor w'th my best wishes I salute you. On Monday night, the last of January, I came saffe (I prayse god for it) to London. I alleghted at the red lion in Grayes Inne lane, wher the plague hath not beene all the tyme. On tuesday, the next day, I wayted on the king at dinner; after I had kissed his hand, and receaved as gracions a welcome as ever I had in my life; and at dinner, finding Ma'tie very pleasant, I moued his Ma'tie in your behalf, and with no littell earnestnes. Tyme will not suffer me to write the summe of the wordes, but the effect of his Ma'ties answer was this, that by his troth he would do for you, and that you weare a very honest and an able man. And I replyed to his Ma'tie thus, then I shall not neede I hope to move your Ma'tie againe in this matter. No, sayd the King, be sure that I will do for hym ere long. Whereupon I aunswered, then I will rest upon your Ma'ties grations wordes, and refer you to your owne more retyred thoughts in his business. And the King talked w'th me all that dinner while, and was so pleasant w'th me, and spake something secretlie in my eare, w'ch made most of the beholders to wonder at, especially because his Ma'tie laughed, and was so pleased with me. I thancke god I never had so much favor in my lif frō his Ma'tie as I found synce I came up last. I was one of the Bushops who healde the cloth over his head whilst his Ma'tie was annointed, and after his annointing he graciously kissed me and some 5 B'ps that weare at his annoining, as therevermor is; and when his Ma'tie sat upon his throne, on a high scaffold, w'th the crowne on his head, we did our homage to hym, and then we kissed hym. I thancke god I am now growen againe in extraordinary fauor w'th the Duke of Buckingham; and when I went first to visite hym, he gave me more respect then I ever looked for, and made me to dyne w'th him; and I told the King of it, and desired his Ma'tie to thancke the Duke for, w'ch his Ma'tie promised to doe, and did, and it was well taken both of the King and the Duke. This very day I moved the Dukes grace for you, and he asked me wherein I would shew hym to doe for you. I answered, In giving way to the King to doe whatsoever his Ma'tie thought good of his owne accord to doe for you, and to further it. The Duke answered, by my troth I will do hym what good I can w'th all my hearte. I told hym that I would be bounde upon my life that his grace should find you his true servant, etc. My Lord of Rutland at the very coronation holding the sworde, asked me very heartilie how his cosen Anne did, and whether she was come up to London, and whether she had a boy or a girle, and very chearfully

glad to heare of her. I never thought that he loved her so well as it appeares he doth. He was sory of my mother's death, and sayd that he will do for you any good that he can. Sir Tho. Savadge I sawe passing in a coache, I being in another; and so very lovingly saluted me, and so passed away. I was at his howse by the tower; his lady used me very curteously, and will nill made me dine w'th her, but Sir Tho. was not at hoame. My Lady Savadge much bemoaneth your losse, and much rejoyced when I tolde her what wordes the King spoke of you. The Parliament beganne yesterday, and the King and all his lordes rode in state to it. My L. of Lincolne could not be suffered to be at the coronation, nor to use his place there as deane of Westminster, but was comanded the day before the coronation to dep'te to Bugden, where he now is. Things goes hardlie w'th hym, and I feare will yet goe harder. A gen'rall p'don is granted to all subjects that will require it, under the seale. I spake w'th Baron Trevor, who is sory for your losse, and readie to do you what good lies in hym. Trust not to your brother, S'r Richard, nor to your neew; make the best of your owne, and make a clayme for the 800*li*. w'ch your wiffe payd for Plasenewydd, and I will warrante that you shall recover it by lawe. No other newes stirring heere. In haste ffarewell.

Your true and loving friend and sonne in lawe,

LEWES BANGOR.

Frō my lodging in Westminster cloyster, at

Mr. froste his howse, february the 7th.

Dicke Bulkeley and his wiffe are heere, and Tom Chedle and his good lady are heere also, but never a one of them hath yet seene the Duke of Buckingham nor the Countesse, nor have they yet broght the yong gentlewoman to any of her private ffrindes. The Countesse of Buckingham wondred that they weare in towne and not see her. Yong mistres Bulkley is at my lady Sands. Had I beene in towne sooner, he should have beene one of the Knights of the Bath; but Chedle and his mother, I heare, leades hym to his ruyne, and he hath not the wite to discover his true frinds. The countesse of Buckingham is much displeased at the ladys marriage, and saith she will, w'th the Duke, take order to see hym better governed, and to loue the counsell of better frindes, and that his leases and parkes shall not be so purloyned, and that his mother shall betake herself to her owne joynter; and she grieves that, contrary to his promise, he joynes so much w'th his mother.

Endorsed.—"To the right wor'll my much honored ffrinde S'r Sackvill Trevor Knight at Place Newydd giue these."

THE INSCRIBED STONES OF WALES.

(Continued from p. 266.)

THE LLECH EIUDON.

THE earliest notice which I have been able to meet with concerning this stone is contained in Gough's edition of *Camden* (vol. ii, p. 508; iii, p. 141), where the letters of the inscription alone are given, without any representation of the stone itself. It was first mentioned in the pages of this work by the late Rev. J. Jones (Tegid), *Arch. Camb.*, N. S., v, p. 303, where the inscription is given in the following manner, *eJHJON*. The stone itself is mentioned as standing alone in a field on the farm of Glansanan, in the parish of Llanvynydd, near Llandeilo-fawr, Caernarvonshire. It is called by the common people "Llech Eidon"; and the tradition is that a saint of that name lies buried beneath it. The correct reading of the inscription was subsequently given by me in *Arch. Camb.*, Third Series, vol. i, p. 64; and in the same volume (p. 303) it is noticed as bearing a strong resemblance to the cross at Carew; and it is further observed that, with the exception of the loss of the summit, which was probably cruciform, it is in excellent preservation. In the third volume of the Third Series of this work (p. 318), it is further recorded that this stone, which had been visited by the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association whilst standing in its original situation on a small cairn of stones in a field near Aberglasney, had subsequently "been removed by the Earl of Cawdor to the lower garden at Golden Grove, and erected with all suitable precautions in an admirable situation. It can now be seen to its very base, being firmly fixed into a stone socket; and the socket of the cross on the top has been filled with cement, to obviate the action of frost. A bronze plate fixed in the

turfy mound, against its eastern side, commemorates its ancient site and its removal. We would recommend his Lordship to place a rude, unhewn stone, upright, on the original spot, to shew that it was a monumental site; for this sculptured stone is too valuable to have been left in so exposed a situation, still the cairn at its foot has yet to be explored, and such a stone as we allude to would sufficiently preserve the identity of the spot. While upon this topic we may express a conjecture that perhaps the name EIUDON may prove to be a contracted form of two words, SCI and VDON.”¹

Previously to the removal of the stone from its original situation, I had visited, drawn, and rubbed it; and with the view to the identification of its site (which, unless marked in the manner suggested above, will soon be lost, as the cairn of stones will, doubtless, be gradually dispersed and carried away, it may be worth recording its precise site. After passing through a lane running close to the small new church built by Mr. Green, with its square tower, we entered another road at a mill, and crossed the Sannan brook by a bridge at a distance of about a hundred yards to the north-west. Here a lane runs parallel to the Sannan, on its western side; and after traversing it for about half a mile, we came to Llansannan farmhouse; on the left hand, opposite to which, on the eastern side of the Sannan, is a lane running eastwards, at right angles to the Abersannan lane. We waded through the little river, and traversed this lane for a short distance, and found the stone in a small triangular enclosure at the south end of the third field on the south side of this cross-lane. We learned on the spot that the tradition was, that a battle had been

¹ I can find no saint of this name. Is it possible that the stone may commemorate the warrior and saint, Iddon ab Ynyr Gwent, who made a grant to Llandaff of “Lanarth, with all the landes there, and Llantelio Porth-halawg, and certain lands at Llantelio Cressenny, all in thankfulness to God for a victory obtained against the Saxons,” and who appears to have been contemporary with St. Teilo. (Rees’ *Welsh Saints*, p. 234.)

fought there between the Romans and Britons, and that the stone had been erected to the memory of a Roman soldier; which we, of course, reasonably doubted. As the stone stood in the field, the lower portion of the ornament was buried, there being only the upper row of the three square compartments on the inscribed side visible. Its height above ground was then 5 ft. 10 ins.; but now that the whole of the worked part is seen, it is rather more than 6 ft. The width, at about 1 ft. from the top, is 1 ft. 9 ins. The inscribed side faced the north in its original position.

I am indebted to the Rev. James Allen for rubbings of the stone, and photographs of the inscribed side, from which (together with my own rubbings and drawings) the accompanying engraving has been executed. This photograph was made after the letters had been whitened with chalk, and represents the loop of the initial *e* as complete, although my own drawing shews it slightly open. The whole, however, clearly reads "eudon". The letters are 4 inches in height, and are of a rude minuscule character. The ornamentation of the stone, as will be seen from the engraving, is of a very bold and effective character, especially on the inscribed side, which is more classical than that of the opposite side, which is divided into three compartments by two transverse bars, each about an inch wide, and which extend across all the four sides of the stone. The interlacing of the ribbon in the upper compartment is very intricate and irregular in its knotting; whilst that of the middle division is quite simple, each side of the square consisting of twelve loops. The bottom division of the uninscribed side represents a curious pattern formed of a series of filfot crosses arranged diagonally, each united to the four adjacent crosses (or, at least, to so much of them as could be introduced into the space) by straight raised lines interspersed with raised pellets, forming a charming diaper design capable of extension for larger spaces. The same design occurs on some other of the Welsh ornamented stones. The design on

several of the compartments of the inscribed side of the side, formed of a series of T's arranged thus



is very Chinese in its character, but is found on many of the ornamented stones in South Wales. To give this pattern, however, its proper effect, the double outline strokes of the T's must be of the same width as the enclosed portion of the letters, and also as the open spaces between the letters. Laid down in this manner—in, for instance, small square *tesserae* or tiles of varied colour—it forms a beautiful pattern for a pavement.

I. O. WESTWOOD.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

DRUIDICAL TEMPLE.

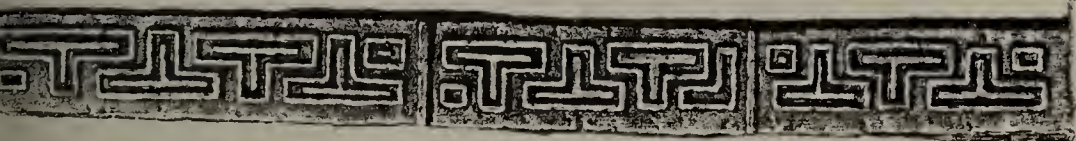
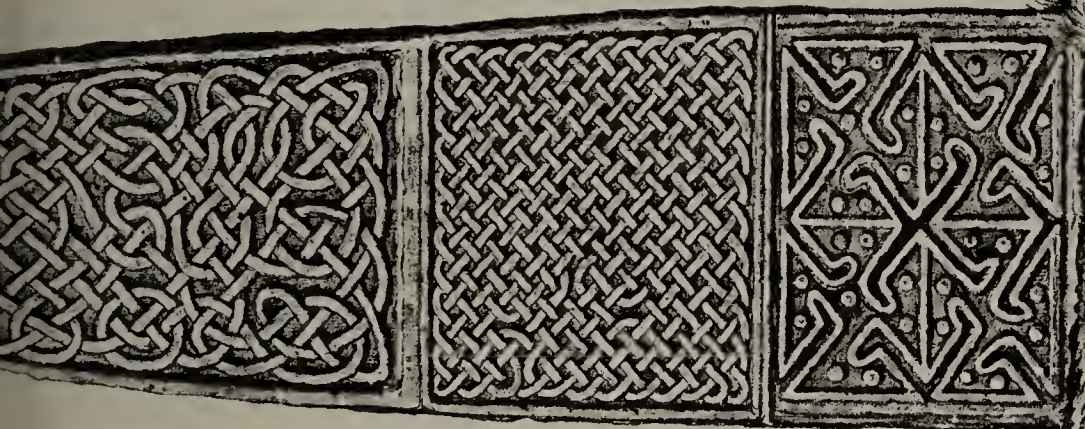
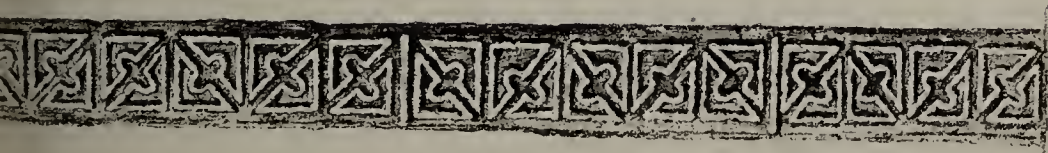
SIR,—Within a month a notice appeared in the *Leeds Mercury* describing in minute detail a wonderful structure, containing altar, chambers, stone seats, situated about nine miles from Pately Bridge in Yorkshire. The concluding lines run thus:—"Everything is in the highest state of perfection and preservation, the stones do not appear to have been moved from their places." The story was evidently so marvellous, that I wrote to the incumbent of the place for some kind of information; and the result was, as might have been expected, namely, that a gentleman, some forty years ago, when work was slack, employed workmen to erect this Druidic structure. Such a notice in a respectable newspaper, detailed with such gravity, might take in some persons, as it apparently did a friend of mine who saw it in the paper, and sent it to me, as he thought I took an interest in such curiosities. It may even one day find its way, as a Druidic structure, into some local guide-book; and, if left undisturbed for a century or two, may, when its real origin has been forgotten, sadly puzzle future archæologists.

I am, Sir, yours,

NEMO.

HAVERFORDWEST PRIORY.

SIR,—Is anything known about the effigy of a bishop which was dug up in the early part of the last century among the ruins of the Priory Church at Haverfordwest. It was conjectured at the time to



THE EUDON STONE.

have been the effigy of David Cherbury, Bishop of Dromore in Ireland, and Archdeacon of Brecon, who by his will, dated 9th Nov., 1426, directed his body to be buried there, and left money towards rebuilding the cloisters. Is anything known about this effigy? Can any of our members inform us where the will of Bishop Cherbury is to be found? Fenton says that a letter addressed to Brown Willis by a dignitary of St. David's states that about fifty years before its date the effigy of a bishop was dug up, but not in this priory, the ruins of which still exist, but in another priory in the town, a quarter of a mile to the north, the site of which is, or was, occupied by the Black Horse Inn in Bridge Street (Fenton, p. 209). Is it possible that some confusion between the two priories exists? or were there two separate discoveries of episcopal effigies?

If any of our Pembrokeshire antiquaries can give any information they will oblige
 Your's obediently, F.A.E.

DEAR SIR,—In the month of August last excavations were made in some caves near Bodridis in Yale, within the county of Denbigh. Mr. Boyd Dawkins superintended the operations, but no account has yet been given of the result of his work. The first day's labour brought to light a curious melange of bones of man, horse, bos longifrons, brown bear, some flint chips, and a polished stone celt or hatchet of the native Silurian rock. There were also some fragments of rude pottery and a large quantity of charcoal. It is to be hoped that our Local Secretary will obtain further particulars, and communicate them without delay to the Editorial Committee.

I am, Sir, your's truly,

A MEMBER.

GOWER ANTIQUITIES.

SIR,—It was stated that Mr. W. H. Vivian contemplated opening a second tumulus in Gower. It is to be hoped, if that has been the case, the result of it will be communicated to the *Archæologia Cambrensis* by some means or other. In a work that contains more of Welsh antiquities than all the books hitherto published on Wales and the Welsh, every new discovery should be recorded; and to collect such facts should be one of the chief duties of the Local and General Secretaries.

M. A.

WELSH PLAYS.

SIR,—The first printed account of Snowdon is said to have been given in *Letters from Snowdon*, which were published in 1770, or fourteen years before Pennant's first volume appeared. It includes an account of a rustic performance of King Lear in Welsh, a barn serving as the theatre. I have not been able as yet to obtain the book, which,

however, is probably to be found on the book-shelves of more than one Welshman, and, if such is the case, perhaps the owner or owners would kindly refer to it and the passage, and inform me, through the pages of our Journal, whether the account refers to a performance contemporary with the writer, or is merely a description of what had taken place at some previous period. It would be interesting to ascertain when this acting of plays in the Welsh language ceased, as for some years I think nothing of the kind has been heard of. The story of King Lear would naturally be very popular with a Welsh audience.

AN INQUIRER.

Miscellaneous Notices.

THE LATE MEETING AT HEREFORD.—In accordance with the notice issued in the last number, the meeting took place on the 7th of August last, and the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

1. That the Rev. D. S. Evans be appointed Editor, at a salary of £50 a-year.

2. That the Editorial Committee consist of Professor Babington, the Rev. Robert Williams, and the Rev. E. L. Barnwell.

3. That, in case it may be necessary to provide additional funds to meet the editorial expense, it is desirable that ten members of the Society should each guarantee the sum of five pounds for one year to meet any deficiency that may arise.

4. That it is the unanimous opinion of the meeting that if members would pay their subscriptions with regularity no such deficiency will arise.

5. That the Chairman of the General Committee and the two Secretaries be authorised to make any modification they may think proper as regards the annual meetings.

6. That Brecon be the place of meeting for 1872.

RICHARD W. BANKS, *Chairman*.

The above resolutions having been communicated to the Rev. D. S. Evans, that gentleman has kindly acceded to the wishes of the Society, and will commence his editorial duties immediately after the issue of the present number. All communications connected with the editing of the Journal must, therefore, be made direct to him, addressed Llan-ymawddy Vicarage, Dinas Mawddy. All parcels by railway must be additionally addressed *via* Welshpool.

THE PROPOSED BOOK OF WELSH STONES.—This work will be commenced as soon as the required number of subscribers' names have been received. It will be published in parts, at 10s., on the same scale and plan as the *Irish Stones*, the second part of which is

far advanced. Subscribers will receive their copies in the order of their giving in their names. At present the following members have inserted their names:—Professor Westwood; Professor Babington; the Rev. E. L. Barnwell; R. W. Banks, Esq.; Rev. R. Temple; and Rev. D. S. Evans. Subscribers' names to be sent to either of the General Secretaries.

POWYS-LAND CLUB.—The ninth part of the collections of this Society has just been issued to the members, and shows that, not only is there no abatement of zeal or merit, but continued progress in both respects. There are parochial accounts of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant and Llanidloes, by Messrs. Hancock and Hamer, forming valuable contributions to a future history of Montgomeryshire. An interesting notice of all the rivers in the county is furnished by the Rev. D. S. Evans. Among the illustrations will be found one of unusual importance, namely, the plan of Cerrig-y-Beddau,—a relic to which attention has been directed more than once in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. Mr. Hancock has given a plan of it from his own measurements, which presents an avenue of two lines nearly perfect, terminated at one end by the remains of a circle, and at the other by two tall stones. The avenue is 191 feet by 13 feet. The remaining stones of each line are twenty-two and sixteen. There are slight traces of a smaller circle within the larger ones. This monument is probably the most perfect of its class throughout Wales, although the stones themselves are of moderate size.

LLANLLECHYD ANTIQUITIES.—Mr. Elias Owen, who has already so well-illustrated the antiquities of this part of Caernarvonshire, has been lately continuing his researches, with the assistance of Mr. Beedham, of Kimbolton, who so efficiently edited for the Association the correspondence of Archbishop Williams. One circular space has been already opened, and found to contain two circular and one rectangular chamber, one of which chambers had two fire-places (one at the side, and one in the centre of the room. Funds, however, are required to continue the operation, which it is desirable should be completed under the personal superintendence of Mr. Owen, who leaves the neighbourhood at Christmas. Any donations towards this work will be thankfully received by him. In addition to the outlay incurred by Mr. Beedham, he has received £2 from the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, of Melksham.

The few remaining large paper copies of the *Gower Survey* complete, can be had, price £1 1s., from Messrs. Pearce and Brown, of Swansea.

CORRIGENDA.

VOLUME I.

- Page 290, line 19, for "little analogy" read "some analogy".
,, 291, ,, 6, for "above" read "under".
,, 292, note, l. 15, omit "which".
,, ,, line 16, omit all after "ground".
,, 293, ,, 16, remove full stop after "away", and place it after
"extent".
,, ,, note 2, l. 8, omit "at the Museum".
,, 294, line 29, for "spoon or ladle" read "porringer".
,, ,, 39, for "so-called" read "two".
,, 296, ,, 14, before "buttons" read "eight".
,, 298, note, l. 4, for "years" read "months".
,, 300, line 28, before "circles" supply "concentric".

VOL. II.

- ,, 151, ,, 33, for "about 590" read "before 590".
,, 258, ,, 8 from bottom, for "Caernarvon" read "Caermarthen".
,, 336, ,, 8 from bottom, for "Morgan" read "Marquis".
,, ,, 4 from bottom, for "Duke" read "Dick".

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Original Documents.

*A Extract or Abridgment of the Platte & Bellys off all & everye Paroche
within the Counteye of Pembrock. (A parchment roll.)*

Hundrede of Narberth, churches xix, chalices xxij, vj chapells of ease with
v chalecs, of sylver pyxes ij, j oylle vatte of sylver, sylver cruettis ij, j sylver
cruett, j sylver sense, j paxe garnyshed with sylver, iij bellys.

Hundred Castell Martyn, churches xx, chalecs xxij, iij garlands of sylver
ij, j cruett of sylver, ij sylver spons, bellys lxij.

Hundred of Rewsse, churches xxv, iij chalecs xxvij, sylver pyxys iiij, ij
garlands of sylver, iij paxes of sylver, vij bedstones of sylver, bells lxij.

Hundred of Dungledeye, churches xvij, iij chalecs xix, bellys xlij.

Hundred of Dawsslande, churches & chapells of ease xx, chalecs xvij, belles
grett & smal xij.

Hundred off Resnays, churches and chapeles of ease xxvj, chales xxij, belles
grett and small lvij.

Hundred off Kylgaran, churches & chappells of ease viij, chales vij, bells
grett & small xij.

Churches and chapells vij^{xx}, chalecs vij^{xx} vj, sylver pyxes v, bells xvj^{xx} xij.

Caermarthen. (Without heading, a paper book.)

Kydwellye, ij chalycs of sylver parcell gylt, a small crosse of sylver parcell
gylt, a sence of sylver, a pyxe of sylver parcell gylt, iiij bells great and small,
j chalyce in the hands of Morys ap K. gent.

Llangewyth, a chalyce, a bell.

S. Ismaells, j chalyce, ij bells, j chalyce in Hawkyng Church, a chaple
annexed.

Llandevaylog cum capella, j chalyce, j chalyce in gage of xiijs. iiijd., put
by the parishioners ther to by a paraphrasis of Erasmus, ij bells, a chalyce in
the chaple of llangenhythen, j bell.

Llanellye cum capellis, ij chalycs, iiij bells great and small, j chalice in the
hands of Holl Henry Nycholas whiche he bowght upon his owen coste &
chargs to serve the chaple of S. John annexed to the said parishe, in the
chaple of Saynt Diddgye j chalyce, in the chaple of S. Gwulet j chalice.
Item a bell there.

Llangendeyrn cum capellis, j chalyce, iiij bells, j chalyce in S. Lethgenis
Chaple, j a bell, j chalyce in S. John's chaple.

Llantsbye, j chalyce, iiij bells great and smalle.

Llanddarog cum capellis, j chalyce, iiij bells, in Bronach chapell j bell.

Llanarthnen, j chalyce, iiij bells, in Daullians chaple j chalyce, ij bells, un-
payde for as the parishioners ther doth saye.

In S. Adis chaple j chalyce whiche the parisheeners there hathe solde xij moneth past.

Llugidnor, j chalyce, ij bells.

Betts, j chalyce, j bell.

Llanone, j chalys, ij bells.

Llanedye, j ehalyce, a bell, j chalyce in varyaunce betwyxt the parishioners there & Llandylo penybont, whyche chalyce now remayneth in Llanedye.

Penbrey, j chalyce, iij great bells.

Hundred de Kelhynoke.

Penkenrrug, j chalyce, j bell.

Llanllanye, j chalyce, ij bells.

Llanbethre cum capellis j chalyce, in the chaple of Abergorlech j chalyce, in Llanybethr j bell, in the sayde chaple j bell.

Llanwuyth, j chalyce which is in gage of iij*li*. with onc DD. Jevid Lloyd, put by the parissioners there, ij bells there.

Llanvy hengell yereth, j chalyce, ij bells, j chalyce in Pencadyzis Chaple.

Llangathe, j chalyce, iij bells.

Llanvyhangell Roseycorne, j chalyce, ij bells.

Llanvyhengell abbothyrigh, j chalys, ij bells.

Llanegwonde cum capellis, j ehalyce, ij bells, j chalyce in llanyheringuis chaple in the hands of Je'in Dd. Gruff., j bell, j chalyce in the chaple of gwullew in the hands of Peter ap Yeroth, j bell, a chalyce, belonging to the sayde parisshe church pledged for ij yeres past to one John Draper & now beyng in the hands of Thos. William for the some of xxs.

Hundred de Derws.

Kelfyg . . . j chalyce, iij bells	Egermon . . j chalyce, j bell
Marris . . . j „ jsmall bell	Llangan . . j „ iij „
Pendyne . . j „ j bell	Kennllan . . j „ ij „
Egloykemeg . j „ jsmall bell	Capelvaye . j „ j „
Llanvaduren j „ ij bells	Meydrenz . ij „ ij „
Llandawke, j lytyll bell, no chalyce.	Llanvihengell j „ ij „
Llandawrez . j chalyce, j bell	Saynt Clere . j „ iij „
Llangharne . ij „ iij „	Llangenyn . j „ ij „
Llanstephan . j „ iij „	Llanwoneyn . none ij „
Marbell church j „ ij „	Llanbeydy . j „ iij „
Llandylo . . j „ j „	Llangayng . j „ j „
Llangedway . j „ j „	Llangoroke . j „ j „

Hundred of Elvet.

Kenarth . . . j chalyce, j bell	Abernant . . j chalyce, j bell
St. Johnschaple j „ j „	Cawyll . . . j „ ij „
Newcastle . . j „ j „	Newchurch . j „ j „
Llangelley . . j „ j „	Merther . . j „ j „
Caple Vayre . . j „ j „	Abergwyly, none, quia furatus fuit, j
Penbeyre . . . j „ j „	Llanvyhangell . j „ j „
Bettus Capella none j „	Duchvyllly . . j „ ij „
Creffleth . . . j „ j „	Villa Karmurther j „ iij „

Hundred Perveth.

Llanbayrar y bryne, ij chalyces, iiij bells.

[a lytell bell at Llangervat.]

Llandyngad, j chalyce, lytle bell [more than iiij great bells].

Meddvey, j chalyce, j bell [a bell at the chaple].

Llanyddoysant, j chalyce, ij small bells.

[One chalyce with R. Will. Thomas Goz gent.]

Llansadurne, j chalyce, ij bells.

Llangadog, j chalyce, iiij bells.

St. Asaph. From the Welsh Records.

Preciosa ornamenta ecclesie jocalia et alia bona data Episcopo Decano et Capitulo ecclesie Cath. Assav. per Dom. Edwardum¹ primogenitum regis Anglie Principem Wall. ducem Cornub. et Comit. Cestr. remansura imperpetuum eidem ecclesie, ad opus eorundem Ep'i decani et capituli et liberata Dom. Lewelino² episcopo dicte ecclesie ad opus predictum anno R. Edw. ter-cii post conquestum xxxijdo

Per mag. Joh. de Brimham tunc Camerarium Cestriæ per indenturam inter ipsos Episcopum et camerarium factam ut plenius patet in Compoto ipsius Camerarii de eisdem bonis de eodem anno ij mitras debiles j par ciro-tecarum³ pro missa j annulus pontificalis ij calices cum patenis deauratis j casula lineata cum viridi iiij albæ iiij tunicles linente cum blue iiij amices ij stole iiij fanones⁴ j capa pro choro lineata cum rubea taffata j capa pro choro cum ij tuniclis j casula j alba j amicta j stola cum fanone lineata cum viridi carde⁵ j amicta cum capicio j tunica de albo serico lineata cum rubea taffeta ij tunicles duplicate⁶ de viridi taffeta rad ex j parte et crocea ex altera parte ij manutergia⁷ ij fiolet⁸ argenteæ iiij superpelliceæ j parva manutergia j porteforium⁹ j missale iiij gradalia j psalterio glossato j campana portatilis¹⁰ j parva crux de latē j pannus radiatus cum taffeta pro altare et j corporale j mitra debilis calumpniata¹¹ per capitulum Assavensem j croca de argento deaurato cum baculo ligneo et puncto ferreo nodi¹² de argento deaurato j mitra bona cum perulis calumpniata etc. eo quod Episcopus optulit eandem mitram S'c'o Asaph per iiij annos ante obitum suum j casula j par caligarum pontificalium ij par sotularium¹³ pontificalium j vestimentum sacerdotale pro capella¹⁴ cum j casula ij tunicles j capa pro choro j aspersorium¹⁵ de argento j mitra debilis j crismatorium de argento j portiforium j missale pro capella j magnum missale

ij mortarii lapides pro coquina iiij plumbea j olla enea victa (*sic*) iiij lagene j cumba magna ij cumbe marmoree

Librarium j liber voc' *Spalamu* glossatus in asseribus¹⁶ cum albo coriopr.

¹ The Black Prince.

² Leolini ap Madoc became bishop, 1360, died 1375. (Edwards, i, 67.)

³ Gloves.

¹⁰ Hand-bell.

⁴ Maniples.

¹¹ Claimed.

⁵ Cloth used for linings.

¹² Knob.

⁶ Thickly lined.

¹³ Bishop's buskins.

⁷ Towels.

¹⁴ Bishop's chapel.

⁸ Cruets.

¹⁵ Sprinkle.

⁹ Breviary.

¹⁶ Boards.

xiijs. iiij*d.* j parvus liber Sermonum qui ineipit *Si vis ad vitam ingredi* in asseribus eum rubeo eorio xls. j liber Senteneiarum in asseribus eum viridi corio xiijs. iiij*d.* j parva Biblia in asseribus cum albo eorio lxs. j parvus libellus in asseribus cum rubeo eorio *de officio Episcopi* ijs. j liber voc' *Comentar' de Sompno et vigilia* in asseribus eum eorio iiij*s.* j liber voc' *Com'ent' super viij libros Physic'* in asseribus eum eorio vjs. viij*d.* j parvus liber in asseribus *de officio Episcopi* in albo corio ijs. j liber qui incipit *Omnis Ars et Doctrina* cum viridi corio ijs. j pars Decretal' eum asseribus in viridi eorio antiquo xxs. j pars *Decretalium* vetus et debilis in asseribus eum viridi eorio xiijs. iiij*d.* j *Sextus Liber Decretal.* eum *Clementin.* in j volumine in asseribus cum viridi eorio xls. j *Sextus liber Decret.* in asseribus eum eorio xxs. j *Speculum Judiciale* in asseribus eum rubeo eorio xxxs. j Portiforium indignum pro capella Episcopi in asseribus eum albo eorio xiijs. iiij*d.* j Missale magni voluminis in asseribus in albo eorio xxvjs. viij*d.* Gradale in asseribus cum albo corio xxs. j gradale in asseribus eum rubeo corio impresso, j Psalterium eum ymnpario glossatum in fine in asseribus eum albo eorio xs. j temporale Portiforii cum psalterio in asseribus cum albo eorio veteri vjs. viij*d.* j lib. *de officio Episcopo* pro elerieis ordinandis in asseribus eum albo eorio xs. j Missale in asseribus eum rubeo corio xvjs. viij*d.*

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.S.A.

WILL OF THE REV. PHILIP LEWIS, M.A.

Philip Lewis was the son, as he states in a curious entry in the parish Register of Presteign, "modicis sed honestis parentibus," Richard and Anna Lewis, of Brynhir, in the parish of Llandrindod, Radnorshire. He was educated at Presteign School, from whence he proceeded to Christchurch, Oxford. He was afterwards chaplain to Dr. George Morley, Bishop of Winchester, and through his interest obtained of King Charles II a presentation to the valuable Rectory of Presteign on the 6 of August, 1660. He was collated on the 22 September, 1671, to the prebendal stall of Church Withington in Hereford Cathedral, which he exchanged on the 18 April, 1678, for the Golden Prebend in the same Cathedral, to which a canonry has always been attached.

The fourth of June One Thousand Six Hundred Eighty and ffoure.

I Phillip Lewis Rector of Presteigne doe in the name of God make this my last Will and Testament annullinge all others before by me made Inprimis I give and bequeath my Soule into the hands of Almighty God that gave itt humbly beseechinge him for Jesus Christ his sake to receive itt into the Armes of his and to grant itt peace and rest and a happie deliverance att the great and last day Secondly I give and bequeath my body to the Grave desireinge itt may bee interred neare the bodye of my deare Brother Reese And my desire 'is that my Exeutor will cause the few words written on the backe of this my Will to be engraven on a plaine marble stone which I desire may be sett in the Wall of the East end of the Chaneell neare the place of my buriall Thirdly as to my Temporall Estate Reall and p'sonall I thus dispose of itt ffirst I doe by these p'sents give and bequeath unto my eldest daughter Elizabeth Lewis one messuage and tenement eom'only called

and knowne by the name of the Ty Gwyne Vu ij brinhcere situate lyinge and beinge in the p'ish of Llandrindod and County of Radnor to have and to hold the said messuage and tenement to her the sayd Elizabeth Lewis and her heires for ever in as large and ample a man'er as the said messuage and tenement is now possessed and enjoyed by myselfe beinge of the yearly rent of Eighteene pounds p' annum And itt is my Will that in case my daughter Betty dye without issue that then the said messuage and tenement shall bee the messuage and tenement of my deare daughter Mary Lewis and her heires for ever Secondly Item I doe by these p'sents give and bequeath unto my said eldest daughter Elizabeth one close of arrable land which I bought of John Sheene situate lyinge and beinge in the midle of the sayd tenement before named called ty Gwyne y Vu ij brinbeare to have and to hold the sayd close of arrable land to her my said eldest daughter and to her heires for ever and for want of such heires to my said younger daughter Mary Lewis and her heirs for ever Thirdly Item I give and bequeath by these p'sents unto my youngest daughter Mary Lewis whom I beseech God ever to bless one messuage and tenement of land situate in the said p'ish of Llandrindod and County of Radnor com'only called and known by the name of Lloyney Coybren as alsoe one other messuage and tenement of land situate in the p'ish and county aforesaid knowne and called by the name of Ty Vu y Rhose together with one close of pasture ground called and knowne by the name of Cay Garrow, situate in the midst of some p'te of the land of Middleton Hope all which tenements are now held occupied and enjoyed by my tennant Thomas Worthine att the yearly rent of sixteene pounds yearly rent both which tenements and close called Cay Garrow I give and bequeath to my said daughter Mary to have and to hold itt to her and to her heires for ever in as large and ample manner as the said tenements and close of pasture land is now held occupied and enjoyed by the said John Worthine my tennant and I pray God blesse itt to my said daughter Item I give and by these p'sents bequeath unto my said deare and youngest daughter one meadowe called y Wirglod Vaure or Llanhaure of the yearly rent of three pounds situated and beinge in the p'ish and county aforesaid to have and to hold the said meadowe in as large and ample a man'er together with all appurtenances to my sayd daughter and her heires for ever as I bought the sayd Meadowe of Iohn Iones late my tennant of Lloyney y Coybren Item I give and bequeath to my said youngest daughter Mary Lewis thirteene pounds which I have in mortgage uppon severall pieces of lands of one David Griffit of the Lloyney knowne by the name of Lloyey and Cwm Llello situate in the p'ish and county aforesaid. Item I give to my said youngest daughter all the rest of the lands I bought of John Sheene (exceptinge the above excepted piece of arrable land which I gave to my eldest) all the rest of the said lands with the goods and place where the old house did stand I give to my said youngest daughter Mary to have and to hold to her and her heires for ever Item I give and bequeath by these p'sents unto my deare Wife all that messuage and tenement of land houses barnes buildings which I have bought of Evan Lewis situate and beinge in the aforesaid County and p'ish in as large and ample a maner as I bought the same of Evan Lewis for the terme of her natural life and uppon this condition and not otherwise that my said Wife Elizabeth Lewis pay or cause to be paid every yeare duringe the terme of her life eight pounds unto my deare daughter Elizabeth Lewis out of the said p'mises And ffoure pounds

every yeare duringe the said terme unto my deare and youngest daughter Mary Lewis, and my Will is that the said yearly sume be paied to both my said daughters uppon the twentieth day of December and if the said yearly sums be not yearly paied my Will is that they may and shall enter into the said tenement and premises Item my Will is that after the death of my said deare Wife that all the lands messuages and tenements I bought of Evan Lewis be equally divided and as commodiously as may be eyther in Lands or Rent between both my said daughters Elizabeth and Mary and their heires Item my Will is and I hope my Wife will convey with my said will and doe accordinge to her many protestations and obligacons that my deare Wife equally devide her lands betweene my two daughters soe that each of them two may have their equall share in the said lands Item my Will is that all the money I have oweinge me and all my stocke and bookes be sould to pay my debts and if all be not enough then I give my Executrix power by these p'sents to sell the thirteene pounds in mortgage uppon the Lloyneys and which before I gave my deare daughter Mary Lewis Item I give and bequeath all my household stuff (excepe hereafter excepted) betweene to be equally divided betwene my Wife and two daughters Item I give and bequeath p'ticularly my bay Geldinge to my Wife, my gray Mare to my deare daughter Mary Lewis togeather with the two white Heyfers att Brinheare Item I give and bequeath to my deare daughter Mary Lewis the plate I bought att London and caused her name to be putt uppon itt. Item I desire all my paper bookes may be putt upp in boxes with all the best English bookes for the use of my Wife, two daughters and their children and I desire them and require them to reade them as they arive to understand and especially the Word of God and to live accordingly in the love and feare of God and in sisterly love towards one another and in a constant duty and submission to their poor Mother and I doe hereby aske forgiveness of God, her, and all mankind and any especially I ever offended by word or deede or any whom I ever offended by my ill example in the least and the Lord Almighty for Jesus Christ his sake forgive us all injurics ffraillties and receave us into his Everlasting place Amen Amen Item whereas I have one tenement of land of the yearly value of tenn shillings a year situate in the County and p'ish aforesaid called the Lloyne Vach wherein now dwells the Widow of ——— a poore woman my Will is that the said tenn shillings be yearly divided by my Executrix for and duringe the terme of her naturall life and after her decease by my eldest daughter Elizabeth Lewis and her heires for ever betweene the poore of the p'ish of Llandrindod att two equall payments uppon the two ffeast days Simon and Jude the day of my birth and the ffirst day of May called Saint Phillip the Apostell for ever Item I give and bequeath to the Church of Hereford the Booke called Patres Apostoleses in two volumes and now what have I to give and bequeath my deare parishioners why truly nothings but what I have already given besides my blessinge to them and prayers to God the ffather for them that he will be pleased to provide for them a more happie successfull pastor and guide than my unhappie circumstance and sickness suffered me to bee And now to God the ffather Sonne and Holy Gost I resine upp my selfe, my soule, and body and my Wife and poore fatherless children to my God and best benefactor the Bushopp of Hereford and my patron the Bushopp of Winchester togeather with my deare frends within the p'ish and parishioners the Lord in Heaven give all a joyfull resurrection and a happie meetinge one

day in the Kingdom of Heaven Amen Lastly what I had allmost forgott I doe hereby constitute and appoint my deare Wife Elizabeth Lewis my sole Executrix not deubteinge but shee will take all care imaginable to pay my debts to dispose of my poore children and to buy the marble I spoke of I commend her and my poore children and all to Gods gracious protection and direction to whom be all glory ever and ever. Phillip Lewis. My last Will and testament sealed and delivered in the p'sence of, Elizabeth Howells, Mary Phillips, the marke of Sarah Davies.

Proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 14th February, 1684.

A true and perfect Inventory of the Goodes Cattels and Chattels which Phillip Lewis clearke late Rector of the p'ish of Presteigne in the seaverall Counties of Radnor and Hereford died seized of taken and apprized the third day of November in the thirtic sixth year of his Maties Reign Kinge Charles the second over England Anno q'd D'ni 1684.

	£	s.	d.
Inprimis his Weareinge apparrell	10	00	00
Item in Ready Money	10	10	00
Item one Silver Tankard and Silver Cupp	07	10	00
Item one small Salt and five Silver Spoons	02	00	00
Item his Study of Bookes	50	00	00
Item in the greate Parlour of his dwellinghouse twelve turky chaires one table and Carpett Curtaines and hangings of the said roome one paire of brasse and irons tonges fire shovell and bellows	03	10	00
Item in the Hall of the said house six leather chaires and other chaire, and one Ledge chaire two tables and one carpett two cloth skreenes and two other skreenes two and irons a ffire shovell and tonges	01	10	00
Item in the Buttry two cloth chaires, one old sedge chaire, an old table, a shelve, two other old shelves; one old chest and other lumber	00	13	04
Item in the Sellar fflower hoggsheads sixe halfe hoggsheads, three trinds, one brewinge vessell & other lumber.	01	10	00
Item in the Kitchinge twentie plates eight pewter dishes, two pasty pans, one iron drippinge pann, one warminge pan, one pewter bason, fower pottingers two tinne pans fower candlesticks one brass candlesticke, two paire of snuffers a snuff pan, three brass potts, one brasse pan, one brass kettle, one brass posnett, one brass schumer, an iron fleshforke and paire of potthookes, fower pewter chamberpotts, a Jack and five spitts a grediron fire'shovell and tongues a paire of Andirons one pewter Gunne and a copper pott a paire of cobbards a fryinge pann, two paire of linkes one table and bench fower shelves and a dresser, one skreene and other lumber	05	01	03
Item in the Store Chamber a parcell of Wooll a p'cel of Hurds, flax and hempe, a p'cell of old hopps, about sixtcene bushels of mault, a quantitie of rye a portmantle and other lumber	02	13	04

Item in the Chamber over the Kitchinge, one bedd boulster and two pillowes, two blankets, one sett of curtaines and vallions seven silke cushions, five chaires, a paire of Andirons, a window curteyne, one iron rodd, a bedsteade and closestoole .	05	02	03
Item in the Chamber over the Hall one bedde, bedsteade, boulster, and pillowes curtaines, and valiens, a table and two chaires, one trunk and two shelves, a little cupboarde, two blankets, three window curtaynes an iron rodde	03	08	06
Item in the Chamber over the parlour one bedde and bedstead, one boulster and pillowes and coverlett two blanketts and a set of curtaines and valons and sidecupboarde one chest one trunke turky cushions unmade and cushion and other lumber with one cloth chaire and an ovall table	04	00	00
Item in the Chamber over the Buttry one bedsteade & coverlett two blanketts, a sett of curtaines and valens two deskes two frames of shelves, a sideboarde, one clothe chaire two stands one for a candle, the other to hold a bible two paire of tables .	03	10	00
Item ffortie fower sheepe and fower swine	04	13	04
Item his Gray Mare bridle and sadle	10	00	00
Item two marcs more and three horses	10	00	00
Item two carts and geeres & other Implem'ts of husbandry .	02	00	00
Item a parcell of boardes and timber att	01	10	00
Item firewood att home and in the wood and the frame of a ricke	04	00	00
Item in the Barne by the House about half a thrave of whcate a stacke of rye and a stack of barley unthresht	10	03	04
Item in the Stable two cratches, a manger, an old chest, and a p'cell of Hay in the Tallett and a roome of Hay at the end of the Stable	01	10	00
Item in an outhouse next the Streete a parcel of Hay and pcase and some ffrench wheatt att	02	10	00
Item Hempe and flax undrest	00	10	00
Item in one barne in the back lane in the said town of Presteigne one stacke of oatts att	03	00	00
Item compost att the said Stable doore and in the said lane .	00	02	06
Item linnen in the house of all sorts	10	03	04
Item in the said decedents house at Brynheere in the sayd County of Radnor and Diocese of Saint Davids is as followeth.			
Inprimis two bedds and bedsteade fower blanketts, two boulsters two pillowes one Rugge and Curteynes one brass pott one kettle three dishes of pewter posnett pothookes and linkes seaventy two cheescs about fower stone of butter two trinds one churne a cheesc coule one halfe hogshead with other lumber a table and bench and five paire of sheetes a dresser and two shelves an old coffer a table in the chamber one paire of bellows	08	00	00
Item upon the Estate belonging to the said House.			
Inprimis Eight Cows, one Bull, fower Oxen	26	00	00
Item eight yearlinge Beasts three calves	03	00	00
Item fower Bullocks one horse and three swine	08	00	00
Item a Stacke of Oates	01	10	00
Item a Tallett of Hay	01	10	00

Item att his Lower House there a parcell of Hay	£ 01 00 00
Item due from the tennantts that occupy now the sd Estate	15 00 00
Item Goods in the House att Hereford belonging to the De- cedente late Cannonary in the Diocese of Hereford as followeth.	
In the Greate parlour the hangeings of the said roome about hundred floote of boards six leather chaires a table boarde and frame In the Chamber over the Kitchinge the hange- ings of the said roome a bedsteade matte and eorde two eurtaines and bedde eurtaines a table trunek and frame flower iron rodds eight cane chaires a little table three blanketts one rugge a counterpane two paire of Andirons two paire of bellows a paire of tongues a fire shovell a paire of pothookes linkes and fleshforke five pewter dishes two pottingers two pewter candlesticks one tinne candlesticke one wier eandelstieke one pigge two muggs seaven pewter plates two ehamberpotts one bason two brasse potts one posnett ono eaffiron dish one spitt one axe one payle one trunke and other lumber	13 04 06
Item in the Sellar of the said house two hogsheads, two wine easks one halfe hogshhead one quarter barrell one tram	00 15 00
Item in the Kitehen one jacke	00 06 08
Item more in the said house the hangeings of two roomes and the hangeings of the study there	00 15 00

A partiicular of debts oweinge to the said deeedent :

Inprimis Oweing by Edward Pryee Esqe	12 10 00
Item oweinge by Richard Jones of Willey in the parish of Presteigne in the said Countie of Hereford Yeom	04 00 00
Item oweinge by Mary Edwards of Bishops Castle in the Countie of Salop widow	03 00 00
Item oweinge by John Adames of Presteigne aforesaid	10 00 00
Item oweinge by Walter Davies of Llitton in the said p'ish of Presteigne	01 08 00
Item due from William Walnesly for herbage in the p'ish of Presteigne and in the townshipp of Lower Kinsham within the said parish for two years last past	02 00 00
Item more for Teith Wood there	01 00 00
Item due from Thomas Cornwall Esq: for Teyth Wood	07 00 00
Item due from Ffrancis Woodhouse gent: for herbage in Combe in the said parish	02 15 00
Item for his sisters grave in the Chaneell of the said Church of Presteigne	00 13 04
Item other small debts that are s'perate	04 00 00
Item Rents in arreare due to the deeedent for the Teyths of severall townshippes in the said parish of Presteigne aforesaid in the severall Counties of Radnor & Hereford	100 00 00
Item a desperate debt of	48 00 00
Item more one other desperate debt	02 00 00
Item due from Mr. James Pryee for Teith in Combe	02 00 00

Sume tot: 440 08 08

Apprizors } HUGH HOWELLS &
THOMAS EVANS.

Grant of Richard II of the Custody of Beaumaris Castle to Gronow ap Tudor.
Pat. Rot. 5 Ric. II, p. 2, m. 27.

Gronov ap Tudor.—R' Om'ib' ad quos &c': sal'tm. Sciatis q'd co'misim' dil'e'o Armig'o n'ro Gronov' ap Tudor custodiam Castri n'ri de Beaumareys h'end' ad totam vitam suam p'cipiendo p' eadem custodia quadraginta libras p' annu' p' manus Cam'arii n'ri North-Wall' qui p' tempore fu'it ad t'minos S'e'i Mich'is & Pasche p' equales porc'o'es p'ut dil'e'us & fidelis n'r David Cradokc miles nuper custos d'e'i Castri ex concessione n'ra ad voluntatem n'ram p' eadem custodia tempore suo p'cepit ex concessione n'ra p'd'e'a. Ita q'd p'd'e'us Gronov p' tempore quo d'e'am custodiam sic h'uerit inveniat ad custos suos p'prios unu' capellanu' divina in Capella n'ra infra Castrum n'r'm p'd'e'm celebratur' unu' sub-constabular' unu' Janitorem & unu' vigilem continue co'morantes in Castro n'ro sup'ad'e'o sicut p'd'e'us David invenire tenebat'r. In cuj' &c. T. R'x apud Westm' xviii die Marcii.

p' l're de privato sigillo.

Grant of Hen. IV to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, of the County and Lordship of Anglesey, with Beaumaris Castle.

Pat. Rot. 1 Hen. IV, p. 4, m. 7.

Henr' de Percy fil'.—R' Om'ib' ad quos &c: sal'tm. Sciatis q'd de Gr'a nr'a sp'ali & ex c'ta sciencia nr'a concession' carissimo & fidei consanguineo nr'o Henr' de Percy fil' Comit' Northumbr' totum Com' & d'nium de Anglesey in North-Wall' cum Castro de Beaumarreys in eodem Com' commota man'ia t'ras ten' feodi firmas redditus s'vicia lib'or' nativor' tenencium rev'siones feoda militum advocaco'es prioratum' eccliar' hospitalium Cur'turna Vicecomitum visus francipleg' cum om'imodis p'ficiis eo'dem raglorias ringeldias senescalcias amobragia cum feodis p'ficiis & aliis reb' quibuscumq' ad d'cas raglorias ringeldias senescalcias & amobrogia quoquo modo spectantib' escaetas thesaurum inventum vel inveniend' forisf'curas deodandas wreccum maris & piscis regalis custumas prisas vinor' & aliar' m'candisar' & rer' quar'cumq' applicandor' & p'jciendor' in Com' p'd'co sup' costeras maris ejusdem quocumq' modo ven'int cum feriis m'catis franchisesiis lib'tatib' mineram plumbi & quor'cumq' alior' metallor' & petrar' una cum chaceis Warennis stagnis vivariis mariscis moris boscis & aliis reb' que infra Com' & d'nium p'd'ca aliquo modo em'g'e pot'unt una cum catallis felonu' & fugitivor' & illor' qui obierint intestati escapia felonu' & convictor' de feloniam vel p'dico'e fines exitus & am'ciamenta & fines p' licencia concordandi suettum(?) prisone fines & redempco'es p' feloniam murdris & p'dicione si eodem p'dico'es nos statum nr'm aut regnu' nr'm non tangant & theoloneum oim' & singular' p'sonar' de & in Com' & d'ino p'd'cis p' se & ministros suos ibidem levand' colligend' & seisiend' ad opus suu' & p'ficiu' absq' p'secuco'e vel clameo faciend' penes nos heredes nr'os seu alium ministrum vel officiarium nr'i aut heredum nr'or' quor'cumq' p' finib' exitib' am'ciamentis catallis redempco'ib' thecloncis & escapiis suprad'cis: h'end' & tenend' eidem Henr' ad totam vitam suam ad gub'nand' p' se & ministros suos p'prios ad voluntatem suam p' p'ficiu' suo faciend' sc'dm leges consuetudines & usus rat'onabiles Angl' & North-Wall' & p'cium p'dictar' adeo plene & integre sicut nos eadem Com' & d'nium Commota man'ia t'ras ten' feodi firmas redditus s'vicia rev'siones

feoda advocaco'es cur' turna visus francipleg' raglorias ringeldias senescalcias & amobragia p'd'ca habuim' seu h're deberem' si in manib' nr'is p'priis remanerent absq' aliquo nob' vel heredib' nr'is reddendo p' Com' d'nio & reb' p'd'cis ligeancia ppl'i officiis regalib' Justiciatus & Cancellariatus nob' & heredib' nr'is plene & integre semp' salvis. Et ult'ius de ub'iori gr'a nr'a & ex c'ta sciencia nr'a concessimus p'fato Henr' om'ia arreragia denarior' que nob' de exitib' & p'ficiis quar'cumq' rer' infra Com' & d'nium p'd'ca tam tempore d'ni R' nup' Regis Angl' sc'di post conquestum q'am tempore Will'i Lescrop Chivaler defuncti debebant' & levare debent ut p'de'm est In cujus &c. S. R'. apud Westm' xii. die Octob'r.

P' b're de Privato Sigills.

Proposed grant of lands within Beaumaris by Henry VIII to John Moyle and Humphrey Owen.

[Signed Bill.] To the King our sonu'ain lord.

Please it your highness of your moost noble and habundaunt grace to graunt your g'cious l'res patente in due fourme to be made according to the tenour hereafter ensuyng.

Henry R.

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Sciatis q'd nos de gr'a nr'a speciali ac ex certa sciencia & mero motu nr'is, dedimus concessimus, & hac p'nti carta n'ra confirmauimus ac p' p'sentes damus & concedimus dilectis & fidelibus nr'is Johanni Moyle, s'uiendi dilecti Consiliarij nr'i Thome, cardinalis Ebor' Cancellarij n'ri, ac Humfrido Owen', om'ia & singula terr', tenementa, domos, gardina, vetera fossata & edificia n'ra quecumq' cum om'ib' p'ti'n suis, situat' & iacen' circa villam nr'am de Bello marisco, al' dict' Bewmarys, in Com' n'ro Anglesie, infra principalitatem nr'am Northwallie, vocat' le Kinge Diches, tam infra muralia, q'm e'x muralia ville n're p'dicte. Habend' & tenend' om'ia & sing'la terr', ten'ta, domos, gardina, & vetera fossata p'd'ca cum om'ibus & singulis suis p't'in, p'fatis Johanni Moyle & Humfrido Owen', ad terminu' vite eor' & alterius eor' diucius viuentis, tantum de nobis & hered' nr'is p' s'uicium reddend' inde nobis & hered' nr'is annuatim, durant' vita eor', and Alterius eor' diucius viuentis, in Festo Natiuitatis sancti Johannis baptiste, vnam Rosam rubiam, si petatur, p' om'ibus reddit' s'uiciis & demand' quibuscumq'. Et hoc absq' aliquo Reddit' Fine, Feodo, compo', vel aliquo alio seu aliquibus alijs inde nobis & hered' nr'is reddend', soluend seu faciend'. Et eo q'd exp'ssa mencio, &c.

. [Enrolled on Patent Roll, 13 Henry VIII, p. 1, m. 24.]

Return to John de Foxle and Sir Thomas of Canterbury of the state of Beaumaris Castle and armature. No date.

Wallia, Bag No. 3, No. 13.

A monsire Joh'n de Foxle & Syre Thomas de Cantebrugg' du Conseyl nostre treshonorable Seygn' le Prince mostre.....Medefeud Conestable de Beaumareys Cum v' me avez nadgueres mande p' vos lett'es q' je feysse ap'tement mettre.....totes maneres des armures & autres necessaries q' je usse en le dit Chastel p'r le dit Chastel defendre & p'r garnisture del temps

Syre Huwe de Lemenistre & ensement totes maneres des armures & necessaries q' sount pus le temps le dit Sir' Huwe de novel achatez fors pris Ble vyn Chars & pescoue E q' je feysse mesurer p' galuns tot le mel q' je avey en le dit Chastel & le nombre des galons en le dit roule feysse entrer & cel roule bien & ap'tement fet feysse mander a Conewey icest Samady-Sachez Sirs en dreyt des armures & des autres necessaries de ces q' je ay trovez je les ay fet entrer en roule sulom vostre mandement mes en dreyt des totes man'es de choses q' tochint le temps Sire Huwe de Lemenist'r & ensement de choses q' sont pus le temps le dit Sire Huwe de novel achatez cest desconue chose q'nt a may desicum la garde du dit Chastel me fut tart bayle. En dreyt du mel v're mandement ay je parforni cum ipiert en cel roule de soz escrit.

Grevuse defautes q' sont audit Chastel.—Les portes covendreunt molt estre redresses & amendez & les loes changes & noveles mis a la porte dever le North covendreyt une bone Barbecane & forte & al aut'r porte enseme't o bones barres.

E des portes colices covendreyt il penser pur enseurer le lu.

E auxi q' le dit Chastel fut enclos de un mantel de picre & de Chauz ou de bon piel.

E les fossez rases & fotes plus parfoundes.

E les petites mesones q' sount de deens le cors du Chastel serreyt g'ant mester de les fere coverer & redresser & amender les gutt'es & les dites mesones fer' netter de ordure.

E q' les fundamentz des Turreles seunt de dens coinetties & les issues des garderobes q' pleyne sont de ewe & de ordure & enpiere le fundement.

Armatur' & alia necessaria in Castro Bellimarisci inventa pro tuicione ejusd'm in adventu Joh'is de Medefeld Constabular' ibid'm vid't ix^o die Junij anno p'incipat' E'. p'inc' vj^o.

Armatur'.—vj. Bacnet't debiles & parvi valoris iiij. accoton' iiij. hauberjon' debiles & parvi valoris ii. Corcett' ferr' xxx. Targ' vet'es & debiles no' repat'.

Balist'.—Une balist' de Tour de Cornu viz p' cad'm tendend' j. Balist' de cornu ij. ped' j. balist' de cornu j. ped' ij. balist' de Ifo ij. ped' de novo rep'at' ij. balist' de Omello ij. ped' simul de novo rep'at' p' dict' Const'.

Balist'.—xxvij. balist' de Ifo unius pedis de quib' prede'us Const' fecit rep'ar' xiiij. & xiiij. non repant'r quia non possunt tendi propt' debilitatem xx. balist' de Omell' unius ped' ita debiles q'd non possunt tendi.

Baldr'.—iiij. Baldr' debiles & parvi valoris p' balist' unius ped' tentend'.

Minut' q'arell'.—xij. parve cist' cum minutis quarell' vet'ibus.

Arc'.—xxix. arc' manuales de Omello.

Ingen'.—Unu' parvu' Ingen' stans sup' mur' q'd vocat'r Trebuchet.

Nuces.—vij. nuces ereas springaldis.

Springald'.—iiij. Springald' vet'es jacentes & non rep'at' cum ferremento debili eisd' p'tinent'.

Nec'aria.—v^{xx} viijli. pili equine filati iiij^{xx} & viijli. canab' filati p' d'eis Sp'ingaldis.

Magn' q'arell'.—vij^o magn' quarell' cum ere pennati p' sp'ingaldis prede'is.

Nec'aria crea.—Due forme erce p' pilis plumbey's fundend' iiij. forme erce rotunde p' pil' p'de'is tractandis ij. rote erce polye pro eisdem.

Mel'.—xvij^{xx} & xvj. galon' melle' mensurat' p' mandat' p' mandatu' d'ni Joh' de Foxle & d'ni Th' de Canterbrugg'.

Ferr'.—ccv^{xx} & xvj. pec' ferri de quib' lib' Helye Fabr' op'anti in castro predc'o ad barras faciend' p' quib'dam fenestris in d'co Castro ligand' vj^{xx} & xvij. pec' & p' quib'd' aliis necc'ariis dic'm Castru' tangentib' & sic remane't ix^{xx} pecie & xvj.

Calebs.—xxxix.—garb' calibis & xiiij. gadd' de quib' lib' d'co fab'r pro quib'dam necessariis d'ni nr'i princ' ibid'm faciend' xj. gadd' sicut pat' p' partiel'as penes Const' pred'm & sic remane't xxxix. garb' & iij. gadd'.

Q'ant a bone defense ferc au dit Chastel si vous ne enveyez autres armures q' uncor ne sount je ne sey meylur' defense vier fors q' de pieres.

Note.—Addressed to Henry Norres condemned and executed on a Charge of criminal Commerce with Anne Bulleyn. 1 May, 1536.

CONCERNING THE STATE OF BEAUMARIS CASTLE.

Undated. From Ric. Bulkeley to Henry Norris. Date (?) a year or two previous to above.

..... my singler good m't(aster) in my most humble man' I have me com'endet unto you you for yo'r assured good m't(aster)ship & kindnes shewed unto me at all tymes & in especiall now of late for I p(er)ceyve by my s'vant lewes that my bak frynds Edward Gruff & Doctor Elyn (? Elyver) have made meanes unto m't Secretary to be s(ome)nwhat in displeasure with me, for what so ev(er) surmyse they have made I trust God willing they shall nev(er) prove no thing agaynst me (for all that they doe is nothing but for invie) please hit you to be adv'(er)tised that I have receyved yo'r lrez' (letters) by my s(er)vant lewes comanndyng me by the same to tayke the charche (charge) of the castell & to vew the artillery ther & to se the p(er)sons savely kept for both yo'r m't(aster)shipp discharge & myn And so according to yo'r lre I as yo'r deputie duryng yo'r pleasur have so done. Notw'thstond(ing) my laydy velavill late wif to S(ir) Roland & her sonne in law Will(ia)m ap Rob(er)t whiche was with you lately in london made refusall to deliv(er) upp the castell, notwithstanding yo'r l're in the pre(se)nce of mayny people say(i)ng that yo'r lre was of non effect, & also refused to obey the same, & I maide answeyr say(i)ng that yo'r lre was sufficient discharge unto theym for greatt'r matt(er) then the deliv(eri)e of a castell, notwithstanding I was fayne to directe out the King(es) writt of sub pena unto the said dame Annes & her sonne in law to cu'me & apper afor me & for that she wold dep(ar)t owt of the said castell And so now I have the said Castell in custody & wyll kepe the same I trust God willing for yo'r discharge till I may know yo'r further pleasure And I have not sene a howse moor rudely kept in my liff for thei is not almost oon chambre w'th in the said castell that a man may lye Drye within And where the said Dame Agnes maketh clayme unto part of the artillery now beyng within the said castell whiche as god knoweth is but symple, as yo'r m't(aster)ship shall know hereafter, for she hathe no Right title so to doe, for of trothe when Sir Roland m'r(ur)-thered a man in my lord Cardinall is tyme, then as you know he did forfeit all the goods that he had, and then he made sute to be at his fyne w'th the king for his offence & so was sworne upon a boke with others what goods he was wurth, and he sweyr that he was wurth fyve hundurt marks in goods besides a hundurt marks wurth of artillery whiche he said that was the king & holly & he nev(er) mayde fyne unto the Kings highnes for non suche artillery

Wherbye hit appereth playnly that the same dame Agnes hath no title unto the said artillarye nor that yo'r m't(aster)ship ogh (ought) not to make eny recompens for the same And if hit please you to send me yo'r further pleasur by this berer how ye wold I shuld order all things and as towching the fees I shall according to yo'r comaundment kepe the same tyll I shall know further of yo'r comaundment And if hit please you that I may have a deputacon by this berer & also to know how mayny souldiors yo'r maist(er)-ship will have ther kept & aft(er) what facion ye will have theym intreyted I shalbe gladdc Yo'r pleasur to me knowen tothe utt'rmost of my power to accomplish the same And thus o'r lord p(re)s(er)ve you long to co(n)tynew with increase of hono'r from Bewmares the xxvjth daie of Junij.

Yo'r own assured at yo'r will & comaundment to the utt'rmost
of his power

RICHARD BULKELEY.

(Endorsed) To the Right honorable and my Singler good maister Henry Norres Esquyer for the body Cheiff of the kings p'vey Chambre hie Chamblayn of Northwales & Constable of the Kings Castell of Bewmares.

*Extent of Burgages, Lands, etc., assigned for the Castle of Beaumaris.
(Wallia, Misc. Bag, No. 8 (74.)*

Extenta burgag' & terrar' bosci turbarie & redditu' ap'd Bellu' Mariscu' pro castro ibid'm assignator' & div'sis habitationib' ibid'm lib'ator'.

Burgagia Curtilagia terre liberat' d'nicis D'ni Princ' & Burgensib' ville de Bello Mar'.

D'nic' Cast'i.—In d'nicis Cast'i sunt cciiij^{xx} xvij acre t're arabil' p't acr' iiij*d*.

It' in magno p'ato q'd vocat' Kingesmede vij acr' & d'i & redd' p' annu' xxx sol'.

It' in quod' p'ato s'btus Cur' de Lammaijs ij acr' & d'i que valent p' annu' vijs.

It' in p'ato jux'a castru' iiij acr' & valent p' annu' x so'.

It' in mora ibid' iiij acr' t'rbarie & valent p' annu' ijs. It' in bosco de L'amaijs xxvij acr' & valent p' annu' xx so'. Annuati' iiij acr'.

Et in (*sic*) & past'ra de Kari..... qui thol xxij acr' q' valent p' ann' ijs. *xd*. It'm xxij acr' de pessima pastur' in montib' q' valent p' annu' xxij*d*.

Lib'at' Burg'.—D'no Will'o de Felton' v Burg'a j curtilag' in longitud' ix p'ticar' in latitud' viij p'tic'. Et lta acras t're de meliori. It'm ij acr' in quodam pendente pastur'

No' resid'.—Walt'o de Wintonia ij burg' j curtilag' in long' xij p'ticar' in latitud' iiij p't' & d'i. Aliud curtilag' in long' v p'ticar' in latitud' ij p't'. Et lta acr' t're videl't xxti de melior' x de p'x'a melior' & xxti de t'ra montana.

No' resid' p' attorn' suffl' de g'acia p'inc'.—Will'o de Danecastel j burg' j curtilag' in long' vij p'ticar' in latit' ij p'tic'. Et xlta acr' t're videl't xxti de melior' x de p'x'a melior' de t'ra montana.

No' resid' ij vac'.—Mag'ro Jacobo vj burg' cum j crofto j rode t're.

David ap Eingnon vj Burg' xlta vij acr' d'i videl't xvj de melior' xj acr' & d'i de p'x'a melior' xxti de terra montana xij acr' pastur' in q'adam mora ver-sus Bodegelwyth'.

No' resid' vij vac'.—D'no Thome Danvers xj burg' et xlta vj acr' t're videl't xxti de melior' & xxti vj de p'x'a meliori.

Emmerico Ingeniatori ij burg' j curtilag' in long' vij p'tic' & d'i in latitud' v p'tic'. Et xlta viij acr' t're videl't xvij de melior' x de p'x'a melior' xxti de t'ra montana.

Will'o P'et iiijor burg' j curtilag' in long' xij p'tic' in latit' vij p'tic'. Et xxti viij acr' t're videl't viij de melior' v de p'x'a melior' xv de t'ra montana.

John de Hardeleye ij burg' et xxxti acr' t're videl't x de meliori v de p'x'a melior' xv de t'ra mo't'. It'm j acr' & d'i in quod' pendente & iiij acr' p've pasture.

Joh'i Derling' j Burg'. Et xxti viij acr' terre videl't viij de melior' v de p'x'a melior' xv de t'ra mont'.

Henr' de Walton' j Burg' & d'i j curtilag' in longit' vj p'tic' in latitud' iiij p't'. Et xxti viij acr' t're videl't viij de melior' v de p'x'a mel' xv de t'ra montana.

Ric'us de Wheth'el nu'c ten' (*sic*).

Jurdano de Bradeford j Burg'. Et xxti viij acr' t're videl't viij de melior' v de p'x'a meliori xv de t' mo'.

ij vac'.—Yereward ap Eingnon iiij burg' j curtilag' in long' x p'tic' in lat' iiij p't'. Et xxti j ac'r et j roda vz' vj de melior' iij de p'x'a melior' xj & j roda de terra montana. It' iij acr' in q'oda pendent' pastur'.

Alano de Kerkeby ij burg'

Thomas Crossewilmot iiij burg'. Et xvj acr' terre videl't vj de melior' iij de p'x'a meliori vj de t'ra montana.

Ricardus de Hokenhale j Burg' j curtilag' in long' iiij p't' in & latitud' iiij p'tic'. Et x acr' terre vid' ij acr' & d'i de melior' ij de p'x'a melior' v' acr' & d'i de t'ra montana.

Walt'o fil' Walt'i de Picherhous j burg' et j curtilag' in long' viij p'ticar' in latit' iiij p't' & d'i.

No' resid'.—Lodowico de Felton' ij burg' j curtilag' in long' x p'ticar' in latitud' iiij p'tic' & xxx acr' t're videl't novem acr' de p'x'a melior' xxti j de t'ra montana.

Will'o Le Barbur ij burg' j curtilag' in long' v p'ticar' in latit' iiij p't' & aliud curtilag' in long' v p'ticar' in latit' ij p'tic'. Et xij acr' t're videl't vj de melior' iij de p'x'a melior' & iij de t'ra montana. It' j acr' & d'i pastur' in q'od' pendente.

Joh'es Cisson j Burg'. Et xv acr' t're videl't ix de p'x'a melior' vj de t'ra montana.

Joh'es de Lancastel' ij burg' Et xxti acr' t're videl't ij de melior' iiij de p'x'a melior' xiiij de t'ra mon'.

Ric' de Hwetele j burg' & d'i. Et x acr' t're videl't vj de p'x'a melior' iiij de t'ra montana.

Will's Lewelyn ij Burg'. Et xij acr' t're videl't ij de melior' iiij de p'x'a melior' vj de t'ra mont'.

Will's Pilard ij Burg' j curtilag' in long' x p't' & d'i in latit' v p'tic'. Et x acr' terre vid' ij de melior' iiij de p'x'a melior' iiij de t'ra mont'.

Ric' fil' Nicholai pistor j Burg' x acr' t're videl't iiij de melior' ij de p'x'a melior' iiij de terra mont' & d'i a cra pastur' in quod' pendente.

Walt'o fil' Gilb'ti de Hwithulle j Burg'. j curtilag' in long' x p'tic' in latit' iiij p't'. Et xv acr' t're videl't ij acr' & d'i de meliori ij de p'x'ameliori x acr' & d'i de t'mont'.

Rog'o Capell'o. j Burg'.

Will'o Scherman ij Burg' Et iiij acr' terre vid' ij de melior' & ij de p'x'amel'.

Will'o Saleman ij Burg' & d'i. j curtilag' in long' v p'tic' & d'i in latit' iiij p'tic' & aliud curtilag' in long' v p'tic' in latit' ij p'tic' & d'i. Et x acr' t're videl't ij de meliori iiij de p'x'amelior' iiij de t'ra mont'.

Jurdano Carnifici j burg' j curtilag' in long' iiij p't' & uni' q'art' in latitud' ij & uni' q'ar. Et iiij acr' t're de p'x'amel'.

Vac'.—Will'o Crokedoc j Burg'.

No' resid'.—Gilb'o de Salle j Burg' j curtilag' in longit' v p'tic' in latit' iiij p't' Et x acr' t're vid' iiij acr' & d'i de p'x'ameliori v acr' d'i de t'ra montana.

Hugoni le Corner j Burg' j curtilag' in long' p'tic' in lat' v p'tic'. Et xj acr' t're videl't ij acr' & d'i de mel' ij de p'x'amel' vj acr' & d'i de t'ra mont'.

David fil' Nic'lai de Blithefeld j Burg' Et vj acr' t're vid' ij de mel' ij de p'x'amel' ij de t'ra mont'.

Joh'i fil' Alani de Copelond ij Burg' Et x acr' t're vid't ij de mel' ij de p'x'amelior' et sex de t'ra mont'.

Rob'o Messor j Burg' & d'i curtil' in long' iiij p't' in latitud' iiij p'tic' Et vj acr' t're ij de melior' ij de p'x'amel' ij de t'ra mont'.

Hnr'o Ringild j Burg' & d'i iiij acre t're vid't ij de melior' ij de p'x'amel'. It' ij acr' pastur' in quodam pendente.

Rob'o le Engleys j Burg' viij acr' t're vide't ij de mel' ij de p'x'amel' iiij de t'ra mont'.

Emme de Orel j Burg'.

Joh'i de Evias ij Burg' viij acr' t're & j roda vid't ij acr' & d'i cum j roda de melior' ij de p'x'amel' ij & d'i de t'ra mont'.

Will'o Coco ij Berg' j curtilag' in long' v p'tic' in latit' iiij p't' Et viij acr' t're vid' iiij acr' de p'x'amelior' ij & d'i t'ra mont' (?).

No' resid'.—Henrico de Felton j curtilag' in Long' x p'ticar' in latitud' iiij p'tic' & d'i Et xv acr' terre vid't iiij acr' & d'i de p'x'amel x & d'i de t'ra mont'.

Vac'.—Thome de Meyngne j Burg' viij acr' t're vid't iiij acr' & di' de p'x'amelior iiij acr' & d'i de t'ra montana.

Rob'o de Awelton' ij Burg'.

Will'o de Kerkeby j Burg' Et iiij acre terre vid't ij de mel' & ij de p'x'amel'.

Thome de Edlingh'm j Burgh' j curtil' in long' vj p'tic' in latit' iiij p'tic' viij acr' t're & j roda vz iiij & d'i de p'x'amel' & j roda de t'ra mont' (?).

Hug' Beruby j burg' & iiij acr' t're de p'x'amel'.

Petro fil' Ric' de Hyb'n j burg' j curtilag' in long' v p'tic' in lat' iiij p't' Et vj acr' terre videl't iiij de p'x'amel' ij de t'ra mont'. It' ij acr' & d'i pastur' in quod' pendente.

Rob' de Preston' j Burg'. ¹Rob'tus le Engleis nu'c tenet.

Jokyn Le Corner j Burg' & d'i & iiij acr' t're de p'x'amelior'.

Eingnon Bath j Burg'.

Rog' Fabro j Burg' & d'i. Et viij acr' terre vid't iiij acr' & d'i de p'x'amel' iiij acr' & d'i de t'ra mont'.

Nich'o de Neuborg j burgag'.

¹ In different ink.

Joh'i de S'c'o Albano j burg'. Et iiij acr' t're de p'x'a mel'.
 Rob' de Crosseby j burg'. Et iiij acr' t're de p'x'a melior'.
 No' resid' vac'.—Rob' Fot' j burg'.
 Mich' Fabro j burg'.
 No' resid'.—Ad' de Staneye ij burg'. Et xxxta acr' t're montane.
 Matild' de Lodelowe ij burg' j curtilag' in long' v p'tic' in latit' iij p'tic'.
 No' resid' vac'.—Will'o Mody j burg'.
 Ric' de Westmonast'io j burg'. Et xxti j acr' t're & di' vid't v acr' de melior' v acr' & di' de p'x'a mel' & xj de terra montana.
 Thom' le Pielare j Burg'.
 Will' de Haliwelle j Burg'.
 Joh' Lagan j Burg'.
 Radulfo Sutori j Burg'.
 Henr' Carpentar' j Burg'.
 Rob'to Gerland j Burg' & iiij acr' t're de p'x'a melior'.
 Joh'i de Wiv'tone iiij acr' un' ij acr' de meliori ij de p'x' melior'.
 Hug' Cissori j burg'.
 Vac'.—Henrico Trim j burg'.
 Joh'i Molendinar' j Burg'.
 Rob'o Lichfot di' Burg'.
 Henr' le Geyte j Burg'.
 Thom' Molendinar' di' Burg'.
 Will' Bercar' di' Burg' & j q't' Burg'.
 Rob't' Molend' ij Burg'.
 Vac'.—Henr' le Barkere j Burg'. Eingno' Bagh' nu'c ten'.
 Vac'.—Radulfo le M'cer j Burg'.
 No' resid'.—[Will' Patrich' j burg'].* Et ip'e non edificavit s'c'd'm ordinaco'em.
 Ideo lib'at' Henr' de Aqua ad edificandu' & co'morand'.
 No' resid'.—Hug' de Brichul' xl'a vj acr' t're vid't xvj de melior' x de p'x'a mellior' xxti de t'ra mont'.
 No' resid'.—Alex' Hurel xxti viij acr' t're vid't viij de melior' v de p'x'e melior' xv de t'ra montana.
 No' resid'.—Ric' de Wilhale x acr' t're & j roda vid't ij acr' & di' & j roda de melior' ij de p'x'a melior' v & di' de t'ra montana.
 No' resid'.—Ric' de Houlong vj acr' t're ij de mel' ij de p'x'a mel' ij de t'ra montana. It' di' acr' pastur' in quod' pendente.
 Cancelat' q' assigna't' Castro sup'.—[It' de pessima pastura in mont' xxti iij acr' no'dum lib'at'. It' de t'ra Regine juxta Breimerin ix acr' de p'x'a mel' non du' lib'at'.]
 [It' in bosco pastur' de Kerricquichel xxij acr' 't valent p' annu' in om'ib' exitib' iij sol'.]*
 Et fuit s'a burgag' die S'c'i Pet'i ad vine'la anno p'incipat' E. vto vj^{xx} xij burg' & q'arta p's uni' burgag'.
 Item David ap Eingnon tenet jux'a ecc'am de Lammays j mesuag' cum curtilagio & gardino continent' vj acras val' p' annu' iijs. It' tenet in campis ibidem xvij acras & di' que fu'nt Kend' ap Morwith unde sex de melior' & residuu' de p'x'a meliori.
 Filecus ap Huna tenet jux'a d'c'am ecc'am mesuag' cum curtilag' conti-

* The words between brackets are erased in MS.

nent' j ac'am & di' & val' p' annu' xviiij^d. It' tenet in campis ibidem xiiij acras t're arabilis unde v acre de meliori & ix de p'x'a meliori.

Terra ecc'e et feodu' ecc'iasticu'.—It'm Gervasius Rector Ecc'e de Lam-mays tenet j mesuag' cum curtilag' continent di' acram.

It'e tenet in campis ibidem iij acras & di' t're arabil' & sunt de feodo ecc'i-astico & sine redd'.

It'm Mag'r Gregori' tenet ibidem j mesuag' cum curtilag' continent' j rodam t're. Item tenet in campis ibidem j ac'am & di' et j rodam de t'ra arabili de feod' ecc'iastico & sine redd'.

Bodgeluheth'.—David ap Eyngnon tenet in Bodgelheth iiij^{xx} x acras di' ac'am & j rodam de t'ra montana de t'ra que fuit Kend' ap Morwith videl't lxj ac'am de terra arabili j ac'am di' ac'am & j roda' de prato p't' acr' vjd. xxviiij ac'as pastur' p't' acr' jd. unde x acr' t're arrab' de p'x'a meliori lj acr' de t'ra montana.

S'a ac'r' t're arabil' m'l cccxxiiij acr' 't una roda. It' xvj acr' d'i 't j rod' p'ati falcabil'. Et v^{xx} iij acr' di' pastur' sepa'bit. Et iij acr' pastur' 't tur-bar'. Et xxviiij acr' bosci.

Continent' s'a in Rotulo.—M'd' q'd Burgag' 't terr' Ad' Staney 't Lodowyci de Felton' capiunt'r in manu' p'inc' p' no' residenc' eo'd'm set q'r' testat' est q'd fuer't in obseq'io Reg' 't P'inc' 't adhuc st' concessu' est eis q'd burgag' 't terr' p'd'e'e no' delib'ent'r aliis cit'a f'm Sancti Mich' ita q'd int'im seq'nt' g'aciam P'inc' si sibi viderint expedire.

Et o'es terr' Burgag' 't ten' alio' no' residenciu' capiunt'r in manu p'inc' tang' forisf'c'a p' ordinac'o'em p' D'n'm Reg' 't ejus consil' inde f'c'am.

In dorso.—Mc'd' q'd curtilagia 't quedam vacue placee in villa de Bello Marisco no' dum amensurat'r nec arentant'r nec liberantur.

On a rider at the top of the roll :

Joh'nes de Neuborough Const' Castri Bell' Marisci respond' de iiijli. xijs. xjd. de redd' ass' cclxxviiij acr' di' 't j rod' t're arabil' lib' p' d'nicis castri ibid'm vid' p' ac'a iiij^d.

D' rectorib' Ecc'e S'e Kat'rine de Laymmas de redd' ass' xxiiij acr' 't j rod' t're que fueru't de d'nicis P'inc' ibid'm xijs. jd. ob' vid' p' acra vjd. D' eisd'm rectorib' viijs. vjd. de redd' ass' uni' mesuag' 't xiiij acr' t're arrabl' que fueru't Fulconis ap Hona ibid'm.

D' f'rib' minorib' de La'mays ijs. de redd' ass' iij acr' t're eis lib' p' D'n'm P'inc' de d'nicis suis ibid'm.

Id'm const' respond' de xlvijs. de redd' ass' xv acr' p'ati ad div'sa p'cia extent' assign' d'c'o castro. Et de ijs. de redd' ass' iij acr' turbar' ibid'm. Et de vs. ix^d. de redd' ass' xlvj acr' pastur' sepat' assign' eid'm castro Et de xxs. de xviiij acr' s'bbose' 't pastur' in bosco de Laymmas.

S'ma to'l' ixli. xs. iij^d. ob' p' D' quib' den' Constabular' Castri Belli Marisci respondeb' annuatim ad sec'am pro terris p'atis pasturis boscis turbariis 't redditib' sup'scriptis d'c'o castro assign'.

Comp' balliver' ville Belli Marisci 9-10 Edw. III.

..... de Benteley et Edwardi Frend Ballio' ville Belli Marisci a festo S'e'i E. t'eii post conquest' nono usq' id'm f'm p'x'm sequens anno mo respondent de vijli. xiijs. de redd' ass' cliij Burgag' ibid'm unde quod libet annu' ad xjd. Et de d' de redd' ass' q'rtc

p'tis unius Burgag' lib'at' Erswel'. Et de viij s. de redd' ass' cccxxij acr' t're melioris un' ac'a t'r' arrentat' p' annu' ad vjd. Et de lxxvs. xd. de redd' ass' de cc acr' et di' t'r' p'x' melioris un' qualibet ac'a t'r' arrentat' p' annu' ad iiijd. Et de lxxijs. vd. de redd' ass' cccc iiij acr' et di' t'r' montane un' qualibet acr' t'r' arrentat' p' annu' ad ijd. Et de ijs. vjd. ob. de redd' ass' xxx acr' et di' t'r' et pastur' in pendic' un' qualibet acr' arrentat' p' annu' ad jd. P'b'. S'ma xxijli. xvijs. vd. ob.

Et de vjli. xixs. iiijd. ob. de redd' ass' lxxvij acr' 't di' rod' t'r' dun' lib'at' Burgens' ...bidem ad feodi firma' un' qualibet acra arrentat' p' annu' ad vjd. Et de vjs. viijd. ass' Carrikgothel un' qualibet acra arrentat' p' annu' ad ijd. ass' xxij acr' t'r' montan' un' qualibet ac'a arrentat' nu' s. xd. ob.

Id'm Ball'i respondent de xijs. ijd. de pl'itis 't p'quis Commun' Cur' de trib' septimanis in tres septi'anas. Et de iijs. vid. curia' visus f'anc' pleg' p' id'm te'pus. Et de xs. Curia' Pipoudr' 't de pl'itis 't p'quis' duar' Nund' p' id'm tempus. P'b'. S'ma xxvjs. viijd.

Id'm Ball'i res' de xvs. viijd. ob. q'a de minutis tol'net' p' id'm tempus. Et de iiijli. vjd. q'a de tol'n' dua' Nund' p' id'm temp'. P'b'. S'ma iiijli. xvjs. ijd.

Id'm Ball'i res' de xxxs. de firma del Fcribote p' id'm temp' xxxs. xvijli. xvd. De quib' solveru't p' iiijd. quib' s'btractis a sm'a tol' on's D' quib' solveru't sup' comp' p' tall' xvij die xls. vjs. xjd. D' quib' sol' xvij die p' tall'.

Anno decimo post f'c'm S'c'i Mich'is.

1.—Soluc' fact' pro oper' Cast'i Bell' Mar' Die D'nica x die August' Octobr' Anno R. R. E. x'o p' sept' p'cedent'.

Cement'.—Mag'ro Nichol' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' iis. viid., Ric'o de Wyke iis. vid., Will'o de Eynestapal' iis. vid., Steph' de Bokenhal' iis. vd., Thom' de Roston' iis. vd., Ric'o de Dorsete' iis. vd., Radulf' de Wych iis. vd., Rog'o de Yock' iis. vd., Will'o de Northampton' iis. vd., Joh'ni de Stewnton' iis. vd., Ad' de Conewey xxd. S'm' (xxxiiis. ijd. ?).

Cleric'.—Nich' de Radewell'

Joh'ni de Lenton ... Joh'ni

2.—Soluc' fact' pro oper' Cast'i Bell' Mar' Die D'nica xvii die Octobr' Anno Regn' R. E. x'o pro sept' p'cedent'.

Cement'.—Mag'ro Nich' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' iis. viid., Ric'o de Crischerch' iis. iiid., Ric'o de Wike iis. vid., Will'o de Eynestapul' iis. vid., Steph' de Bockenhal' iis. vd., Thom' de Roston' iis. vd., Ric'o de Dorsette iis. vd., Radulf' de Wych' iis. vd., Rog'o de Yock iis. vd., Will'o de Northampton' iis. vd., Joh' de Stewnton' iis. vd., Ad' de Conewey xxd. S'm' xxxvs. vd. ob.

Cler'.—Nich' de Radewell' xviiid. S'ma pat'.

Cubit'.—Nich' de Grene iis. vd., Joh'ni de Lenton' iis. vd., Joh'ni de Grene iis. iiid., Will'o de Coksond' iis. iiid., Ric' de Carlton' iis. id., Ric'o F'anceys iis. id., Ric' de Halluhton' iis. id., Joh'ni de Ockle iis. id., Rob' de Weldene iis. id., Hug' le Nok' iis. id., Ricard' de Athereston' iis. id. S'ma xxiiis.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' xxiii pec' fer' 't xx gadd' magn' asc' 't xvi gadd' minor asc' circa instrum' cement' cubit' 't q'arr' iis. iiid.

3.—Solucio facta pro oper' Castri Belli Mar' Die D'nica xxiiii die Octobr' Anno R. R. E. x'o pro sept' p'ced'.

Cement'.—Magr'o Nichol' de Derneford' viis., Ricard' de Cristchirch iis. ix*d.*, Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' iis. vii*d.*, Ric'o de Wyke iis. vi*d.*, Steph'o de Bockenh iis. v*d.*, Radulfo de Wych iis. v*d.*, Rogero de Yock' iis. v*d.*, Will'o de Northantone iis. v*d.*, Joh'ni de Steuntone iis. v*d.*, Ad' de Conewey x*d.* S'ma xxviii*s.* vii*d.*

Cleric'.—Nicholas de Radewell' x*d.* S'ma patet.

Cubitor'.—Nich' de Grene iis. v*d.*, Joh'ni de Lentone iis. v*d.*, Ric'o de Carlton' iis. i*d.*, Ricardo Franceys iis. i*d.*, Joh'ni de Okle iis. i*d.*, Ricard' de Haluhtone iis. i*d.* S'm' xiii*s.* ii*d.*

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' xx pec' ferr' 't xxii gadd' asc' circa instrum' cement' cubit' 't quarr' iis. ii*d.*, Rees Gouch' xi*d.* S'm' iiis. i*d.*

Carpent'.—Ricard' de Roule iis. ii*d.* S'm' patet.

4.—Solucio facta pro Oper' Cast'i Belli Mar' Die D'nica xxxi die Octobr' Anno R. R. E. x'o p' sept' p'ced'.

Cement'.—Magr'o Nich' de Derneford' viis., Ricard' de Cristchirch iis. ix*d.*, Ad' de Wywood iis. vii*d.*, Ricard' de Wyke iis. vi*d.*, Steph' de Bockenh' iis. v*d.*, Radulff de Wyke iis. iii*d.*, Rogero de Yock' iis. v*d.*, Will'o de Northa'tone iis. v*d.*, Ad' de Conewey x*d.*, Joh'i de Steuntone iis. v*d.* S'm' xxviii*s.* v*d.*

Cleric'.—Nich' de Radewell' x*d.* S'm' patet.

Cubit'.—Nich' de Grene iis. v*d.*, Joh'i de Lentone iis. v*d.*, Ricard' de Carleton' iis. i*d.*, Ricard' de Franceys iis. i*d.*, Joh'i de Ocle iis. i*d.*, Ricard' de Haluhton iis. i*d.* S'm' xiii*s.* ii*d.*

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' xxii pec' ferri xxx gadd' asc' circa instrum' cement' cubit' 't quarr' iis. iii*d.*, Lambert de Cavene xi*d.* S'm' iiis. iii*d.*

Empt'.—In c plane bord empt' p' oper' pree'm bord ii*d.*, x*s.*; in v dol' carb' mar' empt' p' oper' pree'm dol' xviii*d.*, viis. vi*d.*; in xxx q'a calc' no' extict' empc' p' oper' pree'm q'art' vii*d.*, x*s.* S'm' xlviis. vi*d.*

Carpent'.—Ricard' de Roul' iis. ii*d.* S'm' pat'.

Quarr'.—Ad' Foy xv*d.*, Jereward ap Eyvu' xv*d.*, Will'o de Peec' xiii*d.*, Petr' de Hereford' xi*d.*, Wyn' ap Jereward' xiii*d.*, Eyvu' de Bangor, xi*d.*, Phelipp Seyther'

Bayard'.—Maddock de Bangor' Ad' de Canck Rob' de Eklesh' Will'o Cru'pe Gervas' de Beri

Oper'.—Robert' Cappe Jenkin de Stretton' Ad' de Hales Joh'ni de Covitre Pelippo de Dandon Walt' de Grene

Falkon'.—Reg' de Roule

Portch'.—Ad' le Bedul'

S'm' xix*s.* ix*d.*

Jenan Seys car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de quarr' 't usque Cast'm cu' i batell' p' ...p'tyd' cap' p' tyd' ii*d.*, xviii*d.*; xi*d.*, ... xi*d.* xi*d.*, ... xi*d.* xi*d.*

5.—Solucio facta pro oper' Cast'i Belli Mar' Die D'nica vii die Novembr' Anno R. R. E. x'o pro septia preced'.

Cem'.—Magr'o Nich' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd de Wyrwod' xiii*d.*, Ricard' de Cristchirch' xiii*d.*, Ricard' de Wyke xi*d.*, Steph' de Bockenh' xi*d.* q', Radulf de Wych' xi*d.* q', Rog' de Yock' xi*d.* q', Will'o de Northa'ton' xi*d.* q', Joh'ni de Steuntun' xi*d.* q', Ad' de Conewey xi*d.* S'm' xv*s.* iii*d.*

Cler'.—Nich' de Radewell' x*d.* S'm' pat'.

Cubit'.—Nich' de Grene xi*d.* q', Joh'ni de Lenton' xi*d.* q', Herr' de Elford'

xd., Ric' de Carlot' *xd.*, Ricard' F'anceys *xd.*, Joh'ni de Oklee *xd.*, Ricard' de Haluhton' *xd.* S'm' vis. *iiid.*

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' *iii duod' ferr' 't xxiid gadd' asc' circa instrum' cem' cubit' 't quarr' xd.* o' q', Lambert de Folsham *vid.* S'm' *xviid.* o' q'.

Empt'.—In *c thach bord' empt' ep't' pro oper' prec' bord' o' q' viiis. vid.*, in *xii plane' bord' e'mpt' p' oper' preciu' bord' iid., iis.*; in *vii c gross bord' empt' ap'd Grener' p' oper' una cu' car' p' mar' us' d'c'm Cast'm p' mar' xliiis.* S'm' *liiis. vid.*

Carpent'.—Ricard' de Roul' *xd.* o' q. S'm' *pat'.*

Plu'b'.—Andr' le Plom' *vid.*, Will'o pe Stretton' *vid.* S'm' *xiiid.*

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox *vid.* o' q., Jereward' Gouch' *vid.* o' q., Willo' de Peeck *vid.*, Wyn' ap Jereward' *vid.*, Merduc' ap Dd' *vd.*, Eyvu' de Bangor' *vd.*, Phelipp' Seyther' *vd.*, Maddoc' de Bangor' *vd.*

Baiard'.—Ad' de Canck' *vd.*, Rob' de Eklesh' *vd.*, Will'o Cru'pe *vd.*, Gervas' de Beri *vd.*

Oper'.—Rob' Tapp *vd.*, Ad' de Hales *vd.*, Joh'i de Covitr' *vd.*, Phelipp' de Dandon *vd.*, Jenkin' de Stretton' *vid.*

Falkon'.—Walt' de Grene *iiid.* Reg' de Roul' *iiid.* o'.

Porteh'.—Ad' le Bedul' *iiid.* o'. S'm' *viiis. viid.* o'.

Car' p' Mar'.—Joh'ni Glowe car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de quarr' 't us' Cast'm cu' i batell' 't p' vi tyd' capie't' p' tyd' *iiid., xviid.*; Rob' de Wych' *xiiid.*, Griffit' ap Jor' *xiiid.*, Joh'ni Marescall' *xiiid.*, Herr' Duy *xiiid.*, Joh'ni de Wartr' *xiiid.*, Rob' de Engl' car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de quarr' 't us' Cast'm cu' i batell' 't p' vi tyd' cap' p' tyd' *iiid., xviid.*; Ad' Gouch' *xiiid.*, Will'o de Croseb' *xiiid.*, Ad' de Gramor' *xiiid.*

Car' p' terr'.—Will'o de Stretton' car' pet'as de Mar' us' Cast'm cu' una carect' 't ii eq'is p' iii dies 't di' cap' p' die' *viiid., iis. iiid.*; Joh'ni de Stretton' car' pet'as de quarr' Mar' usque Cast'm cu' una carect' 't ii equis p' iii dies cap' p' die' *viiid., iis.*; Thome le Wodenhever' car' calc' de toral' calc' usq' Cast'm cu' i carect' 't i eq'o p' iii dies cap' p' die' *vd., xvd.* S'm' *xvis. viid.*

Pb'. S'm' to'l' snp'a *cviis. iiid.*

6.—Solucio facta pro oper' Cast'i Belli Mar' Die D'nica *xiii die Novembr' Anno R. R. E. x'o p' septia' preced'.*

Cem'.—Mag'ro Nich' de Derneford' *viiis.*, Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' *iis. iid.*, Ric' de Cristchirch' *iis. iiid.* ob', Ricard' de Wyke *iis. id.*, Steph' de Bockenhal' *iis. q'a*, Radulf de Wych' *xxiiid*, Rog' de Yock, *iis. q'a*, Walt'o de Northampton' *iis. q'a*, Joh'ni de Stewnton *iis. q'a*, Ad' de Conwey *xviid.* ob. S'm' *xxvs.*

Cleric'.—Nich' de Radewell' *xxd.* S'm' *pat'.*

Cubit'.—Nich' de Grene *iis. q'a*, Joh'ni de Lenton' *iis. q'a*, Herr' de Elford' *xxd.*, Ric' F'anceys *xxid.*, Ricard' de Calton' *xxid.*, Joh'ni de Oklee *xxid.*, Ricard' de Haluhton' *xxid.* S'm' *xiis. viiid.* ob.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' *xvii pec' ferri 't xx gadd' asc' circa instrume't' cem' cubit' 't q'arr' xxiid.* ob., Lambert' de Holsh'am *xd.* S'm' *iis. viiid.* ob.

Empt'.—In *ix pec' meerem' empt' p' scaffald prec' pec' iid., xviid.*; in *iii sumag' vi'g' empt' p' oper' p'ciu' sumag' vd., xvd.*; in *vi rem' empt' p' batell' 't preciu' rem' vd., iis. vid.* S'm' *vs. iiid.*

Carpent'.—Ricard' de Roul' *xxiid.* S'm' *pat.*

Plu'bar'.—Andr' le Plomb' *xvid.*, Joh'ni de Covitr' *xd.* S'm' *iis. iid.*

Quarr'.—Ad' Foy *xiiid.* ob., Jereward' Gouch' *xiiid.* ob., Will'o de Peck' *xiiid.*, Wyn' ap Jereward' *xd.*, Eyvu' de Bangor' *xd.*, Phelipp' Seyther' *xd.*, Maddoc' de Bangor' *xd.*, Maddoc' Duy, *xd.*, Jenn' ap Eyvu' *xd.*

Baiard'.—Gervas' de Beri *xd.*, Will'o Cru'pe *xd.*, Will'o de Stretton' *xd.*, Rob' Gappe *xd.*

Oper'.—Phelipp' de Dandon' *xd.*, Ad' de Hales *xd.*, Ad' de Canck' *xd.*, Jonkin' de Stretton' *xd.*

Falkonar'.—Walt' de Grene *viiiid.*, Reginald' de Roul' *viid.*

Portch'.—Ad' le Bedul' *viid.*

S'm' *xvis. x den.*

Car' p' Mar'.—Joh'ni Glowe car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de quarr' 't usq' Cast' cu' j batell' 't p' vi tyd' cap' p' tyd' *iiid.*, *xviiiid.*; Robert de Wych' *xiiid.*, Griffit' ap Jor' *xiiid.*, Joh'ni Marescall' *xiiid.*, Henr' Duy *xiiid.*, Jereward' ap Griffit' *xiiid.*, Rob' le Engl' car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de quarr' n'r usq' Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' vi tyd' cap' p' tyd' *iiid.*, *xviiiid.*; Ad' Gouch' *xiiid.*, Will'o Crossleb' *xiiid.*, Ad' de G'amor' *xiiid.*

Careag' p' terr'.—Will'o de Stretton' car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Castru' cu' una carect' 't ii eq'is p' *iiii* dies 't di' capie't' p' die *viiiid.*, *iiis.*; Will'o de Dene car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Castru' cu' una carect' 't ii equis p' *iiii* dies 't di' cap' p' die *viiiid.*, *iiis.* S'm' *xviis.*

P'b'. S'm' tol' *iiiiii.* *vs. ii den.*

(*In dorso.*) P'im p't recessu' camer'.

7.—Solucio facta pro oper' Cast'i Bell'i Mar' Die D'nica *xxi* die Novembr' Anno R. R. E. x'o p' septia' p'ced'.

Cement'.—Magr'o Nich' de Derneford' *viis.*, Edmu'd de Wyrwod' *iis. iid.*, Ricard' de Cristchirch' *iis. iiid. ob.*, Ricard' de Wyke *iis. id.*, Steph' de Bockenhal' *iis. q.*, Radulf de Wych' *iis. q.*, Roger' de Yock' *iis. q.*, Will'o de Northam'ton' *iis. q.*, Joh'ni de Steunton' *iis. q.*, Ad' de Conewey *xvid.* S'm' *xxvs. ob.*

Cleric'.—Nich' de Radewell' *xxd.* S'm' patet.

Cubit'.—Nicholas de Grene *iis. q.*, Joh'ni de Lenton' *iis. q.*, Henr' de Elford' *xxid.*, Ricard' de Carlton' *xxid.*, Ricard' F'anceys *xxid.*, Joh'ni de Okle *xxid.*, Ricard' de Haluhton' *xxid.* S'm' *xiiiis. vid. ob.*

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' *xix* pec' ferri 't *xviii* gadd' asc' circa instrum' ceme't' cubit' 't q'arr' *xxiid.* *ob.*, Lambert' de Holsh'm *xd.*, Jereward' ap Griffit' *vid.* S'm' *iiis. iid. ob.*

Carpent'.—Ricard' de Roul' *xxiid.* S'm' patet.

Plu'bar'.—Andr' Plu'bar' *xvid.*, Joh'ni de Covitr' *xd.* S'm' *iis. iid.*

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox *xiiiid. ob.*, Jereward' Gouch' *xiiiid. ob.*, Nich' Clergis *xiiiid. ob.*, Will'o de Peeck' *xiiid.*, Wyn' ap' Jereward' *xid.*, Eyvu' de Bangor' *xd.*, Madoc' Duy *xd.*, Madoc' de Bangor' *xd.*, Phelipp' Seytner *xd.*

Bayard'.—Gervas' de Biri *xd.*, Will'o Cru'pe *xd.*, Will'o de Stretton' *xd.*, Ad' de Canck' *xd.*

Oper'.—Phelipp' de Dandon' *xd.*, Robert' Gapp' *xd.*, Thom' le Carter' *xd.*, Ad' Hales *xd.*

Falkonar'.—Walt' de Grene *viiiid.*, Reg' de Roul' *viid.*

Porteh'.—Ad' le Bedul' *viid.* S'm' *xviis. ob.*

Car' p' Mar'.—Joh'ni Glowe car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de q'arr' 't usq' Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' v tyd' cap' p' tyd' *iiid.*, *xvd.*; Rob' de Wych' *xd.*, Griffit' ap Jor' *xd.*, Joh'ni Marescall' *xd.*, Henr' Duy *xd.*, Jereward' ap Griffit' *xd.*, Rob' le Engl' car' pet'as de Mar' q'arr' 't usq' Cast'm cu' j battell' 't p' *iiii* tyd' cap' p' tyd' *iiid.*, *xiiid.*; Ad' Gouch' *viiiid.*, Will'o Crosseb' *viiiid.*, Ad' de Gramor' *viiiid.*, Will'o de Stretton' car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Cast'm cu' una carect' 't i equo p' v dies 't di' cap' p' die *viiiid.*, *iiis. viiid.*; Will'o de Dene car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Castru' cu' j carect' et ii eq's p' v dies 't di' cap' p' die *viiiid.*, *iiis. viiid.* S'm' *xvs. ix d.*

P'b'. S'm' to'l' sup' *iiiiii.* *xvd.*

8.—Soluc' facta pro oper' Castri Bell'i Mar' Die' D'nica xxviii die Novembr' Anno R. R. E. x'o pro septia' p'ced'.

Cement'.—Mag'ro Nichol' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' xxiid., Ricardo de Cristchireh xxiid. ob., Ricard' de Wyke xxiid., Steph'o de Bockenhall' xxiid. q., Radulf' de Wych' xxiid. q., Rog'o de Yock' xxiid. q., Will'o de Northa'ton' iis. q., Joh'i de Steunton' xxiid. q., Ad. de Conewey xxiid. ob. S'm' xxiis. viid. q.

Cleric'.—Nichol'o de Radewell' xxiid. S'm' patet.

Cubitor'.—Nich' de Grene iis. q., Joh'ni de Lenton' xxiid. q., Herr' de Elford' xxiid. ob., Ricard' de Carton' xxiid. ob., Ricard' de Haluhton' xxiid. ob., Joh'ni de Ocklee xxiid. ob. S'm' ix. xxiid. ob.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' xvi pec' ferri 't xxiid. gadd' asc' circa instrum' em' cubit' 't q'ar', xxiid. ob., Lambert' de Holsh'm xxiid. ob. S'm' iis. xxiid.

Carpent'.—Ricard' de Roul' xxiid. ob. S'm' patet.

Plu'bar'.—Andr' Plu'bar' xxiid. ob., Thom' le Carter' xxiid. ob. S'm' xxiid.

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox' xxiid. ob., Jereward' Gouch xxiid. ob., Nich' de Fel'msh'm xxiid. ob., Will'o de Peeck' xxiid., Wyn' ap Jereward' xxiid., Eyvu' de Bangor' xxiid., Madoc' Duy xxiid., Madoc' de Bangor' xxiid., Phelippo Seyth' xxiid.

Bayard'.—Ad' de Canck xxiid. ob., Rob' Gappe xxiid. ob., Joh'ni de Covintr' xxiid. ob., Will'o de Stretton' xxiid. ob.

Oper'.—Phelipp' de Dandon' xxiid. ob., Joh'ni Kobins xxiid. ob.

Falkonar'.—Walt' de Grene xxiid.

Porteh'.—Ad' le Bedul' xxiid. S'm' xxiis. xxiid. ob.

Car' p' Mar'.—Joh'ni Glowe car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de q'arr' 't usq' Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' v tyd' cap' p' tyd' xxiid., xxiid.; Rob' de Wych' xxiid., Griffit' ap Jor' xxiid., Joh'ni Marescall' xxiid., Herr' Duy xxiid., Jereward' ap Griffit' xxiid.

Car' p' terr'.—Will'o de Stretton' car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Cast'm cu' una carect' 't ii eq's p' di' xxiid. dies t' di' cap' p' die' xxiid., xxiis.; Will'o de Dene car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Cast'm cu' una carect' 't ii equis p' xxiid. dies et di' cap' p' die' xxiid., xxiis. S'm' xxi. xxiid.

P'b'. S'm' to'l' supra lxvs. xxiid. ob. q.

9.—Soluc' facta pro oper' Cast'i Bell'i Mar' Die' D'nica v die Decembr' Anno R. R. E. x'o pro septia' p'cedente.

Cement'.—Mag'ro Nichol' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' iis. xxiid., Ricard' de Cristchireh iis., Ricard' de Wyke iis. id., Steph'o de Bockenhall' iis. q., Radulf' de Wych' iis. q., Rogero de Yock' iis. q., Will'o de Northampton' iis. q., Joh'ni de Steunton' iis. q., Ad' de Conewey xxiid. ob. S'm' xxiis. ix. ob. q.

Cleric'.—Nicholas de Radewell' xxiid. S'm' patet'.

Cubit'.—Nicholas de Grene iis. q., Joh'ni de Lenton' iis. q., Herr' de Elford' xxiid., Ricard' de Carlton' xxiid., Ricardo de Haluhton' xxiid., Joh'ni de Ocklee xxiid. S'm' xxi. ob.

Fabr'.—Steph'o Fabr' oper' xix pec' ferri 't xx gadd' asc' circa instrum' cement' cubit' 't quarr' xxiid. ob., Lambert' de Holsh'm xxiid. S'm' iis. xxiid. ob.

Empt'.—In j cord' canab' ponder' vi pet'as 't di' empt' p' batell' 't p'c'm petr' iis. xxiid., xxi. id. In xxiid. sumag' virge empt' p' oper' preciu' petr' sumag' xxiid., xxiid. S'm' xxi. vid.

Carpet'.—Ricard' de Roul' xxiid. S'm' pat'.

Plu'bar'.—Andr' Plu'bar' xxiid., Joh'ni de Covitr' xxiid. S'm' iis. id.

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox' xxiid. ob., Jereward' Gouch xxiid. ob., Nich' de Fel'msh'm

xiiid. ob., Will'o de Peeck xiiid., Wyn' ap Jereward' xid., Eyvu' de Bangor' xid., Madoc' de Bangor' xid., Madoc' Duy xid., Phelipp' Seyther' xid., Galfrid' de Asheborne xid., Mereduc' ap D'd xid.

Bayard'.—Ad' de Cranck' xid., Phelipp de Dandon' xid.

Oper'.—Joh'ni de Covitre xid., Robert' Gappe xid., Will'o de Stretton' xid.

Falkonar'.—Walt' de Grene viiid.

Porteh'.—Ad' le Bedul' viid. S'm' xvs. viid. ob.

Car' p' Mar'.—Joh'ni Glowe careant liberas 't nig'as pet'as de quarr' 't usque Castru' cu' j batell' 't p' viii tyd' cap' p' tyd' iid., iis.; Robert' de Wych' xvid., Griffit' ap Jor' xvid., Joh'ni Marescall' xvid., Herr' Duy xvid., Jereward' ap Griffit' xvid.

Careag' p' terr'.—Will'o de Stretton car' pet'as de Mar' usque Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' carect' 't ii equis p' iiii dies et di' cap' p' die' viiid., iis.; Will'o de Dene car' pet'as de Mar' usque Castru' cu' una carect' 't ii equis p' iiii dies 't di' cap' p' die viiid., iis. S'm' xiiis. viiid.

P'b'. S'm' to'l' sup'a iiiili. xis. q.

10.—Soluc' f'c'a pro oper' Castri Bell'i Mar' Die D'nica xii die Decembr' Anno R. R. E. x'o pro septia' preced'.

Cement'.—Mag'ro Nich' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd de Wyrwod' iis. iid., Ricard' de Cristchirch' iis., Ricard' de Wyke iis. id., Steph' de Bockenhal' iis. q., Radulf de Wych' iis. q., Roger de Yock' iis. q., Will'o de Northampton' iis. q., Joh'ni de Steunton' iis. q., Ad' de Conewey xviiid. ob. S'm' xxiiiis. ixid. ob. q.

Nich' de Radewell' xxd. S'm' patet.

Cubitor'.—Nich' de Grene iis. q., Joh'ni de Lenton' iis. q., Herr' de Elford' xxid., Ricard' de Carlton' xxid., Ricard' de Haluhton' xxid., Joh'ni de Ocle xxid. S'm' xis. ob.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' xiiii pec' ferri 't xvi gadd' asc' circa instrum' cem' cubit' 't q'arr' xxd. ob., Lambert' de Holsh'm xid. S'm' iis. viiid. ob.

Empt'.—In iiii dol' carbon' Mar' e'pt' pro fabr' preciu' dol' xxd., vis. viiid.; in stramie' empt' p' cement' emendand' iis. vid., in uncto empt' p' plu'b' vd. S'm' xs. viiid.

Carpent'.—Ricard' de Roul' xxiid. S'm' pat.

Plumbar'.—Andr' Plu'bar' xvid., Thom' le Carter' xid. S'm' iis. iid.

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox' xiiid. ob., Jereward' Gouch' xiiid. ob., Nich' de Fel'msh'm xiiid. ob., Will'o de Peeck xiiid., Wyn' ap Jereward' xid., Eyvu' de Bangor' xid., Madoc' de Bangor' xid., Madoc' Duy xid., Phelipp' xid., Mereduc' ap Dd' xid.

Bayard'.—Ad' de Canck' xid., Rob' Gapp' viid.

Oper'.—Phelipp' Dandon' xid., Joh'ni de Covitr' xid., Will'o de Stretton' xid. Will'o le Carter' xid.

Falkonar'.—Wal't de Grene viiid.

Porteh'.—Ad' le Bedul' viid., Reg' de Roule iiii. S'm' xvs. viiid. ob.

Car' p' Mar'.—Joh'ni Glowe car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de quarr' 't usque Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' vii tyd' cap' p' tyd' iiii., xvid.; Rob' de Wych' xiiid., Griffit' ap Jor' xiiid., Joh'ni Marescall' xiiid., Herr' Duy xiiid., Jereward' ap Jor' xiiid.

Car' p' terr'.—Will'o de Dene car' pet'as de mar' usque castru' cu' una carect' 't ii equis p' iiii dies 't di' cap' p' die' viiid., iis.; Will'o de Stretton' car' pet'as de mar' usque cast'm cu' j carect' 't ii eq'is p' iiii dies 't di' cap' p' die' viiid., iis. S'm' xiiis. viiid.

P'b'. S'm' to'l' sup' iiiili. iiiiis. id. q.

11.—Soluc' facta pro oper' Cast'i Belli Mar' Die D'nica xix die Decembr, Anno R. R. E. x'o p' septi'a preced'.

Cem'.—Mag'ro Nich' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' iis. iiii., Ricard' de Cristchirch iis. iiii., Steph'o de Bockenh' iis. q', Radulf' de Wych' iis. q', Rog' de Yock, iis. q', Will'o de Northamton' iis. q', Ricard' de Wyke iis. id., Joh'ni de Steunton' iis. q', Ad' de Conewey xviid. S'm' xxvs. ob. q'.

Cleric'.—Nich' de Radewell' xxd. S'm' patet.

Cubitor'.—Nich' de Grene iis. q', Joh'ni de Lenton' iis. q', Herr' de Elford' xxiid., Ricard' de Carlton' xxiid. Ric' de Haluhton' xxiid., Joh'ni de Ockle xxiid. S'm' xis. ob.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' xxiii pec' ferri 't xviii gadd' asc' circa instrum' cement' cubit' 't q'ar, xxiid. ob., Lambert' de Holsh'm xd. S'm' iis. viiid. ob.

Empt'.—In stramie empt' p' cement' emend' xxd., in j ancor' e'pt' p' batell' 't vis. vid., in poll' empt' p' oper' xxiid. S'm' ix. iiii.

Ric' de Roul' xxiid. S'm' patet.

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox' xxiid. ob., Jor' Gouch xxiid. ob., Nich' de Fel'msh'm xxiid. ob., Will'o de Peeck' xxiid., Wyn' ap Jor' xid., Eyvu' de Bangor' xd., Madoc' de Bangor' xd., Madoc' Duy xd., Ph' Seyth' xd., Meduc' ap Dd' xd.

Bayard'.—Rob' Gappe xd., Ad' de Canck xd.

Oper'.—Ph'o de Dandon' xd., Joh'ni de Covitr' xd., Th. le Carter ixid., Reg' de Roul' viid.

Falkonar'.—Walt' de Grene viiid.

Porteh'.—Ad' le Bedul' viid. S'm' xvs. iiiiid. ob.

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph' ap Tedur' car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de q'arr' 't usque Castru' cu' j batell' 't p' x tyd' cap' p' tyd' iiiiid., iis. vid.; Joh'ni Glowe xxd., Robert de Wych' xxd., Joh'ni Marescall' xxd., Herr' Duy xxd., Ph'o Seyth' xxd.

Careag' p' terr'.—Will'o de Stretton' car' pet'as de Mar' usque Castru' cu' una carect' 't ii equis p' v dies 't di' cap' p' die' viiid., iis. viiid.; Will'o de Dene car' pet'as de Mar' usque Castru' cu' j carect' 't ii eq'is p' v dies et di' capient' p' die' viiid., iis. viiid. S'm' xviiis. iid.

P'b'. S'm' to'l' iiiiid. vs. id. q'.

12.—Soluc' fact' p' oper' Cast'i Bell'i Mar' Die D'nica xxvi die Decembr' Anno R. R. E. x'o p' sept' p'ced'.

Cement'.—Mag'r' Nich' Derneford' viis., Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' xxiid. ob., Ricard' de Cristchirch' xxiid., Ricard' de Wyke xxiid., Steph' de Bockenhal' xxd. q', Radulf' de Wych' xxiid. q', Rog' de Yock' xxd. q', Will'o de Eynestapul' xxiid. q', Will'o de Northamton' xxd. q', Joh'ni de Steunton' xxd. q', Ad' de Conewey xxd. S'm' xxiiis. q'.

Cleric'.—Nich' de Radewell' xxd. S'm' pat'.

Cubit'.—Nich' de Grene xxd. q', Joh'ni de Lenton' xxd. q', Herr' de Elford' xviid., Will'o de Carlton' xviid., Ric' de Haluhton' xviid., Joh'ni de Oelee xviid. S'm' ix. iiii.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' xvii pec' ferri 't x gadd' asc' circa instrum' cemet' cubit' 't quarr' xixid. ob., Lambert' de Holsh'm viiid. ob. S'm' iis. iiiiid.

In lx duod' ferri e'pc' pro oper' prec' duod' xvd., lxxvs.; in viii m' de bord' nail' e'pc' p' oper' p'c' mill' iis. iiiiid., xxvis. viiid.; in iiii pec' cinglor' c'pc' p' oper' prec' pec' xd., iis. iiiiid. S'm' cvs.

Carpet'.—Ricard' de Roul' xviid. S'm' pat'.

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox' xid. ob., Jor' Gouch xid. ob., Nich' de Felms'h'm xid. ob., Will'o de Peeck' xd., Wyn' ap Jor' ixid. ob., Eyvu' de Bangor' viiid. ob., Ma-

doc' de Bangor' viiid., Madoc' Duy viiid. ob., Ph' Seyth' viiid., Meduc' ap D'd viiid.

Bayard'.—Ph' de Dand' viiid., Rob' Capp' viiid.

Oper'.—Ph' de Dandon' viiid. ob., Joh'ni de Covitr' viiid. ob., Will'o de Stretton' viiid. ob., Thom' le Carter' viiid. ob., Reg' de Roul' vid.

Falkon'.—Walt' de Grene viid.

Porteh'.—Ad' le Bedul' vid. S'm' xiiis. xd. ob.

Car' p' terr'.—Ph' ap Tedur' car' lib' 't nig'as pet'as de q'arr' 't usque Castu' cu' j batell' 't p' vii tyd' cap' p' tyd' iiii., xxiid.; Joh' Glowe Rob' xiiid., Rob' de Wych' xiiid., Joh' Marescall' xiiid., Herr' Duy xiiid., Ph' Seyth' xiiid.

Careag' p' terr'.—Walt' de Stretton car' pet'as de mar' usque castru' cu' j carecta 't ii equis p' iiii dies cap' p' die' viiid., iis. viiid.; Will'o de Dene car' pet'as de mar' usq' cast'm cu' una carecta 't ii eq'is p' iiii dies' cap' p' die' viiid., iis. viiid. S'm' xis. xid.

P'b'. S'm' to'l' sup'a viiili. xs. viid. q'.

13.—Soluc' fact' p' oper' Cast'i Bell' Mar' Die D'nica ii die Januar' Anno R. R. E. x'o p' septi'a p'ced'.

Ceme't'.—Mag'ro Nich' Derneford' viis. S'm' pat'.

Nich' de Radewell' xxiid. S'm' patet.

In ii carrat' plu'b' et v ped' 't di empc' p' cist' ingenior' ponder' 't p' coop'la d'c'm i' cast'm ibid' una cu' car' prec' carr' xxxixs., iiiiili. vis. ixid.; in xv q'art' cale' no' exti'ct' e'pc' p' oper' p' mesur' cumlat' prec' quart' viiid., xs.; in busc' empc' p' plu'b' fudand' 't p' earn' sicca'd' vs., in poll' e'pc' p' oper' vis, in vi garb' asc' empc' p' oper' prec' garb' xiiid., viis. S'm' cixs. iiiiid.

Car' p' Mar'.—Rees Gouch' car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de quarr' 't usque Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' iii tyd' cap' p' tyd' iiiiid., xxiid.; Joh'ni Glowe viiid., Rob' de Wych' viiid., Ad' Gouch' viiid., Joh'ni Marescall' viiid., Herr' Duy viiid. S'm' iiiiis. iiiiid.

P'b'. S'm' to'l' sup'a viii. iis. iiiiid.

14.—Soluc' facta p' oper' Cast'i Bell' Mar' Die D'nica ix die Januar' Anno R. R. E. x'o p' sept' p'eced'.

Cem'.—Mag'ro Nich' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd de Wyrwod' iis. iiiiid., Ricard' de Wyke iis. id., Will'o de Eustapul' iis. id., Steph' de Bockenh' iis. q', Rog' de Yock' iis. q', Will'o de Northamto' iis. q', Joh'ni de Steunto' iis. q', Ad' de Conewey xviid. ob. S'm' xxiis. xd. ob.

Cleric'.—Nich' de Radewell' xxiid. S'm' patet.

Cubit'.—Nich' de Grene iis. q', Joh'ni de Lenton' xiiid. q', Joh'ni de Okle iis., Herr' de Elford' xxiid., Ric' de Carlto' xxiid., Ric' de Haluhton' xxiid. S'm' xis. iiiiid. ob.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' xvii pec' ferri 't xiiii gadd' asc' circa instrum' cem' cubit' 't q'arr' xxiid., Lamb' de Holsh'm xxiid., Will'o Fabr' fabric' ceric' p' port' 't hostiis Cast'i Bell' Mar' xxiid. q'. S'm' iiiiis. vid. q'.

Carpet'.—Ricard' de Roul' xviid. S'm' pat'.

Q'arr'.—Ad' Fox' xiiid. ob., Jor' Gouch' xiiid. ob., Nich' de Fel'msh'm xiii ob., Will'o de Peeck xiiid., Wyn' ap Jor' xid., Eyvu' de Bangor' xxiid., Mad' de Bangor' xxiid., Madoc' Duy xxiid., Phelipp' Seyth' xxiid., Mereduc' ap Dd' xxiid.

Bayard'.—Joh'ni de Covitr' xxiid., Ph' de Dandon' xxiid.

Oper'.—Rob' Capp' ixid., Th'm de Colshul' xxiid., Ad' de Oklehal' ixid.

Falkonar'.—Walt' de Grene viiid.

S'm' xiiis. id. ob.

Car' p' t'ra'.—Ad' de Canck' car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Cast'm cu' j carect' 't ii eq'is p' iiii dies et di' cap' p' die' viiid., iis. ; Wi'llo de Dene car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Cast'm cu' i carect' 't ii equis p' iiii die 't di' cap' p' die' viiid., iis. S'm' vis.

S'm' to'l' sup'a lxis. xid. q'.

15.—Solucio facta p' oper' Cast'i Belli Mar' D'nica Die xvi die Januar' Anno R. R. E. x'o p' septi'a precedent'.

Cem'.—Mag'ro Nich' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd de Wyrwod' iis. iid., Ricard' de Wyke iis. id., Will'o de Eynestapul' iis. id., Ricarde de Cristchirch' iis., Radulf de Wych' xxd., Steph' de Bockenhal' iis. q', Rogero de Yock' iis. q', Joh'ni de Lenton' iis. q', Joh'ni de Steunton' iis. q', Ad' de Conewey xviid. ob. S'm' xxvis. vid. ob.

Cler'.—Nich' de Radewell' xxd. S'm' pat'.

Cubitor'.—Nich' de Grene iis. q., Herr' de Elford' xxid., Ricard' de Carlton' xxid., Joh'i de Ockle xxid., Ricard' de Haluhton xxid. S'm' ixs. q'.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' iiii duod' ferri 't xviii gadd' asc' circa instrum' cem' cubit' 't quarr' xxiid. ob., Lamb' de Holsh'm xd., Will'o Fabr' fabric' serur' p' port' 't ost' Cast'i Bell'i Mar' xxid. ob. q'. S'm' iiiis. vid. q'.

Jany'n Da' quere't' xv dol' carb' mar' ap'd Holston' p' oper' Cast'i Bell' Mar' cu' log' batell' 't cap' p' dol' xixd. 't p' podie' iiiid. salvo iid. p' duo 't p' scar' xxs. xd. S'm' p'.

Carpent'.—Ricard' de Roul' xxiid., Reg' de Roul' viiid., Ad' Seyr' xxd., Ph' Seyth' xiid. S'm' vs. id.

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox xiiid. ob., Jor' Gouch' xiiid. ob., Nich' de Fel'msh' xiiid. ob., Jena' ap' Dd' xiid., Wyn' a' Jor' xid., Eyvu' de Bangor, xd. ob., Maddoc' de Bangor' xd., Madoc' Duy xd., Meduc' ap' Dd' xd., Ph' Seyth' xd., Eddenene ap' Dd' xd., Ph' de Dandon xd., Joh'ni de Covitr' xd.

Oper'.—Rob' Capp' xd.

Portch'.—Walt' de Grene viiid.

S'm' xiiis. vd. ob.

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph Seyth' car' pet'as de quarr' 't usque Cast'm cu' j batell' 't 't p' vi tyd' cap' p' tyd' iiid., xviiid.; Ad' Gouch' xiid.; John'i Marescall' xiid.; Ad' de Gramor' xiid.

Car' p' terr'.—Ad' de Canek' car' pet'as de Mar' us' Cast'm cu' i carect' 't ii equis p' v dies 't di' cap' p' die' viiid., iis. viiid.; Will'o de Dene car' petras de Mar' us' Castru' cu' una batell' 't carect' 't ii equis p' v dies 't di' cap' p' die' viiid., iis. viiid. S'm' xis. xd.

P'b'. S'm' to'l' supra ivli. xiis. xid. ob.

16.—Soluc' facta p' Oper' Cast'i Belli Mar' Dic D'nica xxiii die Januar' Anno R. R. E. x'o p' sept' p'ced'.

Cem'.—Mag' Nich' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd de Wyrwood iis. iid., Ricard' de Wyke iis. id., Will'o de Eynestapul' iis. id., Steph' de Bockenhal' iis. q', Radulf' de Wych' iis. q', Rogero de Yock' iis. q', Joh'i de Lenton' iis. q', Joh'ni de Stewnto' iis. q', Ad' de Conewey xvid. S'm' xxiiiis. ix. q'.

Cleric'.—Nich' de Radewell' xxd. S'm' pat'.

Cubit'.—Nichol' de Grene iis. q', Herr' de Elford' xxid., Ricard' de Carlton' xxid., Joh'ni de Okle xxid., Ric' de Haluhton' xxid. S'm' ixs. q'.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' xxiii pec' ferr' 't xvii gadd' asc' circa instrum' cem' cubit' 't q'arr' xxiid. ob., Lamb' de Holsh'am xd., Will'o Fabr' fabric' serur' p' port' 't ost' d'e'i Cast'i xxid. ob. q'. S'm' iiiis. vid. q'.

Carp'n'.—Ric' de Roul' xxiid., Reg' de Roul' viiid., Ad' Seyr' xxd., Jena ap' Dd' xxd., Recs Duy xd. S'm' vis. viid.

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox xiiid. ob., Jor' Gouch' xiiid. ob., Nich' de Fel'msham xiiid. ob., Wyn' ap Jor' xid., Eyvu' de Bangor' xd., Madoc' de Bangor' xd., Maddoc' Duy xd., Merduc' ap Dd' xd., Phelipp' Seyth' xd., Edenenet' ap Dd' xd., Ph' de Dandon' xd., Joh'ni de Covitr' xd.

Fact' p' coral' calc'.—Robert de Ekleshal' xd., Rob' Capp' iiid.
Porteh'.—Walt' de Gren' viiid.

S'm' xiis. viiid. ob.

Car' p' Mar'.—Phelipp' Seyth' car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de q'arr' 't 'usq' Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' viii tyd' cap' p' tyd' iiid., iis.; Ad' Gouch' xvid., Joh'ni Marescall' xvid., Ad' de Camor' xvid.

Car' p' terr'.—Ad' de Canck' car' pet'as de Mar' us' Cast'm eu' j carect' 't ii eq'is p' v dies 't di' cap' p' die viiid., iis. viiid.; Will'o de Dene ear' pet'as cu' una carect' 't ii eq'is p' v dies 't di' cap' p' die viiid., iis. viiid. S'm' xiiis. iiid.

P'b'. S'm' to'l' supra lxxiis. viid. q'.

17.—Soluc' fac' pro oper' Cast'i Belli' Mar' Die D'nica xxx die Januar' Anno R. R. E. x'o p' sept' p'ced'.

Cement'.—Mag'ro Nich' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' iis. iid. Will'o de Eustapul' iis. id., Steph' de Bocken' h' iis. q', Radulf de Wych' iis. q., Rog' de Yock, iis. q'a, Joh'ni de Lenton' iis. q., Joh'ni de Steunton iis. q', Will'o de Rosse iis., Ad' de Conewey xviid. ob. S'm' xxiiis. ix. o. q'.

Cleric'.—Nich' de Radewell' xxd. S'm' patet.

Cubit'.—Nich' de Grene iis. q., Herr' de Elford' xxid., Ricard' de Carlton' xxid., Ric' de Haluhto' xxid., Ric' de Roul' xxid. S'm' ix. q'.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' iiii duod' ferr' 't xx gadd' asc' circa instrum' cem' cubit' 't quarr' xxiid. ob., Lambert' de Holsh'm xd., Will'o Fabr' fabric' serur' p' ostiis 't p' port' Cast'i Bell' Mar' xxid. ob. q'. S'm' iiis. vid. q'.

Empe'.—In viii petris pic' empe' p' batell' 't prec' petr' xvid., xs. viiid.; in ix li. sepe empe' p' eod' batell' prec' li. id. q., xid. q., in j batell' plen' e'pc' p' oper' viiis. S'm' xixs. viiid. q'.

Carp'nt'.—Reg' de Roul' xxiid., Ad' de Duy xxd., Jena ap Dd' xxd., Rees Duy xd. S'm' vis. q'.

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox xiiid. ob., Jor' Gouch' xiiid. ob., Nich' de Fel'msh'm xiiid. ob., Wyn' ap Jor' xid., Eyvu' de Bangor' xd., Madoc' de Bangor' xd., Madoc' Duy xd., Merduc' ap Dd' xd., Ph' Seyth' xd., Edenenet' ap Dd' xd., Phelipp' de Dandon' xd., Joh'ni de Covitr' xd., Rob' de Ekleshal' xd., Rob' de Stafford' xd.

Oper'.—Rob' Capp' xd.

Porteh'.—Walt' de Grene' viiid.

S'm' xiiis. id. o'.

Car' p' ter'.—Ph' Seyth' car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de quarr' 't usq' Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' ix tyd' cap' p' tyd' iiid., iis. iiid., Ad' Gouch' xviid., Joh'ni Marescall, xviid., Ad' de Camor' xviid.

Car' p' terr'.—Will'o de Dene car' pet'as de Mar' usque Cast'm cu' una i carect' 't ii eq'is p' iiii dies 't di' cap' p' die viiid., iis.; Ad' de Canck' car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Cast'm eu' j carect' 't ii eq'is p' iiii dies 't di' cap' p' die viiid., iis. S'm' xiis. ix.

P'b'. S'm' to'l' supra iiid. xiis. vid. q'.

18.—Soluc' fact' p' oper' Cast'i Bell' Mar' Die D'nica vi die Februar' Anno R. E. x'o p' sept' p'ced'.

Cem'.—Mag'ro Nich' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' iis. viid.,

Will'o de Eynestapul' iis. viid., Steph' de Bockenlh' iis. vd., Radulf' de Wych' iis. vd., Rog' de Yock' iis. vd., Joh'ni de Lenton' iis. vd., Joh'ni de Steunton' iis. vd., Will'o de Rosse iis. iiiid., Ad' de Conewey xixd. S'm' xxviis. viiid.

Cler'.—Nich' de Radewell' xxd. S'ma pat'.

Cubit'.—Nich' de Grene iis. vd., Herr' de Elford' iis. id., Ric' de Carlton' iis. id., Ric' F'anceys iis. id., Ric' de Haluhton' iis. id. S'm' xs. ix d.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' iii duod' 't iiii pec' ferr' 't xxii gadd' asc' circa instrum' cem' cubit' 't q'arr' iis. iiiid., Lamb' de Holsh'm xiid., Will'o Fabr' fabric' serur' p' ost' 't p' port' d'c'i Castri iis. iid. S'm' vs. vd.

Empt'.—In ix pet'is pic' empt' p' batell' 't prec' petr' xvid., xiis.; in iiii pec' merem' empt' p' poll' iis. viid., in ii pec' merem' emptis p' batell' 't xiid. S'm' xvs. viid.

Carpent'.—Ricard' de Roul' iis. iid., Ad' Seyr' iis., Jena' ap Dd' iis., Rees Duy xd. S'm' viis.

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox xiiiid. ob., Jor' Gouch' xiiiid. ob., Nich' de Fel'msh'm xiiiid. ob., Wyn' ap Jor' xiiiid., Eyvu' de Bangor' ix d. q', Madoc' de Bangor' ix d. q', Madoc' Duy ix d. q', Meduc' ap Dd' ix d. q', Ph' Seyth' ix d. q', Eden-enec ap Dd' ix d. q', Ph' de Dandon' ix d. q', Joh'ni de Covitr' ix d. q', Rob' de Ekleshal' ix d. q', Rob' de Stafford' ix d. q'.

Oper'.—Rob' Gappe' xd., Walt' de Grene viiid. S'm' xiiis. xid.

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph' Seyth' car' lib' 't nig'as pet'as de q'arr' 't us' Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' viii tyd' cap' p' tyd' iiiid., iis.; Ad' Gouch' xvd., Joh'ni Marescall' xvid., Ad' de Gramor' xvid.

Car' p' terr'.—Will'o de Dene car' pet'as de Mar' us' Cast'm cu' una carect' 't ii eq'is p' iiiii dies 't di' cap' p' die' viiid., iis.; Ad' de Canck' car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' carect' 't ii equis p' iiiii dies 't di' cap' p' die' viii iis. S'm' xiis.

P'b'. S'm' to'l' supra iiiiii. xiiis. xid.

19.—Solucio facta pro oper' Cast'i Bell' Mar' Die D'nica xiii die Febr' Anno R. R. E. x'o p' septi'a p'cedent'.

Ceme't'.—Mag'ro Nich' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' iis. viid., Will'o de Eynestapul' iis. vd., Steph' de Bockenhal' iis. vd., Rogero de Yock' iis. vd., Radulf' de Wych' iis. vd., Joh'ni de Lenton' iis. vd., Joh'ni de Steunton' iis. vd., Will'o de Rosse iis. iiiid., Ad. de Conewey xxd. S'm' xxviis. id.

Cleric'.—Nicholas de Radewell' xxd. S'm' patet.

Cubit'.—Nich' de Grene iis. vd., Herr' de Elford' iis. id., Ric' de Carlton' iis. id., Joh' de Ockle iis. id., Ric' de Haluhton' iis. id. S'm' xs. ix d.

Fabr'.—Steph'o Fabr' oper' v duod' ferr' 't xxix gadd' asc' circa instrum' cem' cubit' 't q'arr' iis. iiiid., Lamb' de Holsh'm xiid., Will'o Fabr' fabric' serur' p' port' 't p' ostiis Cast'i Bell' Mar' iis. iid. S'm' vs. vd.

In ii coreis eq'is alb' empe' pro poll' iis. viid., in ii pipes ferr' empe' p' d'cis poll' xiid., et Eyvu' Bauch' p' i cord' canab' empe' p' batell' 't ix. viid. S'm' xiiis. id.

Carpent'.—Ric' de Roul' iis. iid., Ad' Seyr' iis., Jena' ap Dd' iis., Rees Duy xd. S'm' viis.

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox xvid., Jor' Gouch' xvid., Nich' de Fel'msh'm xvid., Wyn' ap Jor' xiiiid., Eyvu' de Bangor' xd., Madoc' de Bangor' xd., Madoc' Duy xd., Mereduc' ap Dd' xd., Ph' Seyth' xd., Edenenet' ap Dd' xd., Ph' de Dandon' xd., Joh'ni de Covitr' xd., Rob' de Ekleshal' xd., Rob' de Stafford' xd., Joh'ni Marescall' xd.

Oper'.—Rob' Capp' ix d., Walt' de Grene viiid. S'm' xvs. viiid.

Car' p' Mar'.—Phelipp' Seyth' car' pet'as de quarr' 't usq' Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' ix tyd' capp' p' tyd' *iiid.*, *iis. iiid.*, Ad' Gouch' *xviid.*, Ad' de Camor' *xviid.*, Joh'ni Glowe *xviid.*

Car' p' terr'.—Will'o de Dene car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Cast'm cu' una carect' et ii eq's p' v dies 't di' cap' p' die' *viiid.* *iis. viiid.*, Ad' de Canck' car' pet'as' de Mar' usq' Cast'm cu' j bate carect' 't ii eq'is p' v dies 't di' cap' p' die' *viiid.*, *iis. viiid.* S'm' *xiiiis. id.*

P'b'. S'm' to'l' sup' *iiii.* *xvs. ix.*

20.—Soluc' facta p' oper' Cast'i Bell' Mar' Die D'nica xx die Febr' Anno R. R. E. x'o p' septi'a p'ced'.

Cement'.—Magr' Nich' de Derneford' *viis.*, Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' *iis. viid.*, Will'o de Eynestapul' *iis. vd.*, Steph'o de Bocken' *iis. vd.*, Radulf' de Wych' *iis. vd.*, Rog' de Yock' *iis. vd.*, Joh'ni de Lento' *iis. vd.*, Joh'ni de Steunto' *iis. vd.*, Will'o de Rosse *iis. iiid.*, Ad' de Conewey *xxd.* S'm' *xxviiiis. id.*

Cleric'.—Nich' de Radewell' *xxd.* S'ma patet.

Cubit'.—Nich' de Grene *iis. vd.*, Herr' de Elford' *iis. id.*, Ric' de Carlton' *iis. id.*, Joh'ni de Okle *iis. id.*, Ric' de Haluhto' *iis. id.* S'm' *xs. ix.*

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' *iiii duod.* 't ii pec' ferr' *xxiii gadd.* asc' circa instrument' cement' cubit' 't quarr' *iis. iiid.*, Lamb' de Holsh'm *xiiid.*, Will'o Fabr' fabric' serur' p' port' 't ostiis d'c'o Cast'i *iis. iid.* S'm' *vs. vd.*

Carp'n'.—In una pet' sep' empc' p' batell' 't *xvid.*, in st'amie empc' p' eod' batell' *id.*, in una cord' canab' empc' p' batell' 't ponder' v pet'as 't di' prec' pecr' *iis. iiid.*, *xs. viiid.*; in vadiis de t'n carp'nt' quol't cap' p' septiam *xxd.* p' q'ind' an' Purific' Be' Mar' *xs.*, et ii carp'n' quol't cap' p' sept' *xviid.* p' id' te'p' vis., p' lii pec' maher' p' Cast'o Bell' Mar' ex quib' pecr' quol't de *xiii* est de longit' *xxi ped.* 't ix poliet' quadrat' in latitud' 't quel't *xx* aliar' pec' de longit' *xv ped.* p' mediu' un' 't alt'ius 't que't de *xix* aliar' pec' est de longit' *xi ped.* 't in latitud' pred'ca v'l fer', et in car' *xlii* pec' de bos' de Roes' us' ad aq' de Thlanrost *xis. iiid.*, et in vadiis p'd'cor' *iii* carp'n' quil't cap' p' sept' *iis.*, *xiiis.*; et in vad' duor' carp'n' predict' quil't cap' p' sept' *xxiid.*, *viis. iiid.*; circa p' q'ind' post' Pur' Be' Mar'. In car' *xlii* pec' Meher' de Thlanrost' p' aq' usq' Bell' Mar' in g'osso *xiiis. iid.*, in viii pet'is empc' p' batell' 't p'cin' pecr' *xvid.*, *xs. viiid.* S'm' *iiii.* *xviid.*

Carpent'.—Ric' de Roule *iis. iid.*, Ad' Seyr' *iis.*, Jena' ap Dd' *iis.*, Rees Duy *xd.* S'm' *viis.*

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox *xvid.*, Jor' Gouch' *xvid.*, Nich' Fel'msh'm *xvid.*, Wyn' ap Jor' *xiiiid.*, Eyvu' de Bangor' *xd.*, Madoc' de Bangor' *xd.*, Madoc' Duy *xd.*, Meduc' ap Dd' *xd.*, Ph' Seyt' *xd.*, Edenenet ap Dd' *xd.*, Ph' de Dando' *xd.*, Joh'ni de Covitr' *xd.*, Joh' de Eklesh' *xd.*, Rob' de Stafford' *x.*, Joh'ni Marescall' *xd.*

Oper'.—Rob' Capp' *ixd.*, Ad' de Dene *viiid.*, Walt' de Grene *viiid.* S'm' *xvis. iiid.*

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph' Seyth' car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de q'arr' 't usq' Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' viii tyd' cap' p' tyd' *iiid.*, *iis.*; Ad' Gouch' *xvid.*, Ad' de Camor' *xvid.*, Joh'ni Glowe *xvid.*

..... Will'o de Dene car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Cast'm cu' j carect' 't ii eq'is p' v dies 't di' cap' p' die' *viiid.*, *iis. viiid.*; Ad' de Canck' car' pet'as de Mar' us' Cast'm cu' ii carect' 't ii eq'is p' v dies 't di' cap' p' die' *viiid.*, *iis. viiid.* S'm' *xiiis. iiid.*

S'm' to'l' sup'a *viii.* *iiiiis. id.*

21.—Solucio facta p' oper' Cast'i Bell' Mar' Die D'nica xxvii die Febr' Anno R. R. E. x'o p' septi'a p'c'.

Cement'.—Mag'r'o Nich' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' iis. iid., Will'o de Eynestapul' iis. id., Steph' de Bocken' iis. q', Radulff' de Wych' iis. q', Rog'o de Yock iis. q', Joh'ni de Lenton' iis. q', Joh'ni de Steunton' iis. q', Will'o de Ross iis., Ad' de Conewey xviii. S'm' xxiis. ix. q'.

Nich' de Radewell' xxd. S'm' pat'.

Cubitor'.—Nich' de Grene iis. q., Herr' de Elfort' xxi. Ricard' de Carlto' xxi. Ricard' de Haluhton' xxi. Joh'ni de Ravenesbur' iis., Nich' de Salusbur' xxi. Nicholas de Fel'msh'm xxi. ob. S'm' xxi. iid. ob. q'.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' xxi pec' fer' 't xvii gadd' asc' circa instrum' cem' cubit' 't q'arreor' xxi. ob., Lambert' de Holsh'm x. Will'o Fabr' fabric' serur' p' ostiis 't port' d'c'i Cast'i xxi. ob. q. S'm' xxi. vid. q.

In iiii remis e'pt' p' batell' 't preciu' rem' iiii., xvi.; in ii spechors empt' p' eod' iiii., in i sumag' ungar' e'pt' p' oper' iiii. S'm' xxi.

Carp'nt'.—Ricard' de Roule xxi. ob., Ad' Seyr' xxi., Rees Duy viii. ob. S'm' xxi. iid.

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox xxi. ob., Jor' Gouch' xxi. ob., Wyn' ap Jor' x. Eyvu' de Bangor' viii. ob., Madoc' de Bangor' viii. ob., Madoc' Duy viii. ob., Meduc' ap Dd' viii. ob., Edenenet ap Dd' viii. ob., Ph' de Dandon' viii. ob., Joh'ni de Covitr' viii. ob., Rob' de Eklesh' viii. ob., Rob' de Stafford' x., Tudur' ap Dd' viii. ob., Jor' ap Guingul' viii. ob., Herr' le Scherma' x.

Oper'.—Joh'ni de Covitr' viii. ob., Walt' de Grene viii. S'm' xxi. iid. ob.

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph' ap Tudur' car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de q'arr' 't usq' Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' vii tyd' cap' p' tyda' iiii., xxi.; Ad' Gouch' xxi., Joh'ni Marescall' xxi., Ad' de C'amor xxi.

Car' p' terr'.—Will'o de Dene car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Cast'm cu' j carect' 't ii eq'is p' iiii dies 't di' cap' p' die' viii., iis.; Ad' de Canck' car' pet'as de Mar' usque Cast'm cu' una carect' 't ii equis p' iiii dies 't di' cap' p' die' viii., iis. S'm' xis. iid.

P'b'. S'm' to'l' sup' lxxxi. viii. ob. q'.

22.—Solucio facta pro oper' Cast'i Belli' Mar' Die D'nica vi die Marcii Anno R. R. E. x'o p' septi'a preced'.

Cement'.—Mag'r'o Nich' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' iis. viii., Will'o de Eynestapul' xvi., Steph' de Bocken' iis. vi., Radulfo de Wych' iis. vi., Roger' de Yock' iis. vi., Joh'ni de Lenton' xxi. ob., Joh'ni de Steunton' iis. vi., Will'o de Rosse iis. iiii., Joh'ni de Ramesbur' iis. iiii., Ad' de Conewey xxi. S'm' xxviii. ob.

Cleric'.—Nich' de Radewell' xxi. S'm' pat'.

Cubit'.—Nich' de Grene iis. vi., Herr' de Elford' iis. id., Ricard' de Carlton' iis. id., Ricard' de Haluhton' iis. id., Nich' de Salusbur' iis. id., Will'o de Dynbigh' iis. id., Nich' Bernard' xxi., Nich' de Fel'msh'm xvi. S'm' xvs. x.

Steph' Fabr' oper' iiii duod' ferr' 't xxi gadd' asc' circa instrum' cem' cubit' 't q'arr' iis. iiii., Lamb' de Holsh'm xxi., Will'o Fabr' fabricant' serur' p' port' 't ost' d'c'i Cast'i iis. iid. S'm' vs. vi.

In ii dol' carbon' mar' empt' p' oper' preciu' dol' iis., vis. S'm' patet.

Ricard' de Roul' iis., Ad' Seyr' iis. S'm' iiii.

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox xvi., Joan Gouch' xvi., Wyn' ap Jorn' xxi., Eyvu' de Bangor' x., Madoc' de Bangor' x., Madoc' Duy x., Meduc' ap Dd' x., Edenenet ap Dd' x., Joh'ni de Covitr' x., Phelipp' de Dandon' x., Robert' de Ekleshal' x., Rob' de Stafford' x., Tudwr ap Dd' x., Joh'ni Marescall' x.

Oper'.—Robert' Gappe *xd.*, Herr' de Sherma' *xd.*

Porteh'.—Walt' de Grene *viiiid.* S'm' *xvs. iiid.*

Ph' ap Tedur' car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de quarr' 't usque Castru' cu' j batell' 't p' vii tyd' cap' p' tyd' *iiid.*, *xviiiid.*; Ad' Gouch' *xiiid.*, Thom' Gouch' *xiiid.*, Steph' de Wali'gford' *xiiid.*, Joh'ni Glowc *xiiid.*, Dd' Duy *xiiid.*

Ad' Gouch' car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de quarr' n'r usq' Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' viii tyd' cap' p' tyd' *iiid.*, *iis.*; Ad' de C'amor' *xvid.*, Reginald' le Walsshe *xvid.*, Will'o Duy *xvid.*

Will'o de Dene car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Cast'm cu' j bate' carect' 't ii equis p' *iiii* dies 't di' cap' p' die' *viiiid.*, *iis.*; Ad' de Canck' car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Cast'm cu' una carect' 't ii equis p' *iiii* dies 't di' cap' p' die' *viiiid.*, *iis.* S'm' *xviiiis. vid.*

P'b'. S'm' tol' sup' *iiiiii.* *xiiiis. ixid. ob.*

23.—Solucio facta pro oper' Cast'i Bell'i Mar' Die D'nica *xiii* die Marcii Anno R. R. E. x'o p' septi'a precedent'.
Cement'.—Mag'ro Nich' de Derneford' *viis.*, Will'o le Peinter *iis.*, Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' *iis. viid.*, Will'o de Eynestapul' *iis. vid.*, Steph'o de Bockenh' *iis. vd.*, Radulf' de Wych *iis. vd.*, Rogero de Yock' *iis. vd.*, Joh'ni de Lenton' *iis. vd.*, Joh'ni de Stewnton' *iis. vd.*, Will'o de Rosse *iis. iiiid.*, Joh'ni de Ramesbur' *iis. iiiid.*, Ad' de Conewcy *xxiid.* S'm' *xxxiiis. viiid.*

Nicholas de Radewell' *xxd.* S'm' patet.

Cubitor'.—Nich' de Grene *iis. vd.*, Nich' de Salusbur' *iis. vd.*, Joh'ni de Grene *iis. iiiid.*, Will'o de Dynbygh' *iis. id.*, Will'o de Vanreal' *iis.*, Herr' de Elforde *iis. id.*, Ricard' de Carlton' *iis. id.*, Ricard' de Haluhton' *iis. id.*, Nich' Bernard' *iis.*, Nich' Fel'msh'm *xvid.* S'm' *xxs. xd.*

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' vii duod' ferr' 't *xxvi* gadd' asc' ci'ca instrum' ceme'tt' cubit' 't q'arr' *iis. iiiid.*, Thom' Pese *xiiid.*, Will'o Fabr' fabric' serur' p' port' 't ostiis d'c'i Cast'i *iis. iid.* S'm' *vs. vd.*

In xi g'oss' planebord' empt' p' oper' prec' bord' *vd.*, *iiiiis. viid.*; in *iiii* sumag' virg' e'pt' p' oper' p'ciu' sumag' *iiiiid.*, *xvid. ob.*; in vi li' pet'is pic' empt' p' oper' p'ciu' petre *xvid.*, *viiiis.*; in *iiii* remis empc' p' oper' prec'm rem' *iiiiid.*, *xvid.* S'm' *xvs. iiiid.*

Carp'nt'.—Ricard' de Roul' *iis. iid.* S'm' patet.

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox *xvid.*, Jorn' Gouch' *xvd.*, Wyn' ap Jorn' *xiiiid.*, Joh'ni de Stretton' *xiiid.*, Eyvu' de Bangor' *xd.*, Madoc' de Bangor' *xd.*, Madoc' Duy *xd.*, Mereduc' ap David' *xd.*, Edenenet ap Dd' *xd.*, Robert' de Eklesh' *xd.*, Rob' de Stafford' *xd.*, Joh'ni Marescall' *xd.*, Tudur' ap Dd' *xd.*

Oper'.—Herr' de (Sherman) *xd.*, Rob' Capp' *ixid.*

Porteh'.—Walt' de Grene *viiiid.*

S'm' *xiiiis. vd.*

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph' ap Tudur' car' pet'as de quarr' 't usque Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' vii tyd' cap' p' tyd' *iiid.*, *xxid.*; Ad' Gouch' *xiiiid.*, Thom' Gouch' *xiiiid.*, Steph' de Waly'gford' *xiiiid.*, Joh'ni Glowc *xiiiid.*, Ad' Duy *xiiiid.* Ad' Roket' cu' pet'as de quarr' 't usque Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' vii tyd' capicnt' p' tyd' *iiid.*, *xxid.*; Ad' de Vanreal' *xiiiid.*, Ad' de Camor' *xiiiid.*, Ph' de Dandon' *xiiiid.*

Car' p' terr'.—Will'o de Dene car' pet'as de Mar' usque Cast'm cu' una carect' 't ii equis p' v dies 't di' cap' p' die' *viiiid.*, *iis. viiid.*; Will'o de Stretton' car' pet'as de Mar' usque Cast'm cu' una carect' 't ii equis p' qui'q' dies 't di' cap' p' die' *viiiid.*, *iis. viiid.* S'm' *xixs. vid.*

P'b'. S'm' to'l' sup' *xiiis. xid.*

In dorso.—P'ticle' expens' opar' Cast'i Bell'i Mar' festo S'c'i Mich' Anno

24.—Solucio facta pro oper' Cast'i Bell'i Mar' Die D'nica xx die Marcii Anno R. R. E. x'o p' sept' p'eced'.

Cement'.—Mag'ro Nich' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' iis. viid., Will'o de Eynestapul' iis. vid., Steph'o de Bockenh' iis. vd., Radulf' de Wych' iis. iiiid., Rogero de Yock' iis. vd., Joh'ni de Lenton' iis. vd., Joh'ni de Steunton' iis. vd., Will'o de Rosse iis. iiiid., Joh'ni de Ramesbur' iis. iiiid., Ad' de Conewey xxiid. S'm' viid.

Nich' de Ra(dewell') x(xd.) (S'm' patet.)

Cubit'.—Nich' de Gr(ene) Nichol' de (ii)s. vd., Joh'ni de G(rene) (ii)s. iiiid., Will'o de Dyn(bigh') (ii)s. id., Will'o de Herr' de Ricard' de Ricard' de Nich' de Nich'

Fabr'.—Steph'

Ad' Fox xvid., Jor' Gouch' xvd., Wyn' ap Jorn' xiiid., Joh'ni de Stretton' xiiid., Eyvu' de Bangor' xd., Madoc' de Bangor' xd., Ad' Duy xd., Meduc' ap Dd' xd., Edenenet ap Dd' xd., Robert' de Ekleshal' xd., Rob' de Stafforde xd., Joh'ni Marescall' xd., Tudur' ap Dd' xd.

Oper'.—Herr' le (Shelman) xd., Rob' Cappe xd., Walt' de Grene viiid.

S'm' xiiiis. vd.

Ph' ap Tudur' car' petr'as de quarr' et usq' Cast'm cu' j batell' et p' vi tyd' capie't' p' tyd' iiiid., xviiiid. ; Ad' Gouch' xiiid., Thom' de la Gouch' xiiid., Steph' de Wali'gford' xiiid., Joh'ni Glowe xiiid., Ad' Duy xiiid.

Ad' Rokat' car' liber' et nig'as pet'as de quarr' et usq' Cast'm cu' j batell' et p' vi tydas capient' p' tyd' iiiid., xviiiid. ; Ad' de Vanreal, xiiid., Ad' de C'amor' Ph' de Dandon'

Will'o de Dene

25.—Solucio facta pro oper' Cast'i Bell'i Mar' Die D'nica xxvii die Marcii Anno R. R. E. x'o pro septi'a p'cedent'.

Cem'.—Mag'ro Nich' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'do de Wyrwod' iis. viid., Will'o de Eynestapul' iis. vid., Steph' de Bockenh' iis. vd., Radulff' de Wych' iis. vd., Rog' de Yock' iis. vd., Joh'ni de Lenton' iis. vd., Joh'ni de Steunton' iis. vd., Will'o de Rosse iis. iiiid., Joh'ni de Ramesbur' iis. iiiid., Ad' de Conewey xxiid. S'm' xxxs. viiid.

Cleric'.—Nicholas de Radewell' xxd. S'm' pat'.

Cubit'.—Nich' de Grene iis. vd., Nich' de Salusbur' iis. vd., Joh'ni de Grene iis. iiiid., Will'o de Dynbygh' iis. id., Herr' de Elford' iis. id., Ricard' de Carlton' iis. id., Ricard' de Haluhton' iis. id., Nich' iis., Thom' iis., Joh'ni de iis, Nich' xvid. S'm' xxiis. xd.

Fabr'.—Steph' vi duod' et quarr' iis. iiiid., C..... xiiid., G..... p' pet' s. vd.

..... septis

26.—Solucio facta pro oper' Cast'i Bell'i Mar' Die D'nica iii die Aprilis Anno R. R. E. x'o pro septi'a precedent'.

Ceme'.—Magr'o Nich' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'do de Wyrwod' iis. viid., Will'o de Eynestapul' iis. vid., Steph' de Bockenh' iis. vd., Radulfo de Wych' iis. vd., Rog' de Yock' iis. vd., Joh'ni de Lenton' iis. vd., Joh'ni de Steunton' iis. vd., Will'o de Rosse iis. iiiid., Joh'ni de Ramesbur' iis. iiiid., Ad' de Conewey xxiid. S'm' xxxs. viiid.

Cleric'.—Nich' de Radewell' xxd. S'm' patet'.

Cubit'.—Nich' de Grene iis. vd., Joh'ni de Salusbur' iis. vd., Joh'ni de Grene iis. Will'o de Dynbigh' iis. (Herr' de) Elford' iis. (Ricard' de) Carlton' iis. (Ricard' de) Haluhton' iis. (Nich') Bernard' iis, ...

..... iis. (Joh'ni) de Ockle iis. Nich' de Fel'msh'm xvid. S'm' xxiis. xd.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' iiii duod' pec' ferri et xxii gadd' asc' circa instrum' cem' cubit' et q'arr' iis. ...d., Thom' Pese xiid., ... Fabr' fabric' serur' p' ost'

27.—Solucio facta pro oper' Cast'i Bell'i Mar' Die D'nica x'o die April' Anno R. R. E. x'o pro septi'a precedent'.

Ceme't'.—Mag'r'o Nich' de Derneford viis., Edmu'do de Wyrwode xvd. ob., Will'o de Eynestapul' xvd., Radulfo de Wych' xiiid. ob., Rog'o de Yock' xiiid. ob., Joh'ni de Lenton' xiiid. ob., Joh'ni de Steunton' xiiid. ob., Will'o de Rosse xiiid., Joh'ni de Ramesbur' xiiid., Ad' de Comwey xid. S'm' xviis. viid. ob.

Cleric'.—Nich' de Radewell' xxd. S'm' patet.

Cubit'.—Nich' de Salusbur' xiiid. ob., ... Grene xiiid., (Herr') de Elforde xiid. ob., Will'o de Dynbygh' xiid. ob., (Ricard) de Carlton' xiid. ob., (Ricard' de Haluhton' xiid. ob., Nich' Bernard' xiid. ob., Joh'ni (de Ockle?) xiid. ob., Nichol' de Fel'msham viiid. S'm' ix. iid. ob.

Steph'o Fabr' oper' iii duod' pec' ferr' et v gadd' asc' circa instrum' cem' cubit' et q'arr' xiiid., Thom' Pese xd., Will'o Fabr' fabric' serur' p' et ost'

28.—Solucio facta pro oper' Cast'i Bell'i Mar' Die D'nica xvii die Aprilis Anno R. R. E. decimo p' septi'a precedent'.

Ceme't'.—Mag'r'o Nicholas de Derneford' viis., Edmu'do de Wyrwode iis. viid., Will'o de Eynestapul' iis. vid., Radulfo de Wych' iis. vd., Rog'o de Yock' iis. vd., Joh'ni de Lenton' iis. vd., Joh'ni de Steunton' iis. vd., Will'o de Rosse iis. iiiid., Joh'ni de Ramesbur' iis. iiiid., Ad' de Conewey xxd. S'm' xxviii. id.

Cleric'.—Nicholas de Radewell' xxd. S'm' patet.

..... Salisbur' iis., ... Grene iis., ... Elforde iis., ... Dynbygh' iis., Ricard' de Carlton' iis., Ricard' de Haluhton' iis., Thom' de Leye iis., Nich' de Fel'msh'm xvid. S'm' xvis. vd.

Steph'o Fabr' oper' vi duod' ferr' et xxviii gadd' (asc') circa instrum' cement' (cubit' et q'arr') iis., Thom' Pese, Will'o Fabr'

29.—Solucio facta p' oper' Cast'i Bell' Mar' Die D'nica xxiii q' die April' Anno R. R. E. x'o p' septi'a p'c'.

Cem'.—Mag'r'o Nich' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'do de Wyrwod' iis. viid., Will'o de Eynestapul' iis. vid., Radulfo de Wych' iis. vd., Rog' de Yock' iis. vd., Joh'ni de Steunton' iis. vd., Will'o de Rosse iis. iiiid., Joh'ni de Ramesbur' iis. iiiid., Ad' de Con' xxiid. S'm' xxvs. xd.

Cleric'.—Nich' de Radewell' xxd. S'm' pat'.

..... (Sali)sbur' iis., ... (Haluh)ton' iis., Thom' iis., Nich' de Fel'msh'm xvid. S'm' xvis. ixid.

Thom' Fabr' oper' vi duod' ferr' et xxi gadd' asc' circa instrum' cem' cubit' iis. iiiid., Thom' Pes' xiid., Will'o de Fabr' fabric' ser' p' port'

30.—Soluc' fact' pro oper' Cast'i Bell' Mar' Die D'nica primo die Maii Anno R. R. E. x'o p' septi'a precedent'.

Ceme't'.—Mag'r'o Nich' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'do de Wyrwod' iis. viid., Will'o de Eynestapul' iis. vid., Radulf de Wych' iis. vd., Rog' de Yock' iis. vd., Joh'ni de Steunton' iis. vd., Will'o de Rosse iis. iiiid., Joh'ni de Ramesbur' iis. iiiid., Ad' de Conewey S'm' xxvs.

Cleric'.—Nich' de Radewell S'm'

..... Salisbur' (Haluhton) Thom' de Nich' de Fel'msh'm S'm' xvis.

Steph' Fabro oper' vii duod' ferr' et xxviii gadd' asc' circa instru' cem' cubit' et q'arr' infra Thom' Will'o

1.—Solucio facta p' op'ac' Cast'i de Bell' Marisc' Die D'oic' vii Die me's' Octob' Anno R. R. E. xiii'o p' sept' p'ced'.

Cem'.—Magist'o Nich'o de Derneford viis. S'm' patet'.

Cl'ic'.—Rog' de Catthorp xxd. S'm' patet'.

Cubit'.—Joh' de Grene iis. iiiid., Rob'to de Grene iis. iiiid., Nich'o de Fel-myssam xxd. S'm' vs. iiiid.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' op'ant' ad taxam iiii pec' ferr' et x Gadd' ac' circa instrume't' cubit' Cap' p' pec' ferr' iid., et p' gadd' ac ob. xiiid. S'm' pat'.

E'pt'.—In j' cord' p' cubit' e'pt' iiiid., in j' boll' e'pt' ad p'f'ciend' aq'a afosso iid. S'm' vd.

Opar' p' terr'.—Ad' Lagan xiiid., Symon' le Redde xiiid., Map' Conga xd., Map' Gynna xd., Joh' de Rodon' xd., David' de Salle viiid., Ric' de Lynton' vid. S'm' vs. viiid.

Car' p' terr'.—Galfrid' Pistor' car' terr' cu' una cart' et i eq'o p' iii dies et di' cap' p' die' iiiid., xiiid. S'm' pat'.

S'm' tol' sup'a xxiis. iiiid. p'b'.

2.—Solucio Facta p' op'ac' Cast'i De Bell' Mar' Die Do'ic' xiiii'o Die mens' Octob' Anno R. R. E. xiii'o p' sept' p'cedent'.

Cem'.—Magist'o Nich'o de Derneford viis. S'm'.

Cl'ic'.—Rog' de Catthorp. xxd. S'm' pate'.

Cubit'.—Joh'ni de Grene iis. iiiid., Rob'to de Grene iis. iiiid., Joh' de Steu-enton' iis. vd., Walt' de Carlton' iis. iiiid., Rog' de Neth' iis. iiiid., Nich'o de Felmyssam xxd. S'm' xiiis. iiiid.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' op'ant' ad tasch'm vi pce' ferr' et xii gadd' ac' circa instrum't cubit' cap' p' p'ecia ferr' iid. et p' Gadd' ac ob. xviiid. S'm' pate'.

Andrewe le Plumer xiiid.

Opar' p' terr'.—Ad' Saga xiiid., Steph' de Waly'ford xd., Map' Gwyna xd., Map' Conga xd., Joh' de Rodynge xd., David' de Salle viiid., Ric' de Lynton' viid. S'm' vis. viid.

Car' p' terr'.—Galfrid Pistor' car' terr' p' cu' una carta et j eq'o p' v dies et di' cap' p' die' iiiid., xxiid., Symon' le Redde car' terr' cu' una carta et j eq'o p' v dies et di' cap' p' die' iiiid., xxiid. S'm' iis. viiid.

S'm' to'l' sup' xxxiiis. ixid. p'b'.

3.—Solucio facta pro op'ac' Cast'i de Bell' Marisc' Die D'o'ic' xxi die mens' Octob' Anno R. R. E. xiii p' septi' p'ced'.

C'mi'.—Magist'o Nich'o de Derneford' viis. S'm' pate'.

Cl'ic'.—Rog' de Catthorp xxd. S'm' pate'.

Cubit'.—Joh'i de Grene iis. iiiid., Rob'to de Grene iis. iiiid., Joh' de Steu-enton' iis. vd., Walter' de Carleton' iis. iiiid., Rog' de Neth' iis. iiiid., Nich' de Felmyssam xxd. S'm' xiiis. iiiid.

Carp'.—Joh' de Mere iis. iiiid. S'm' pate'

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' op'ant' ad tascha' vi pec' ferr' 't xii gadd' ac' circa instrum't cubitor' et q'arr' Reg' cap' p' pec' ferr' iid. et p' gadd' ac' ob. xviiid. S'm' pate'.

E'pt'.—In coler e'pt' p' bayard' ix*d.*, in iiii clavis e'pt' p' pestr' et for' p'e' e. *vd.*, *xxd.* S'm' iis. *vd.*

Bayard' et Opar' p' Terr'.—Andrewe le Plumer xiii*d.*, Ad' Lagan' xii*d.*, Steph'o de Waly'ford xii*d.*, Ad' Goh' xii*d.*, Th'm' de Coneway xii*d.*, Map' Gwyna *xd.*, David Steyryn *xd.*, Map' Gonga *xd.*, Joh' de Rodon' *xd.*, David de Salle ix*d.*, Ric' de Lynton' vii*d.* S'm' ix*s.* viii*d.*

Car' p' terr'.—Galfrid' Pistor' car' terr' cu' una car'ta 't j eq'o p' iiii dies et di' cap' p' die' iiii*d.*, xviii*d.*; Synon le Rede car' terr' cu' una car'ta et j eq'o p' iiii dies et di' cap' p' die' iiii*d.*, xviii*d.*; Th'm' le Wodehewer' car' terr' cu' j car'et' et j eq'o p' iiii dies et di' cap' p' die' iiii*d.*, xviii*d.* S'm' iiii*s.* vi*d.*

Empt' ferr' et clavor'.—Rob'to Knap' p' v'qz sumag' et di ferri p'c' sumag' xiii*s.*, ab eo emp' p' op'acoi'b' sup'a d'eis p' div'sas vices lxxvi*s.* Eide' p' viii m'l' De. de double-bord-nail p'c' cen' iiii*d.*, similit' emp' de eode' p' eisde' op'aco'ib' xxviii*s.* iiii*d.* Eide' p' j in-clume ab eo empc' p' fabrica' R' et ibid' x*s.* S'm' vi*li.* vs. iiii*d.* p'c' S'm' pat'.

S'm' to'l' istius septimane viii*li.* viis. ix*d.* p's.

4.—Soluc' facta p' opac' Cast'i Bell' Marisc' Die' Do'ica xxvii die mens' Octob' Anno R. R. E. xiii'o p' sept' p'ced'.

C'mi't'.—Magist'o Nich'o de Derneford' viis. S'm' pate'.

Cl'ic'.—Rog' de Calthorp *xxd.* S'm' pate'.

Cubit'.—Joh' de Steuenton iis. *vd.*, Joh'i de Grene iis. iiii*d.*, Walter' de Carleton' iis. iiii*d.*, Rog' de Neth' iis. iiii*d.*, Rob'to de Grene iis. iiii*d.*, Nich'o de Felmyssam xix*d.* S'm' xiii*s.* ii*d.*

Carpent'.—Joh' de Mer' iis. iiii*d.* S'm' pate'.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' op'ar' xiiii pec' ferr' et xv gadd' asc' circa instrum't cubitor' et q'arr' Reg' et alia necessar' inf'a cast'm iis. iiii*d.*, Andrewe le Plumer xiii*d.* S'm' iiii*s.* iiii*d.*

E'pt'.—In iiii ponder' virgar' e'pt' p'c' pond' iiii*d.* In iiii poll' soder' e'pt' p' batell' Reg' p'c' pond' iiii*d.*, iis. viii*d.* S'm' pate'.

Bayard'.—Ad' Lagan' *xd.*, Steph' de Waly'ford' xii*d.*, Ad' Goh' xii*d.*, Th'm' de Conewey xii*d.*, David de Vaureal *xd.*, Map' Gwyna *xd.*, David Steryn *xd.*, Map' Conga *xd.*, Joh'i de Rodon' *xd.*, David de Salle viii*d.*, Ric' de Lynton' vii*d.* S'm' ix*s.* iiii*d.*

Quarr'.—Henr' de Elleford' iis. ii*d.*, David ap Wyly xiii*d.*, David Vah'n xiii*d.* S'm' iiii*s.* vi*d.*

Car' p' terr'.—Symon' le Rede ear' terr' cu' una car'ta et j eq'o p' v dies et di' cap' p' die' iiii*d.*, xxi*d.*; Th'm' le Wodehewer' car' terr' cu' una car'et' et j eq'o p' v dies et di' cap' p' die' iiii*d.*, xxi*d.*; Galfrid Pistor' car' terr' car'eta et di' j eq'o p' v dies et di' cap' p' die' iiii*d.*, xxi*d.* S'm' vs. vi*d.*

S'm' total' sup'a xlix*s.* vi*d.* P'b'.

(In dorso).—S'm' to'l' isti' mens' xii*li.* xiii*s.* iiii*d.* P'b'.

5.—Solucio facta pro opac' Cast'i De Bell' Marisco Die Do'ic' iiii'o die mens' Nove'b' Anno R. R. E. xiii'o p' sept' p'eced'.

C'mit'.—Magist'o Nich'o de Derneford' viis., Rad' de Wyche *xxd.*, Ric' de Beche *xxd.* S'm' x*s.* iiii*d.*

Cl'ic'.—Rog' de Calthorp *xxd.* S'm' pate'.

Cubitor' et Bat'r'.—Joh' de Steuenton' *xxd.*, Joh'i de Grene xix*d.*, Walter' de Carlteon xix*d.*, Rog' de Neth' xix*d.*, Rob'to de Grene xviii*d.* ob., Nich'o de Felmyssam xvii*d.* ob. S'm' ix*s.* *vd.*

Carp'.—Joh' de Mer' iis. iiii*d.*, Ad' le Galeys *xd.* S'm' iiii*s.* ii*d.*

E'p't'.—In vi horys e'pt' p' batell' Reg' p'e' hor' iiii*d.*, iis. ; in j planke e'pt' p' batell' Reg' *xd.*, in j spogour' e'pt' p' batell' R' i*id.* S'm' iis.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' op'ant' xii pec' ferr' et xiii gadd' ac' cir' instrum't' ceimt' cubit' Bat'r' et q'areor' R. et alia necessar' inf'a cast'm etc. xix*d.*, Andrewe le Ploummer viii*d.* ob. S'm' iis. iiii*d.* ob.

Bayard et opar' p' terr'.—Ad' Lagan viii*d.* ob., Ad' Goh' viii*d.* ob., David de Warleal viii*d.* ob., Map' Gwyna viii*d.* ob., David Doun viii*d.* ob., Map' Conga viii*d.* ob., David' Steryn viii*d.* ob., David' de Salle vii*d.*, Ric' de Lynton' vi*d.*, Ad' Potehache v*d.* S'm' vis. v*d.* ob.

Quarr'.—Henr' de Elleforde xix*d.* ob., David de Ope xi*d.* ob., Dd' Vach'n *xd.* S'm' iis. v*d.*

Car' p' terr'.—Th'm' de Wodehewer car' terr' cu' una car'ta et j eq'o p' iii dies cap' p' die' iiii*d.*, xi*d.* ; Galfrid' Pistor' car' terr' cu' una car'et' et i eq'o p' iii dies cap' p' die' iiii*d.*, xi*d.* S'm' iis.

Car' p' Mare'.—Joh' ap Tuder' car' petr' cu' un' batell' Reg' de q'r' Reg' us' Cast'm de Bell' Mar' p' ii tyd' cap' p' tyd' xiii*d.*, iis. i*id.*

S'm' total' sup'a lxiiis. xi*d.* P'b'.

In dorso.—November.

6.—Solucio facta pro opac' Cast'i De Bell' Mar' Die Do'ie xi die me's' Nove'b' Anno R. R. E. xiii'o p' sept' p'ecedent'.

C'mit'.—Magist'o Nich'o de Derneford' viis., Rad' de Wyche iis. q', Ric' de Beche iis. q'. S'm' xis. ob.

Cl'ic'.—Rog' de Catthorp *xxd.* S'm' pate'.

Cubit' et Bat'r'.—Joh' de Steuenton' iis. q', Joh' de Grene xxiii*d.* ob., Walter de Carleton xxiii*d.* ob., Rog' de Neth xxiii*d.* ob., Rob'to de Grene xxi*d.* ob., Nich' de Felmyssam xvi*d.* S'm' xis. i*id.* q'.

Carp'.—Joh' de Mer' iis. iiii*d.*, Ad' le Galeys *xd.* S'm' iis. i*id.*

E'pt'.—In iii duod' ferr' e'pt' p' op'ac' Cast'i de Bell' Mar' p'e' duod' xvd., iis. ix*d.* ; it' in iii ecc clav' e'pt' p' op'ac' Cast'i ibid'm p'e' evd., xvd. S'm' vs.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' op'ant' x pec' ferr' et ii gadd' ac' circa instrum't' com'it' cubit' Bat'r' et q'ar' et et alia necessar' inf'a Cast'm et et xxi*d.* ob., Andrewe le Plumer' xi*d.* S'm' iis. ix*d.* ob.

Bayard' et Op'ar' p' terr'.—Ad' Lagan *xd.*, Ad' Goh' *xd.*, David' de Vareal viii*d.*, Map' Gwyna viii*d.* ob., David' Steryn viii*d.* ob., David' Dount viii*d.* ob., Map' Conga viii*d.* ob., David' de Salle vii*d.*, Ric' de Lynton' v*d.*, Ad' Portehache iiii*d.* S'm' vis. vi*d.*

Quarr'.—Henr' de Elleford' xxi*d.*, David' de Ope xiii*d.*, Ad' Vach'n xiii*d.* S'm' iis. i*id.*

Car' p' terr'.—Th'm' le Wodehewer car' terr' cu' una caret' et i eq'o p' iiii dies 't di' cap' p' die' iiii*d.*, xviii*d.* ; Galfrid' Pistor' car' terr' cu' una car'et' et eq'o p' iiii dies 't di' cap' p' die' iiii*d.*, xviii*d.* S'm' iis.

Car' p' Mar'.—Joh' ap Tuder' car' petras cu' una batell' Reg' de quar' Reg' us' Cast'm de Bell' Mar' p' ii tyd' cap' p' tyd' xiii*d.*, iis. i*id.* S'm' pate'.

S'm' total' sup'a Ls. viii*d.* q'. P'b'.

7.—Solucio facta pro Opac' Cast'i de Bell' Mar' Die Do'ic' xviii die mens' Novemb' Anno R. R. E. xiii'o p' sept' p'ecedent'.

Cem'.—Magist'o Nich'o de Derneford' viis., Rad' de Wyche iis. q', Ric' de Beche iis. q'. S'm' xis. o'.

Cl'ic'.—Rog' de Catthorp' *xxd.* S'm' pate'.

Cubit' et Batar'.—Joh'i de Steuenton iis. q', Joh'i de Grene xxiii*d.* ob.,

Walter' le Carleton' xxiid. ob., Rog' de Neth xxiid. ob., Rob'to de Grene xxiid. ob., Nich'o de Felmyssam xviiiid. S'm' xis. iiiid. q'.

Carp'.—Joh'i de Mer' iis. iiiid., Ad' Galays xd. S'm' iis. iid.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' op'ant' xii pec' ferr' 't xv gadd' ac' circa instrum't' cem'it' cubit' Batar' et q'ar' Reg' et circa alia necessar' inf'a Cast'm etc. xxiid. ob., David Goh' op'ac' lott' xiid., Andrewe Plumer xid. S'm' iis. ixid. ob.

E'p't.—In c et di' clavis e'pt' p' op'ac' Cast'i viiid. ob., in una duoden' p'chamen' e'pt' p' Rotul' fac' iis. S'm' iis. viiid. ob.

Bayard' et op'ar' p' terr'.—David' de Waryal xd., Ad' Goh' xd., David' Gene ixid., Joh' de Rodon' ixid., Map' Conga ixid., Map' Gwyna ixid., David de Salle viiid., Ric' de Lynton' viiid., Ad' Portehache vd. S'm' vis. iiiid.

Q'r.—Th'm' le Wodehewer fac' calciam't' xviiiid., Henr' de Elleford xxiid., Fanq'aret ap Ad' xvd., Mad' Den' xiid., Ade' Vagh'n xiid. S'm' vis. viiid.

Car' p' terr'.—Th' le Wodeward car' terr' cu' una car'ct' et i eq'd p' v dies 't di' cap' p' die' iiiid. xxiid.; Galf' Pistor' car' terr' cu' una car'ct' 't i eq'o p' v dies et di cap' p' die iiiid., xxiid. S'm' iis. viiid.

Ph' ap Tud' car' pet'as de quarr' Reg' usq' Castru' de Bell'o Mar' cu' uno batello R' p' ii tid' cap' p' tid' xiiid., iis. iid. S'm' pat'.

S'm' to'l' sup' liis. iiiid. o' q'. P'b'.

8.—Soluc' fact' p' op'ac' Cast'i De Bell'i Mar' Die Do'ic xxv Die mens' Novemb' Anno R. R. E. xiii p' sept' p'ced'.

C'mit'.—Magist'o Nich'o de Derneford' viis., Rad' de Wyche iis. q', Ric' de Beche iis. q'. S'm' xis. ob.

Cl'ic'.—Rog' de Catthorp xxd. S'm' pate'.

Cubit' et Batar'.—Walter de Carleton' iis. q', Rog' de Nethe iis. q', Joh' de Stenenton iis. q', Joh' de Grene xxiid. ob., Rob'to de Grene xxiid. ob., Nich'o de Felmyssam xviiiid. S'm' xis. iiiid. ob. q'.

Carp'.—Joh' de Mere iis. iii., Ad' Galeys xd. S'm' iis. iid.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' op'ant' x pec' ferr' et xii gadd' ac' circa instrum't' c'mit' cubit' q'ar' et Batar' Rege' et circa alia necessar' inf'a Cast' xxiid. ob., Andrewe Plumer xid. S'm' iis. ixid. ob.

E'pt'.—In cord' e'pt' p' batell' Reg' pondera't' iiii petr' et di' p'e' petr' iis., ix.; in iii duod' ferr' e'pt' p'c' duod' xvd. p' op'ac' Cast'i ibid'm iis. ixid. S'm' xis. ixid.

Bayard' et op'ar' p' terr'.—David de Wareal' xd., Joh' de Rodon' xd., David' Gene ixid., David' de Salle viiid., Map' Conga viiid., Ric' de Lynton' viiid., Ad' Portehache vd. S'm' iis. ixid.

Quar'.—Henr' de Elleforde xxiid., Fanq'aret' ap Ada xvd., Mad' Goh' xiid., Th'm' Wodehewer fac' calciam't' xviiiid., Ada Vagh'n xd. S'm' vis. vd.

Car' p' terr'.—Th'm' le Wodeward' car' terr' cu' una car'ct' et j eq'o p' iiii dies et di' cap' p' die' iiiid., xviiiid.; Galf' Pistor' car' terr' cu' una car'ct' et i eq'o p' iiii dies 't di' cap' p' diem iiiid., xviiiid. S'm' iis.

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph' ap Tud' car' pet'as de q'ar' Reg' us' Cast'm de Bell' Mar' cu' una batell' Reg' p' iii tyd' cap' p' tyd' xiiid., iis. iid. S'm' pate'.

S'm' to'l' sup'a lxs. iid. ob. q'. P'b'.

(In dorso.) S'm' tol' isti' mens' xli. viis. id. o. q'.

9.—Soluc' facta pro opacionib' Cast'i de Bello Mar' Die Do'ic ii'o die mens' Decemb' Anno R. R. E. xiii'o p' sept' p'ced'.

C'mit'.—Mag'ro Nich'o de Derneford' viis., Rad' de Wyche iis. q', Ric' de Beche iis. q', Ric' de Dorsete iis. q', Joh' de Stenenton iis. q' S'm' xvs. id.

Cl'ic'.—Rog' de Catthorp xxd. S'm' p'.

Batar'.—Walter de Carleton *xxd. ob.*, Rob'to de Grene *xixd. ob.*, Rog' de Nethe *xxd.*, Henr' de Elleford' *xixd.*, Nich'o de Felmyssa' *xvd.* S'm' viis. *xd.*

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' op'ant' vii pec' ferr' et x gadd' ac' circa instrum't' Com't' Batar' et quar' Reg' et alia necessar' inf'a Cast'm etc. *xixd. ob.*, Andrew le Plumer *xid.* S'm' iis. *vid. o.*

Carp'.—Joh'i de Mere iis. *iiiiid.* S'm' p'.

Quar'.—Tanq'aret ad Ad' *xiiiid.*, David' ap Ad' *xd.*, Jeva' ap Crinmocke *xd.*, Th'm' le Wodehewer' *xvd.* S'm' *iiiis. id.*

Bayard' et op'ar' p' terr'.—Ad' le Walse *xd.*, David' de Waryal' *viiiid. o.*, David' de Salle *viiid.*, Ric' de Lynton' *iiid.* S'm' iis. *iiiiid. o.*

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph' ap Tuder' car' pet'as de q'ar' Reg' cu' una batell' Reg' us' Cast'm de Bell' Mar' p' vi tyd' cap' p' tyd' *xiiid.*, vis. *vid.* S'm'.

Car' p' t'ram.—Galfr' le Peystour' car' petr' cu' una car'cta et uno eq'o p' *iiii'or dies cap' p' die' iiiid.*, *xvid.* S'm' p'.

S'm' to'l' sup'a *xliiis. ixid.* P'b'.

10.—Solucio facta pro opacionib' Cast'i de Bell' Mar' Die Do'ic' ix'o die mens' Decemb' Anno R. R. E. *xiii'o p' sept' p'cedent'.*

C'm't'.—Magist'o Nich'o de Derneford' viis., Rad' de Wyche iis. q', Ric' de Beche iis. q', Ric' de Dorsete iis. q', Joh' de Steuenton' iis. q'. S'm' *xvs. id.*

Cl'ic'.—Rog' de Catthorp *xxd.* S'ma pate'.

Batar'.—Rog' de Neth, Rob'to de Grene, Henr' de Elleford', Nich'o de Felmyssam, op'ant' ad tascha's *ccccxviii ped' de urnell' cap' p' singl' vi ped' id.*, vis. *xid.* S'm' pate'.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' op'ant' viii pec' ferr' et xi gadd' ac' circa instrum't' c'mit' Batar' et quarr' Reg' et alia necessar' i'f'a Cast'm etc. *xxiid. ob.*, Andrew le Plumer *xid.* S'm' iis. *ixd. ob.*

Carp'.—Joh' de Mere iis. *iiiiid.* S'm' pate'.

E'pt'.—In iii duod' ferr' p'c' xii, *xvd.*, iis. *ixd.* S'm' pate'.

Q'ar'.—Fa'q'aret' ap Ad' *xiiiid.*, David' ap Ad' *xd.*, Jeva' Crymocke *xd.* S'm' iis. *xd.*

Bayard' et Op'ar' p' terr'.—Ad' le Walse *xd.*, David Geyne *viiiid. ob.*, David' Salle *viiid.*, Ric' de Lynton' *iiid.* S'm' iis. *vid. ob.*

Op'ar' ad tasch'm'.—Ad' de Brestowe op'ant' ad tasch'm' de rabat' et fenestr' vi ped' cap' p' *iiiiid.*, *xviiiid.* S'm' pate'.

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph' ap Tuder car' pet'as de quar' Reg' cu' una batell' Reg' us' Cast'm de Bell' Mar' p' v tyd' cap' p' tyd' *xiiiid.*, vs. *vid.* S'm' p'.

Henr' de Elleford' p' fodic'o'e filigre ad q'ar' D'ni R' de Bell' Mar' ad tascham p' op'ib' d'c'e Cast'i vid' lx ped' in lo'gitud' et xx ped' in p'fundo id' est in altitud' cap' p' tascha' p' visum mag'ri op'ac' *xxxs.*, *xxxs.* S'm' p'.

S'm' to'l' sup'a *lxxiiiis. ixid.*

11.—Solucio facta pro op'ac' Cast'i de Bell' Mar' Die Do'ic' xxi'o die mens' Decemb' Anno R. R. E. *xiii'o p' sept' p'cedent'.*

Cim't'.—Magist'o Nich'o de Derneford' viis., Rad' de Wyche iis. q', Ric' de Beche iis. q', Ric' de Dorsete iis. q'. S'm' *xliis. ob. q'.*

Pomat' in repe j'ous q' ottred' War' Cl'ic'.—Rog' de Catthorp *xxd.* S'm' p'.

Batars'.—Rog' de Neth, Joh' de Grene, Rob'to de Grene, Henr' de Ellerton', Nich'o de Felmyssam, batars' ad tascham' *ccccxxxix ped' de urnell' cap' p' syngl' vi ped' id.* *viiiis. xd.* S'm' pat'.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' op'ant' vi pec' ferr' et x gadd' ac' circa instrum't' c'mit' Batar' et quar' Reg' et alia necessar' inf'a Cast'm etc. *xixd.*, Andrew le Plumer *viiid.* S'm' iis. *iid.*

Carp'.—Joh'i de Mer' iis. iiiid. S'm' pate'.

Q'ar'.—Tanq'aret' ap Ad' xiiid., David' ap Ad' xd., Jevan' ap Gimocke xd. S'm' iis. xd.

Bayard'.—Ad' Galeys iiiid., D'd Geyne viid., David' de Waweryal' viid., Ric' de Lynton' vd. S'm' xxiiid.

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph' ap Tuder car' pet'as de q'ar' Reg' usq' Cast'm de Bell' Mar' eu' una batell' Reg' p' v tyd' cap' p' tyd' xiiid., vs. vd. S'm' pate'.

S'm' to'l' sup'a xxxviiiis. iiiid. q'.

12.—Solucio facta pro Op'ac' Cast'i De Bell' Mar' Die Do'ic xxiii die mens' Decemb' Anno R. R. E. xiii p' sept' p'ced'.

C'mit'.—Magist'o Nich'o de Derneford' viis., Rad' de Wyche iis. q', Ric' de Beche iis. q', Ric' de Dorsete iis. q'. S'm' xiiis. ob. q'.

Cl'ic'.—Rog' de Catthorp xxd. S'm' pat'.

Batar'.—Rog' de Nethe, Joh' de Grene, Rob'to de Grene, Nich' de Felmys-sam, Batar' ad tascham ccc di xxxix ped' de urnell' cap' p' singl' vi ped' id., vis. iiiid. ob. S'm' pat'.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' op'ant' vi pec' ferr' et x gadd' ac instru'nt' C'mit' batar' et quar' reg' et alia necessar' inf'a Cast'm etc., iis. iiiid., Andrew le Plumer' xd. S'm' iis. id.

Carp'.—Joh' de Mer' iis. vid. S'm' pat'.

Q'ar'.—Tanq'aret' ap Ad' xiid., David' ap Ad' viiid. ob., Jeva' ap Gimocke xd. S'm' iis. vid. ob.

Bayard'.—Ad' le Galeys vid., David' le Salle viid., Ric' de Lynton' vid. S'm' xixd.

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph' ap Tuder' car' pet'as de quar' Reg' us' Cast'm de Bell' Mar' eu' una batell' reg' p' v tyd' cap' p' tyd' xiiid., vs. vd. S'm' pate'.

Op'ac' ad tasch'.—Ad' de Brestowe op'ac' ad tasch' iiii ped' de fenestr' cap' p' ped' iiiid., xiid. S'm' pate'.

S'm' to'l' sup'a xxxviiiis. iid. ob. q'.

(In dorso).—S'm' to'l' isti' mens' ixli. xiiiis. P'b'. December.

12.—Solucio facta p' op'ac' Cast'i De Bello Mar' Die D'nica vi die Januar' Anno R. R. E. xiii'o p' sept' p'ced'.

Cim'.—Mag'ro Nich'o de Derneford' viis., Joh'i de Stinyngton iis. q', Ric'o de Beche iis. q'. S'm' xis. ob.

Cl'icus.—Joh' de Lincoln' xxd. S'm'.

Cubit'.—Rog'o de Nethe xxxiiiid. o., Joh'i de Grene iis. o., Rob'to de Grene xxiiid., Nich'o de Felmisham xvd., Henrico de Ellerford xxiid., Thom' le Lym-bryner xvd. S'm' xs. iiiid.

Fabr'.—Steph'o Fabr' op'ant' xii pec' ferr' vi gadd' ac circa instrumt' C'mi batar' et alia n'e'ria infra Cast'm iis. iiiid., Andr' Plumer' xd. S'm' iis. id.

Carp'.—Joh'i de Mere iis. vid. S'm' pat'.

Quarr'.—Tanquaret' ap Ad' xiiid., Jevan ap Grymoke xd. S'm'.

Bayard'.—Joh'i de Hib'n viiid., Adam le Galeys xd., David' Vanriol' viiid. o., David' de Salle viid., Ric'o de Lynton' vid., Steph'o de Walyngford ixid., Ade le Porthach' iiiid., Cungade Bell' Mar' viiid. S'm' iis. xid. ob.

Op'ar' sup' eme'dac'om batell' R. fracti.—David' Sayr' xxd., D'de Sayr' xviiid., Yvon' Crawe xviiid., Ph'o ap Tuder' xd., Purs' Pike vid. S'm' vs. xid.

Empt'. Md'.—In ix bord' empt' p' nave p'c' bord' iiiid. in i pet' pic' iis. in sep'o xiid. in magn' spike c p'c' iiiid. in minut' spike c p'c' iiiid., vs. ixid. S'm' pat'.

S'm' s'm' sup' xlviis. iiiid. P'b'.

14.—Solucio facta p' Op'ac' Cast'i De Bello Mar' Die D'nica xiii'o Die Januar' Anno R. R. E. xiii'o de sept' p'ced'.

C'm'i.—Mag'ro Nich'o de Derneford' viis., Joh'i de Stinyngton' iis. q', Ric'o Beche iis. q'. S'm' xis. ob.

Cl'icus.—Joh'i de Lincoln xxd. S'm' pat'.

Cubitor'.—Rog'o de Nethe xxiiid. ob., Joh'i de Grene iis. ob., Rob'to de Grene xxiiid., Henrico de Ellerford xxiid., Nich'o de Felmish'm xvd., Thom' le Lymbryuner xvd. S'm' xs. iiid.

Fabr'.—Steph'o Fabr' op'ant' ix pec' ferr' circa instrument' Com' batar' et alia n'ccia inf'a Cast'm iis. iiid., Ric'o de Hib'n' xd. S'm' iis. id.

Carp'.—Joh'i de Mere iis. vid. S'm' pat'.

Quarr'.—Tanq'aret' ap Ad' xxiid., Jenan ap Grymmoke xd. S'm' iis.

Bayard'.—Joh'i de Hib'n' viiid., Ade le Galeys xd., David' Vanriol' viiid. ob., David' de Salle, viid., Ric'o de Lynton' vd., Steph'o de Walyngford xd., Ade le Portehache vd., Cunga de Bell' Mar' viiid. S'm' vs. id. o.

Op'ar' sup' emendac'o'em batell' R. fracti.—David' Sayr' xxd., Ade Sayr' xxd., Yvon' Crowe xviiid., Ph'o ap Tudor xd., Purs Pike vid. S'm' vis. iid.

Car' p' t'ra.—Galfrido Piston car' pet'as de Mare usq' Castru' p' iiii dies et di' cu' una carta et j equo cap' p' diem iiid., xviiid.; Nich'o le Taillour car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Cast'm capit' p' iii dies et di' cu' una car'eta et j equo capit' p' diem iiid., xxiid. S'm' iis. viiid.

Op'ant' ad tasch'.—Ade de Brestowe op'ant' ad tascham v ped' fenestr' capit' p' pedem iiid., xvd. S'm' xvd.

In ii remis p' batell' emp'c' p'c' vld., xd. S'm' pat'.

S'm' tol' xlvis. viid. p'b'.

15.—Solucio facta p' op'ac'onib' Cast'i De Bell'o Mar' Die D'nica xx die Januar' Anno R. R. E. xiii'o p' sept' p'ced'.

C'mi.—Mag'ro Nich'o de Derneford' viis., Edmundo de Wyrwode xviiid. ob., Joh'i de Stinyngton iis. q', Ric'o de Beche xvid., Rad'o de Wyche iis. q'. S'm' xiiis. xd. p'.

Cl'icus.—Joh' de Lincoln xxd. S'm' p'.

Cubitor'.—Rog'o de Nethe xid. ob. q', Joh'i de Grene xxd., Rob'to de Grene xid. ob., Henrico de Ellerford' xvid., Nich'o de Felmish'm xd., Thom' le Lymbryunner xxiid. S'm' vis. xid. q' p'.

Fabr'.—Steph'o Fabr' op'ant' iiii pec' ferr' iiii gadd' ac' circa Batell' C'mi Batar' et alia n'cc'ia inf'a Castru' etc. xviiid., Ric'o de Hib'n' xd. S'm' iis. iiid.

Carpent'.—Joh'i de Merc xxd. S'm' pat'.

Quarr'.—Jevan ap Grimmoke xd. S'm' pat'.

Bayard'.—Ade le Galeys xd., Thom' Gogh' xd., Ade Gogh' viiid. ob., Joh'i de Hib'n' viid., David' de Salle vd., Ric'o de Lynton' iiid., Steph' de Walyngford' xd., Cunga de Bell' Mar' viiid. ob., Ad'e le Portehache iiid. Ca' p' j de O. q'ia fals'. S'm' vs. vid. o. p'.

Op'ar' sup' eme'dac'om batell' R. fracti.—David' Sayr' xxd., Ad'e Sayr' xxd., Yvon' Crowe xxd., Ph'o ap Tudor viid. o., Purs Pike viid. S'm' vis. iid. o. p'i.

Empt' Falsac'.—In j pec' pic' iis. in sepe xiid., in spike iiid. p' emendac'one Batell' op'is iis. iiid. p'. S'm'.

Galfrido Pistori car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Cast'm cu' j car'eta et j equo p' v dies et di' cap' p' diem iiid., xxiid.; Nich'o de Taillour car' pet'as de

Mari usq' Cast'm cu' j car'eta et j equo p' v dies et di' cap' p' diem iiid., xxiid. S'm' iis. viiid. p'.

S'm' tol' xlvs. xid. o. q'. P'b'

(*In dorso.*)—Januarius.

16.—Solucio facta p' operac'onib' Cast'i De Bello Marisco Die D'nica xxvii'mo die Januar' Anno R. R. E. xiii'o p' sept' p'cedente'.

C'mi'.—Mag'ro Nich'o de Derneford viis., Edmundo de Wyrwode iis. iid., Ric'o de Beche iis. q', Joh'i de Stinyngton iis. q', Rad'o de Wyche iis. q'. S'm' xvs. iid. ob. q'.

Cl'icus.—Joh'i de Lincoln' xxd. S'm' pat'.

Cubitor.—Henrico de Ellerford xxiid., Joh'i de Grene xxiiid. o., Nich'o de Felmish'm xvd., Thom' le Lymbrynnner xvd. S'm' vis. iiid. ob.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' xii pec' ferr' xiii gadd' ac' circa instrumta C'mi Cubit' et batell' op'is et alia n'ecia infra Cast'm iis. iiid., Ric'o de Hib'n xid. S'm' iis. id.

Carpent'.—Joh'i de Mere iis. vid. S'm' pat'.

Quarr'.—Tanquaret' ap Ad' xiiid., Jevan ap Grymoke xid. S'm' iis.

Bayard'.—Ad'e le Galeys xid., Thom' Gogh' xid., Ad'e Gogh' xid., Steph'o de Walyngford xid., David' de Salle viid., Ric'o de Lynton iiid., Joh'i de Hib'n iiid. o., Mabcunga de Bell' Mar' viiid. ob., Ad'e de Porthache vid. S'm' vs. viiid.

Op'ar' sup'emendac'om Batell' R. facti.—Yvon' Crawe xvd., Ph'o ap Tuder' viiid. ob., in allocac'one vin' patest' ad calafit' pic' p' batell' op'is iid. S'm' iis. id. ob.

Empt'.—In j pet'a pic' iis., in sepo xiiid. p' emendac'one batell' op'is in magnis clams empt' j c p'e' cihiid. in mumit' clavis empt' j o. p'e' o. iiid., in meremo empt' p' batell' viid. S'm' iis. iiid.

Car' p' Mar'.—Galfrido Pistori car' pet'as de Mari usq' Castrum cu' una car'eta et j equo p' iiii dies et di' capient' p' diem iiid. xviiid.; Nich'o Cissori car' pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cu' una car'eta et j equo p' iiii dies et di' capient' p' diem iiid., xviiid. S'm' iis.

S'm' to'l' xlvs. ixid. o. q'. P'b'.

(*In dorso.*) S'm' exp'n' toti mens' ixli. vs. viid. o.

17.—Solucio f'c'a p' op'ac'onib' Cast'i De Bello Marisco Die D'nica iii die Febr' Anno R. R. E. xiii'o p' septimana p'cedente.

C'mi'.—Mag'ro Nich'o de Derneford' viis., Edmundo de Wyrwode iis. iid., Ric'o de Beche iis. q', Joh'i de Stinyngton' iis. q', Rad'o de Wyche iis. q'. S'm' xvs. ob. q'.

Cl'ic'.—Joh'i de Lincoln' xxd. S'm' pat'.

Cubit'.—Henrico de Ellerforde xxiid., Joh'i de Grene xxiiid. ob., Nich'o de Felmish'm xvd., Thome le Lymbrynnner xvd. S'm' vis. iiid. ob.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' op'anti xii pec' ferr' xx gadd' ac' circa instrument' C'mi Cubit' et alia n'ec'ia infra Castru' iis. iiid., Rio'o de Hib'n' xid. S'm' iis. id.

Carp'.—Joh'i de Merc iis. vid. S'm' pat'.

Quarr'.—Tanq'aret' ap Ad' xiiid., Jevan' ap Grimmoke xid. S'm' iis.

Bayard'.—Ad' le Galeys xid., Thom' Gogh' iiid., Ad' Gogh' iiid., Joh'i de Hib'n' viid. ob., Steph'o de Walyngford' xid., Mabcunga de Bello Mar' viiid. ob., David' de Sall' viid., Ric' de Lynton' viid., Ade le Portehach' vid. S'm' vs. iid.

Car' p' t'ra'.—Galfrido Pistori cariant pet'as de Mar' usq' Cast'm cu' j carecta et j eq'o p' v dies capient' p' dic' iiid., xxd.; Nich'o Cissori cariant'

pet'as de Mar' usq' Castrum cum una carecta et j equo p' v dies capienti p diem *iiiiid.*, *xxd.* S'm' *iiis. iiiid.*

Car' p' Mar'.—Pho' ap Tudor' car' pet'as de q'arr' R. us' Cast'm p' v tidd' capient' p' tidd' *xiiiid.*, *vs. vdl.* S'm' pat'.

Empt'.—In c clavis empt' p' instrumentis inf'a Castru' *jd.* ob. S'm' pat'.

S'm' tol' sup' *xliiis. ixdl.* ob. q'. P'b'.

18.—Solucio facta p' op'acionib' Cast'i de Bello Mar' Die D'nica xi'mo die Febr' Anno R. R. E. *xiii'o* de septimana p'cedente'.

C'mi'.—Mag'ro Nich'o de Derneford' *viis.*, Edmundo de Wyrwode *iis. viid.*, Ric'o de Beche *iis. vdl.*, Joh' de Stinyngton' *iis. vdl.*, Radu'o de Wyche *iis. vdl.* S'm' *xvis. xd.*

Cl'ic'.—Joh'i de Lincoln *xxd.* S'ma pat'.

Cubitor'.—Henr' de Elleford' *xxiid.*, Joh'i de Grene *xxxiiid.* ob., Nich'us de Felmisham *xixd.*, Thom' le Lymbrynnner *xvid.* ob. S'm' *vis. ixdl.*

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr'o op'anti vi pec' ferr' viii gadd' ac' circa instrumenta c'mi' cubit' et alia n'cc'ia inf'a Cast'm *iis. iiiid.*, Ric'o de Hib'n' *xd.* S'm' *iiis. id.*

Carpent'.—Joh'i de Merc *iis. vid.* S'm' pat'.

Quar'.—Tanq'aret ad Ad' *xviiid.*, Jevan ap Grynmoke *xid.* S'm' *iis. vdl.*

Bayard'.—Ad' le Galeys *ixdl.*, Steph'o de Walyngford *xd.*, Mabcunga de Bell' Mar' *viiid. o.*, Joh'i de Hib'n' *viid.*, David' le Salle *viid.*, Ric' de Lynton *viid.*, Ade le Portehache *vid.* S'm' *iiiis. vid.* ob.

Car' p' t'ram.—Galfrido Pistori car' pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una car'cta et uno eq'o p' v dies et di' capient' p' diem *iiiiid.*, *xxiid.*; Nich'us Cissori car' pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cu' una car'cta et j eq'o p' v dies et di' capient' p' die' *iiiiid.*, *xxiid.* S'm' *iiis. viiid.*

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph'o ap Tudor' car' pet'as de Quar' R. cu' una batell' R' usq' Cast'm de Bello Mar' p' v tidd' capient' p' tidd' *xiiiid.* S'm' *vs. vdl.*

Carta p' t'ram q' p' aquam.—In succ'ione busce et cariag' ejusd'm a foresta de Aver' usq' Cast'm de Bell' Mar' tam p' t'ram q'am p' aqua' *iiiis.* S'm' pat'.

S'm' to'l' sup'a *Ls. xd.* ob. P'b'.

19.—Soluc'o facta p' op'ac'oib' Cast'i de Bello Mar' xvii die Febr' Anno R. R. E. *xiii'o* de septimana p'cedente.

C'mi'.—Mag'ro Nich'o de Derneford' *viis.*, Edmundo de Wyrwode *iis. viid.*, Ric'o de Beche *iis. vdl.*, Radu'o de Wych' *iis. vdl.*, Joh'i de Stinyngton' *iis. vdl.* S'm' *xvis. xd.*

Cl'icus'.—Joh'i de Lincoln *xxd.* S'm' pat'.

Cubitor'.—Henrico de Ellerford' *iis. iiiid.*, Joh'i de Grene *iis. iiiid.*, Nich'uo de Felmish'm *xixd.*, Thome' le Lymbrynnner *xviiid.* S'm' *viis. ixdl.*

Fabr'.—Steph'o Fabro op'anti emendenti ase' anti iii mattok' ix stirop' p' tilt' de vi pec' ferr' vi gadd' ac' circa instrument' Cmi' Bat'r et q'rr' R. et alia n'cc'ia' inf'a Cast'm *iis. iid. o.*, Ric'o de Hib'n' *xd.* S'm' *iiis. ob.*

Carpent'.—Joh'i de Mere *iis. vid.* S'm' pat'.

Quarr'.—Tanq'aret ap Ad' *xviiid.*, Jevan ap Grymmoke *xiid.*, Cadogan ap Ad' *xd.* S'm' *iiis. iiiid.*

Bayard' vac' quia sive Waranto.—Ade le Galeys *ixdl. o. q'*, Step'o de Walyngford *ixdl. o. q'*, Mab' Cunga de Bello Mar' *ixdl. o. q'*, Joh'i de Hib'n' *viid. q'*, Dd' de Salle *viid.*, Rice' de Lynton' *vid.* S'm' *iiiis. iid.*

Car' p' t'ra'.—Galfrido Pistori car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Cast'm cu' una car'cta et i eq'o p' v dies 't di' capienti p' die' *iiiiid.*, *xxiid.*; Nich'o Cissori car' pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cu' una car'cta et j eq'o p' v dies 't di' capient' p' diem *iiiiid.*, *xxiid.* S'm' *iiis. viiid.*

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph'o ap Tudor' car' pet'as de Quarr' R. cu' una batell' R. usq' Cast'm de Bello Mar' p' vi tid' capienti p' tidam xiiid., vis. vid. S'm' pat'.

S'm' to' l' xlixs. vd. o. P'b'.

20.—Soluc'o fact' p' op'acionib' Cast'i De Bello Marisco' Die D'nica xxiii'o die Febr' Anno R. R. E. xiii'o de sept' p'cedente'.

C'mi'.—Mag'ro Nich'uo de Derneford' viis., Edmundo de Wyrwode iis. viid., Ric'o de Beche iis. vd., Radu'o de Wyche iis. vd., Joh'i de Stinyngton iis. vd. S'm' xvis. xd.

Cl'icus.—Joh'i de Lincoln' xxd. S'm' pat'.

Cubit'.—Joh'i de Grene, iis. iiiid., Henrico de Elleford iis. iid., Nich'o de Felmisham xixd., Thom' le Lymbrynner xvd. S'm' viis. iiiid.

Fabr'.—Steph'o Fabro op'anti iii pec' ferr' iii gadd' asc' circa instrumenta c'mi' cubitor et quarr' R. et alia nec'a' infra Castrum etc. iis. iiiid., Ric'o de Hib'n' xd. S'm' iis. id.

Carpent'.—Joh'i de Meere iis. vid. S'm' pat'.

Quarr'.—Tanq'aret' ap Ad' xviiiid., Jevan ap Grymmoke xiiid., Cadogan ap Ad' xd. S'm' iis. iiiid.

Bayard'.—Ade le Galeys xd., Steph'o de Walyngford xd., Mab Cunga de Bello Mar' viiid. ob., Joh'i de Hibn' viiid. ob., Dd' de Salle viiid., Ric'o de Lynton viiid. S'm' iis. iid.

Car' p' t'ram.—Galfrido Pistori carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Castru' cum una car'eta et j eq'o p' iii'or dies et di' cap' p' diem iiiid., xviiiid.; Nich'us Cissori car' pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una car'ta et i eq'o p' iii dies 't di' cap' p' diem iiiid., xviiiid. S'm' iis.

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph'o ap Tudor' car' pet'as de q'arr' R. cum una Batell' R. usq' Cast'm de Bello Mar' p' iii tid' cap' p' tid' xiiid., iis. iid. S'm' pat'.

Empt'.—In maeremio empto p' Ingeniis vid., in viii dolus carbonu' Mar' empt' p' fabrica D'ni R. p'e' dolii iis. iid., xviiis. iiiid.; in uno dolio empto p' carbonib' mensurand' xvd. S'm' xixs. id.

S'm' to'l' sup'a lx...s. iiiid. P'b'.

(In dorso.) S'm' to'l' isti' mens' xli. ix. iiiid. ob. q'. Februarius.

21.—Solucia facta p' op'acionib' Cast'i de Bello Mar' Die D'nica ii'o die Marci Anno R. R. E. xiii'o p' septimana p'cedente.

C'mi'.—Mag'ro Nich'o de Derneford' viis., Edmundo de Wyrwode iis. iid., Radu'o de Wyche iis. q', Ric' de Beche iis. q', Joh' de Stinyngton iis. q'. S'm' xvs. iid. o. q'.

Cl'ic'.—Joh'i de Lincoln' xxd. S'm' pat'.

Batar'.—Joh' de Grene xxiiiid. o., Henrico de Elleford xxiiiid., Nich'us de Felmisham xvid., Thom' le Lymbrinner' xvd. S'm' vis. iiiid. ob.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' op'anti v pecias ferri ii gadd' asc' circa instrumenta c'mi' Batar' et alia n'ce'i a inf'a Cast'm etc. iis. iiiid., Ric'o de Hibn' viiid. ob. S'm' iis. xid.

Carp'.—Joh' de Mere iis. vid. S'm' pat'.

Quarr'.—Tanq'aret' ap Ad' xvd., Jevan ap Grymmok xd., Cadogan ap Ad' viiid. ob. S'm' iis. ixid. o.

Bayard'.—Steph'o de Walyngford viiid., Ade le Galeys viiid., Mape Cunga de Bello Mar' viiid., Joh'i de Hibn' vd., Dd' de Salle vd. ob., Ric'o de Lynton vd. o. S'm' iis. iiiid.

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph'o ap Tudor' carianti pet'as de quarr' R. cum una batella R. usq' Cast'm de Bell'o Mar' p' ii tidas capienti p' tida' xiiid., iis. iid. S'm' pat'.

Car' p' t'ra'.—Galfrido Pistori carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una car'eta et j eq'o p' iiii dies capienti p' diem iiiid. xvid. ; Nich'uo Cissori car' pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una car'eta 't uno equo p' iiii dies capienti p' die' iiiid., xvid. S'm' iis. viiid.

Op'ant' ad tasch'.—Ad' de Bristowe op'anti' ad tasch'm viii pedos fenesta' cap' p' pede iiiid., iis. S'm' pat'.

Empt'.—In iii'or pell' p'gamnu' empt' p' Rotlis op'um vid. S'm' pat'.

S'm' to'l' sup'a xl(vii?)s. ...d. q'. P'b'.

(In dorso.) Marcius.

22.—Soluc'o f'e'a p' opac'onib' Cast'i De Bello Mar' Die D'nica ix'o die Marci Anno R. R. E. xiii'o de septimana p'ecedente.

C'mi'.—Mag'ro Nich'uo de Derneford' viis., Edmundo de Wyrwode iis. viiid., Rad'uo de Wych' iis. vd., Ric'us de Beche iis. vd., Joh'i de Stinyngton' iis. vd. S'm' xvis. xd.

Cl'icus.—Joh'i de Lincoln' xxd. S'm' pat'.

Batar'.—Joh'i de Grene iis. iiiid., Walt'o de Carleton' xxiiid. ob., Henrico de Elleford xxiid., Nich'uo de Felmisham xixd., Thome le Lymbrinner' xviiid. S'm' ix. iid. ob.

Fabri.—Steph'o Fabro op'anti vii pecias ferri xvi gadd' asc' circa instrumenta c'mi' Batar' et carpentar' et alia n'cc'ia' inf'a Cast'm Ric'us de Hib'n xd. S'm' iis. viiid. ob.

Carpent'.—Joh'i de Mere iis. vid. S'm' pat'.

Q'arr'.—Tanq'aret' ap Ad' xviiid., Jevan ap Grymmoke xiid., Cadogan ap Ad' xd. S'm' iis. iiiid.

Bayard'.—Ade le Galeys xd., Steph'o de Walyngford xd., Map' Cunga viiid. ob., Joh'i de Hib'n viiid. ob., Dd' de Salle viiid., Ric'o de Lynton viiid. S'm' iis. iid.

Car' p' t'ra'.—Ph'o ap Tudor carianti pet'as de q'arr' R. usq' Cast'm de Bello Mar' cu' uno batello R. p' v tidas ip'o capienti p' tid' xxiid., vs. vd. S'm' pat'.

Car' p' Mar'.—Galfrido Pistori carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una car'ta et j eq'o p' v dies et di' ip'o cap' p' diem iiiid., xxiid. ; Nich'us Cissori car' pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cu' una carta et uno eq'o p' v dies et di' cap' p' die' iiiid., xxiid. S'm' iis. viiid.

S'm' to'l' sup' xlixs. vid. p'b'.

23.—Soluc'o facta p' op'ac'onib' Cast'i de Bello Mar' Die Do'inca xvi'o die Marci Anno R. R. E. xiii'o p' sept' p'ecedente.

Cemi'.—Magist'o Nich'uo de Derneford' viis., Edmundo de Wyrwode iis. viiid., Ric'o de Beche iis. vd., Radu'o de Wyche iis. vd., Joh'i de Stinyngton iis. vd. S'm' xvis. xd.

Cl'icus.—Joh'i de Lincoln' xxd. S'm' pat'.

Batar'.—Joh'i de Grene iis. iiiid., Walt'o de Carleton' iis. iiiid., Henrico de Elleford' iis. iid., Nich'uo de Felmisham xixd., Thom' le Lymbrynner' xvd. S'm' ix. viiid.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' op'anti iiii pec' ferr' iiii gadd' asc' circa instrumenta cemi' Batar' et q'rr' R. et alia n'cc'ia' inf'a Cast'm etc. iis. iiiid., Ric'o de Hib'n xd. S'm' iis. id.

Carpent'.—Joh'i de Mere iis. vid. S'm' pat'.

Quarr'.—Tanq'aret' ap Ad' xviiid., Jevan ap Grymmoke xiid., Cadogan ap Ad' xd. S'm' iis. iiiid.

Bayard'.—Ad' le Galeys xd., Steph'o de Walyngford' viiid. ob., Madd' Duy

xd., Joh'i de Hib'n' viid. ob., Dd' de Salle vid., Ric'o de Lynton' viid. S'm' iiis. id.

Car' p' t'ra'.—Galfrido Pistori car' pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cu' una car'ta et i eq'o p' iii dies et di' capienti p' diem iiid., xiiid.; Nich'us Cissori car' pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una car'ta et j equo ip'o capienti p' diem iiid., xiiid. S'm' iis. iiid.

Op'ant' ad tascham.—Ade de Bristowe op'anti ad tascham iiis pedes fenest'ar' ip'o capienti p' ped' iiid., xid. S'm' pat'.

S'm' to'l' sup'a xliis. vid.

24.—Soluc'o facta p' opac'onib' Cast'i de Bello Marisco Die' Do'nica xxiii'mo die Marcii Anno R. R. E. xiii'o de sept' p'cedente.

C'mi'.—Mag'ro Nich'uo de Derneford' viis., Edmundo de Wyrwode iis. viid., Ric'uo de Beche iis. vd., Radu'o de Wyche iis. vd., Joh'i de Stinyngton iis. vd. S'm' xvis. xd.

Cl'icus.—Joh'i de Lincoln' xxd. S'm' pat'.

Batar'.—Joh'i de Grene iis. iiid., Walt'o de Carleton' iis. iiid., Henrico de Elleford' iis. id., Nich'us de Felmisham xid., Thome' le Lymbrinner xiiid. S'm' ix. viid.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' op'anti ii colers ferr' p' Ingenio ii ligamma ferrea p' eod' Ingenio xxii spik' de xv pec' ferri et repanti emendanti asc'anti j mat-tok' de j pec' ferri et de ii gadd' asclis et asc'anti j naveger' p' carpent' de iiis gadd' asc' iis. iiid., Ric'o de Hib'n' xd. S'm' iis. id.

Carpent'.—Joh'i de Mere iis. vid. S'm' pat'.

Quarr'.—Tanq'aret' ap Ad' xviii., Jevan ap Grymmok' xid., Cadogan ap Ad' xd. S'm' iis. iiid.

Bayard'.—Ade le Galeys xd., Steph'o de Walyngford id. ob., Maddoke Duy xd., Joh'i de Hib'n' iiid. ob., Dd' de Salle viid., Ric' de Lynton' viid., Map' Cunga viid. S'm' iis. viid.

Car' p' t'ram.—Galfrido Pistori carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm in una car'ta et uno eq'o p' v dies et di' capienti p' diem iiid., xxiid.; Nich'us Cissori carianti pet'as de Mari usq' Cast' cum una car'ta et uno equo p' v dies et di' capienti p' diem iiid., xxiid. S'm' iis. viid.

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph'o ap Tuder carianti pet'as de q'arr' R. cum uno batello R. usq' Cast'm de Bello Marisco p' iii tidas ip'o capienti p' tida' xiiid., iis. iiid. S'm' pat'.

Empt'.—In uno stipide empto ... p' quadamin' quide in fabrica D'ni R. xid. S'm' pat'.

Op'ant' ad tasch'm.—Ade de Bristowe op'anti ad tasch'm iii ped' fenestar' ip'o cap' p' pede' iiid., jd. p', xd. S'm' pat'.

S'm' to'l' sup'a ls. iiid. p'b'.

25.—Solucio f'c'a p' op'ac'onib' Cast'i de Bello Mar' Die D'nica xxx'o die Marcii Anno R. R. E. xiii'o de septi' p'cedente.

Cemi'.—Sive Waranto cessantib' op'ac'oib' Cementar'. S'm' pat'. (*Line erased.*)

Cl'ic'.—Joh'i de Lincoln' xxd. S'm' pat'.

Fabr'.—Steph'o Fabr' op'anti v pec' ferri 't xi gadd' asc' p' op'ibus carpent' et alior' n'ecior' inf'a Cast'm xxiid., Ric'o de Hib'n' viid. S'm' iis. viid.

Carpent'.—Joh'i de Mere op'anti circa molendinu' Castr'i iis. id. S'm' pat'.

Sarrator'.—Ade le Galeys vid., Steph'o de Walyngford vid. S'm' xid.

Car' p' t'ram.—Galfrido Pistori car' pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cum una car'et' et i eq'o p' ii dies et di' cap' p' die' iiid., xd.; Nich'uo Cissori car'

pet'as de Mari usq' Cast'm cu' una car'eta et j equo p' ii dies et di' cap' p' die' iiiid., *xd.* S'm' *xxd.*

Empt'.—In x dolus et di' carbon' mariemor' empt' ad ardend' cale' p'c' dol' iis. *iid.*, *xxiis. ix.*

P'b'. S'm' tol' *xxxiis. ix.*

(*In dorso.*) S'm' to'l' isti' mens' *xli. xviiiis. iid. q'.* P'b'.

26.—Soluc'o f'c'a p' op'ac'oib' Castri De Bello Marisco Die Do'nica vi'to die Ap'il' Anno R. Reg. E. *xiii'o* p' septimana p'cedente.

Cementar'.—Sive Warrant' cessantib' op'ac'oib' cementar' viis.

Cl'ic'.—Joh'i de Lincoln' *xxd.* S'm' pat'.

Fab'.—Steph'o Fabro op'anti di' spindel ferr' j amilum ferr' p' molendino Castri rep'ant' j martellum gross' emendat' et asc' usticia cementar' cubit' et quarr' R. de *xiii* pec' ferri et ii gadd' asc' R. *xiiid. ob.*, Ric'o de Hib'n' vid. S'm' *xixd. ob.*

Carpent'.—Joh'i de Mere op'anti circa molendinu' Castri *xvd.* S'm' pat'.

Sarrator'.—Ade le Galeys vid., Steph'o de Walyngford vid. S'm' *xiiid.*

Car' p' t'ram.—Galfrido Pistori cariant' pet'as de mari usq' Castrum cu' una carecta et j eq'o p' ii dies et di' cap' p' die' iiiid., *xd.*; Nich'o Cissori cariant' pet'as de Mari usq' Castrum cu' una carecta et uno equo p' ii dies et di' cap' p' die' iiiid., *xd.* S'm' *xxd.*

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph'o ap Tudor cariant' pet'as de q'arr' R. cum uno batello R. usq' Castrum p' ii tidas cap' p' tida' *xiiid.*, iis. *iid.* S'm' pat'.

Empt'.—In uno hansorio ponderant' v pecr' p'c' pecr' iis. empt' p' Borgia R. cariant' maeremi' usq' Belli Mar' *xs.* Et in *xxiii'*or dolus carbon' Mar' emp' p' op'ac'oib' d'ci Castri p'c' dol' *xxiiid.*, *xlvis.* S'm' *lvvis.* S'm' pat'.

S'm' sumar' istius rotuli *lxvs. iiiid. ob. p'b'.*

27.—Soluc'o f'c'a p' op'ac'oib' Cast'i de Bello Mar' die D'nica *xiii'o* die Ap'il' Anno R. R. E. *xiii'o* p' sept' p'cedente.

Cemi'.—Mag'ro Nich'us de Derneford viis., Edmundo de Wyrwode iis. *viid.*, Rad'us de Wyche iis. *vd.*, Ric'o de Beche iis. *vd.*, Joh'i de Stinyngton iis. *vd.* S'm' *xvis. xd.*

Cl'icus.—Joh'i de Lincoln' *xxd.* S'm' pat'.

Fabr'.—Steph'o Fabro op'anti di' spindel ferr' molendino Castri j croke p' batello op'u' et iii ferr' p' tribulis emendanti j crowe ferr' fracti j mattok et rep'anti ustitia Cement' Cubitor' et q'rr' de *xii* pec' ferri de iii gadd' ac' iis. *iiid.*, Ric'o de Hib'n' *xiiid.* S'm' *iiis. iiiid.*

Carp'.—Joh'i de Mere iis. *vid.* S'm' pat'.

Cubit'.—Joh'i de Grene *xiiid.*, Henrico de Elleford iis. *iid.*, Walt'o de Carleton' iis. *iiid.*, Nich'us de Felmisham *xxid.*, Thome le Lymbrinner *xviiiid.* S'm' *viiiis. xid.*

Bayard'.—Ade le Galeys *xiiid.*, Steph'o de Walyngforde *xiiid.* S'm' iis.

Falcon'.—Map' Cunga *ixd.*, Joh'i de Hib'n' *ixd.*, Ric'o de Linton' *ixd.*, Dd' de Salle *ixd.* S'm' *iiis.*

Car' p' t'ram.—Galfrido Pistori carianti pet'as de mari usq' Castrum cum una carecta et j equo p' v dies et di' ip'o capient' p' diem *iiid.*, *xxiid.*; Nich'us Cissori cariant' pet'as de mari usq' Castrum cum uno carecta et j equo p' v dies et di' ip'o capienti p' diem *iiid.*, *xxiid.* S'm' *iiis. viiid.*

Car' p' Mare.—Ph'o ap Tudor carianti pet'as de q'arr' R. cum uno Batello R. usq' Cast'm de Bello Mar' p' vi tidas ip'o capienti p' tida' *xiiid. vis. vid.* S'm' pat'.

Op'ant' ad tasch'.—Ade de Bristowe op'anti ad tasch'm ix ped' fenestar' ip'o capiente p' pede' *iiid.*, iis. *iiid.* S'm' pat'.

Q'arr'.—Tanq'aret' ap Ad' xviii., Jevan ap Grimmok xii., Cadogan ap Ad' xii. S'm' iis. vi.

Dd' Duy p' busca empta p' corali calc' D'ni R. custod' p' ii noctes ii. S'm' pat'. P'b'.

S'm' to'l' istius sept' (liiis. ?)

28.—Soluc'o f'c'a p' op'ac'onib' Cast'i De Bell'o Mar' Die D'nica xx die Ap'il' Anno R. Reg' xiii'o p' sept' p'ecedente.

Cem'.—Vac' q' sive War't'.—Edmundo de Wyrwode, iis. vii., Rad'us de Wyche iis. vi., Ric'o de Beche iis. vi., Joh'i de Stinyngton iis. vi. S'm' ix. x.

Cl'icus.—Joh'i de Lincoln' xxi. S'm' pat'.

Cubit'.—Joh'i de Grene iis. lii., Henrico de Elleford' iis. ii., Walt'o de Carlton' iis. lii., Nich'us de Felmisham xxi., Thome le Lymbrinner' xviii. S'm' x. id.

Fabr'.—Steph'o Fabro op'anti vi ferrea p' tribulis lx grossos spik' p' molen-dino Cast'i ii p'nos crawes manuales emenda'ti unu' martellu' et j matok' rep'anti et asc'anti usticia Cement' Cubit' et q'arr' R. de x pec' ferri et iiii gadd' asc' Regis iis. lii., Ric'o de Hib'n' xii. S'm' iis. lii.

Carp'.—Joh'i de Mere iis. vi. S'm' pat'.

Quarr'.—Joh'i de Gray xlii., Tanq'aret' ap Ad' xviii., Jevan ap Grimmok' xii., Cadogan ap Ad' xii. S'm' iis. vii.

Bayard'.—Ad' le Galeys xii., Steph'o de Walyngford' xii. S'm' iis.

Falcon'.—Map' Cunga xi., Joh'i de Hib'n' ix., Ric'o de Linton ix., Dd' de Salle ix. S'm' iis. id.

Car' p' t'ram.—Galfrido Pistori carianti pet'as de mari usq' Cast'm cum una carecta et uno equo p' v dies et di' ip'o capiente p' die' lii., xxi.; Nich'us Cissori carianti pet'as de mari usq' Cast'm cum una carecta et uno equo p' v dies et di' ip'o capiente p' die' lii., xxi. S'm' iis. vii.

Car' p' Mare'.—Ph'o ap Tuder' carianti pet'as de div'sis q'arr' cum uno batello Reg' usq' Cast'm de Bello Marisco p' ix tidas capienti p' tida' xii., ix. ix. S'm' pat'.

Empt'.—In duobus remis empt' p' batello op'is p'c' ntusq' vi., xii. S'm' pat'.

S'm' tol' sup'a lis.

(In dorso.) Aprilis.

29.—Soluc'o f'c'a p' Opac'onib' Cast'i de Bello Mar' Die D'nica xxvii'o die Ap'il' Anno R. Reg' E. xiii'o p' sept' p'ecedente.

Cemit'.—Vacati q'r' et op'ac'es. Edmundo de Wyrwode iis. vii., Rad'uo de Wyche iis., Ric'o de Beche iis. vi., Joh'i de Stinyngton iis. vi. S'm' ix. x.

Cl'icus.—Joh'i de Lincoln' xxi. S'm' pat'.

Cubit'.—Joh'i de Grene iis. lii., Walt'o de Carleton' iis. lii., Nich'uo de Felmish'm xxi., Thom' le Lymbrinner' xvii. S'm' viis. x.

Fab'.—Steph'o Fabro op'anti j secur' nov' una serura cum nna clave et alia n'cc'i'a infra Cast'm j virgam ferr' p' clavis emendanti duo martella rep'anti et asc'anti usticia Cem' Cubit' et quarr' R. de viii pec' ferri viii gadd' ac' Regis iis. lii.; Ric'o de Hib'n' xii. S'm' iis. lii.

Carp'.—Joh'i de Mere iis. vi. S'm' pat'.

Quarr'.—Joh'i de Gray xvi., Tanq'aret' ap Ada' xviii., Jevan ap Grim-moke xii., Cadogan' ap Ad' xii. S'm' iis. x.

Bayard'.—Ade le Galeys xii., Steph' de Walyngford' xii. S'm' iis.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. T. STEPHENS,

Author of "Literature of the Kymry."

At a Meeting held at the St. David's School Rooms, Merthyr Tydfil, on Thursday evening, February 16th, 1871, it was unanimously resolved that the following resolutions be adopted:—

1st.

"Having regard to the long and faithful services of Mr. Stephens as Honorary Secretary of the Merthyr Library, extending over a period of twenty four years, it is hereby resolved, that the Members of the Library are of opinion that something of a more substantial nature by way of a Testimonial be tendered to Mr. Stephens than a mere record of thanks."

2nd, Resolved;

"That having regard to the great reputation which Mr. Stephens has acquired as a celebrated Celtic Scholar, that an appeal be made to his fellow townsmen generally, and to others interested in Celtic Literature, to take part in this Testimonial."

3rd, Resolved;

"That the following gentlemen be appointed to act as a Committee to carry out the foregoing resolutions,"
viz. :—

THE RIGHT HON. HENRY A. BRUCE, M.P., Home Secretary.

LADY CHARLOTTE SCHREIBER.

HENRY RICHARD, ESQ., M.P.,	J. C. FOWLER, ESQ.,
RICHARD FOTHERGILL, ESQ., M.P.,	E. J. DAVIES, ESQ., J.P.,
Judge FALCONER,	W. T. CRAWSHAY, ESQ., J.P.,
G. T. CLARK, ESQ.,	J. D. THOMAS, ESQ., High Bailiff,
R. T. CRAWSHAY, ESQ.,	JOSEPH EDWARDS, ESQ., Sculptor,
T. J. EVANS, ESQ., High Sheriff for Brecon,	London,
	DANIEL THOMAS, ESQ., Dinas,

THE MERTHYR LIBRARY COMMITTEE,

With power to add to their number.

Subscriptions may be forwarded to the Treasurer, T. J. EVANS, Esq., at the Brecon Old Bank, or to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. DAVID EVANS, Gas Works, Merthyr Tydfil.

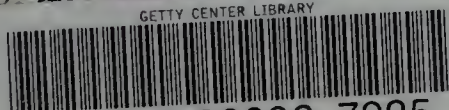
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